सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOR THE YEAR

1958-59

EIGHTH REPORT

PART II

(APPENDICES)

BY

L. M. SHRIKANT

ERRATA

Report of the Commissioner for SC & ST, 1958-59, Part II.

Page	Appendix	Statement No.	Corrections
(i)	..	..	Read 'Index to Appendices' for 'Indix to Appendices' appearing in the heading.
18	I	2	Read 'Note' for 'Not' appearing in the beginning of Foot-note.
65	XII	1	Read '22, 83, 068' for '22, 23, 068' appearing in col. 11 against 'Bihar'.
66-67	XII	3	Delete 'No Ex-Criminal' appearing against Assam.
66-67	XII	3	Read 'No Scheme for Denotified Tribes' for 'No Denotified Tribes' appearing against J. & K.
76	XII	7	Insert 'Separate figures not available' against J. & K. under Education for the year 1956-57.
76	XII	7	Insert 'Separate figures not available' against Kerala under Agriculture for the year 1958-59.
77	XII	7	Interchange the sub-headings 'Medical and Public Health' and 'Cottage Industries'.
103	XIV	..	Substitute the word 'throughout' for 'through' appearing in the first line.
103	XIV	..	Insert 'he' between 'and' and 'addressed' appearing in line 14.
105	XIV	..	Read 'Delhi' for 'Deolhi' appearing in line 9.
105	XIV	..	Read 'Sanskar Kendras' for 'Sankar Kendras' appearing in line 43.
114	XIV	..	Substitute '501' for '51' appearing in line 35.
118	XIV	..	Read 'farmers' for 'farmere' appearing in line 18.
122	XIV	..	Read '(Reformed Nomads)' for 'Beformed Nomads' appearing in line 23.
126	XIV	..	Read 'Castes' for 'Coctes' appearing in line 2 of sub-heading Col. 2.

Page	Appendix	Statement No.	Corrections
140	XX	1	Add 'Total Number of enrolments during 1956-57—Backward Classes' above column 20.
144	XX	2	Add 'Total Number of enrolments during 1955-56—Backward Classes' above column No. 14.
146	XX	3	Add sign '/' before 'Bihar' in col. 2.
191	XXVI	..	Read 'Vishva' for 'Viisva' appearing in line 4 from bottom.
195	XXVIII	..	Read 'Oraon' for 'Oreon' appearing in line 17 from bottom.
196	XXVIII	..	Read 'Dafla' for 'Defla' appearing in line 15.
200	XXIX	..	Read 'Nilgiri District' for 'Nilgiri district' appearing in line 27.
211	XXXI	..	Read 'intermediaries is vested' for 'intermediaries vested' appearing in line 14 from bottom.
216	XXXII	1	Read 'tools' for 'ools', appearing in line 4 below col. 7.
238	XXXVI	..	Substitute '—' against 1957-58 in col. 18 for Madhya Pradesh.
238	XXXVI	..	Substitute '—' against 1956-57 in col. 19 for Madhya Pradesh.
241	XXXVII	..	Add ',' after '1956' appearing in line 9 against Orissa.
241	XXXVII	..	Delete ',' after 'December' appearing in the last line against 'Delhi'.
241	XXXVII	..	Substitute ';' for ',' after 'Regulation' appearing in line 4 against 'Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands'.
257	XLI	..	Read 'Simdega' for 'midega' appearing in line 19 below col. 2.
260	XLI	..	Delete heading.
263	XLI	..	Delete heading.
266	XLI	..	Delete figures '3,410' and '15,039' apearing on the right hand bottom corner.
267	XLI	..	Add figures '3,410' and '15,039' in cols. 35 & 36 respectively against (s) Kundahit.
278	XLII	..	Read 'Filaria tracts' for 'Failaria tracts' appearing in line 14 below col. 4 against Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.
292	XLIV	..	Substitute 'Denotified' for 'Ex-Criminal' appearing in line 43.

Page	Appendix	Statement No.	Corrections
296	XLVI	..	Delete the sentence beginning from 'It is, therefore, desirable ....employees live'. appearing in lines 21—24.
360	LV	4	Add 'No. 4' after 'Statement' appearing above the heading.
360	LV	4	Add 'employees' after 'Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe' appearing in the heading.
361	LV	4	Substitute '45' for '5' appearing in col. 14 against Comptroller & Auditor General.
362	LVI	..	Read 'Arm of Service' for 'Army of Service' appearing in sub-heading.
368	LVIII	1	Add 'employees in' after 'total number of' appearing in the heading.
371	LVIII	2	Substitute '42' for '48' appearing in col. 10 against Bombay (31-12-1958).
371	LVIII	2	Substitute '61' for '64' appearing in col. 18 against Manipur (31-12-58).
380	LIX	5	Read 'Exchanges' for 'Exchange' appearing in the heading.

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APPENDIX I

Statement showing latest administrative set-up at the Centre and in the States (in which some changes have taken place during 1958-59) *to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*

STATEMENT NO. I

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Special Secretary

Under Secretary (D)		Deputy Secretary (D)		Officer on Special Duty		Under Secretary (SCT)	
S.C.T. I Section		*S.C.T. II Section*		*S.C.T. III Section*		*S.C.T. IV Section*	
Section Officer	1	Section Officers	2	Section Officers	2	Section Officer	1
Assistants	4	Assistants	7	Assistants	9	Assistants	4
Upper Division Clerk	1	Upper Division Clerks	2	Upper Division Clerks	3	Upper Division Clerks	3
Lower Division Clerks	3	Investigators	3	Investigator	1	Lower Division Clerks	4
Daftary	1	Lower Division Clerks	6	Lower Division Clerks	6	Daftary	1
Peon	1	Daftary	1	Daftary	1	Peon	1
		Peon	1	Peon	1		

PLANNING COMMISSION

SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

Director

|

Research Officer

|

Investigator Grade I

|

2 Investigators Grade II

STATEMENT NO. 2

STATE GOVERNMENTS

ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- Director of Social Welfare
  - Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Headquarters)
  - Personal Assistant to the Director of Social Welfare (Headquarters)
  - Assistant Directors of Social Welfare (Headquarters)
  - Accounts Officer

Regional Set-Up

- Andhra Region
  - Deputy Director of Tribal Welfare, Visakhapatnam (Deputy Collector's grade) in-charge of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Agencies
  - Deputy Director of Tribal Welfare, Bhadrachalam (Deputy Collector's grade) in-charge of East Godawari and West Godawari Agency Districts
- Telangana Region
  - Special Social Service Officers
    1. Nalagonda
    2. Hyderabad
    3. Adilabad
    4. Warangal
    5. Yellandu in Kammam District
    6. Mahbubnagar
  - Social Service Officers
    1. *Madak
    2. Sangareddi
    3. Asifabad
    4. Karimnagar
    5. Burgampad

ASSAM

TRIBAL AREAS DEPARTMENT

Secretary-*cum*-Commissioner of Hills Division and Appeal

Joint Secretary

Deputy Secertary

Under Secretary-*cum*-Secretary for Advisory Councils

2 Assistant Secretaries

Assistant Development Commissioner
(yet to be appointed, post already sanctioned)

ADMINISTRATIVE WINGS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Tribal Areas Department

Reforms Wing (deals with District Councils and normal administration of the Autonomous Districts)	Development Wing (deals with planning and development programmes under the Five Year Plans for all the Backward Classes)	Border Relief Wing (deals with border relief programmes in the Autonomous Districts affected by the partition and the recent border troubles on the Pakistan and Naga Hills borders. Three officers of the E.A.C. rank are in charge of the relief work in the most affected United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo and Garo Hills districts.)	Advisory Councils (*i*) Advisory Council for Autonomous Districts (*ii*) Advisory Council for Plains Tribals (*iii*) State Advisory Board for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (*iv*) State Advisory Board for Welfare of Other Backward Classes These Councils discuss the various problems affecting the welfare of the backward classes in addition to the development schemes provided for under the Five Year Plans.

NOTE: The Government of Assam did not furnish the information in a tabular form and the above table has been sent by the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shillong. The State Government have informed in their note that the Assistant Development Commissioner, when appointed, will assist the Secretary with respect to the development activities in Community Development, N.E.S. and the M.P.C.D. Blocks in the Tribal Areas. The Department until 1957 had two wings, *viz.*, the Reforms and the Development Wings. The Reforms Wing is mainly concerned with the administrative reforms and matters relating to the District and Regional Councils while the Development Wing is primarily charged with the responsibilities of preparing various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of their implementation by the different departments of the State. Now the Department has been expanded and two additional wings have been created, *viz.*, Border Relief and Advisory Councils. The latter is under the charge of a Secretary belonging to a Scheduled Tribe (Hills) with a skeleton staff. The Removal of Untouchability Programme is implemented by the respective Heads of Departments and District Officers in the Plains Districts. There are 16 Anti-Untouchability Organisers under the administrative control of Director of Information and Publicity for giving publicity for arranging inter-caste dining, special melas, etc., among the Scheduled Castes.

BIHAR

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary

Deputy Secretary-*cum*-Director Welfare

Under Secretary | Additional Under Secretary | Registrar

Field Staff

Field staff as on 1st March, 1959

1 Special Officer for Paharia Welfare Work, Santal Parganas (Senior Deputy Collector)

17 District Welfare Officers (Deputy Collectors except one who is a Sub-Deputy Collector and who has been trained at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay)

1 Special Officer for Chautrawa Dom Settlement—Non-Gazetted

17 Assistant Welfare Officers—Non-Gazetted (9 posts vacant, being filled up)

1 Special Officer for the Welfare of Tana Bhagats

182 Welfare Inspectors for Sub-Divisions and Blocks—Non-Gazetted

3 Welfare Officers for Rehabilitation Schemes—Non-Gazetted

1 Supervisor for Kharia Cooperative—Non-Gazetted

648 Thana Welfare Officers—Non-Gazetted

Bihar Tribal Research Institute

1 Director—gazetted (post advertised)

3 Sectional Officers (2 appointed, one advertised) Class I Gazetted

5 Assistant Sectional Officers (3 appointed, one being appointed and one advertised), Class II Gazetted

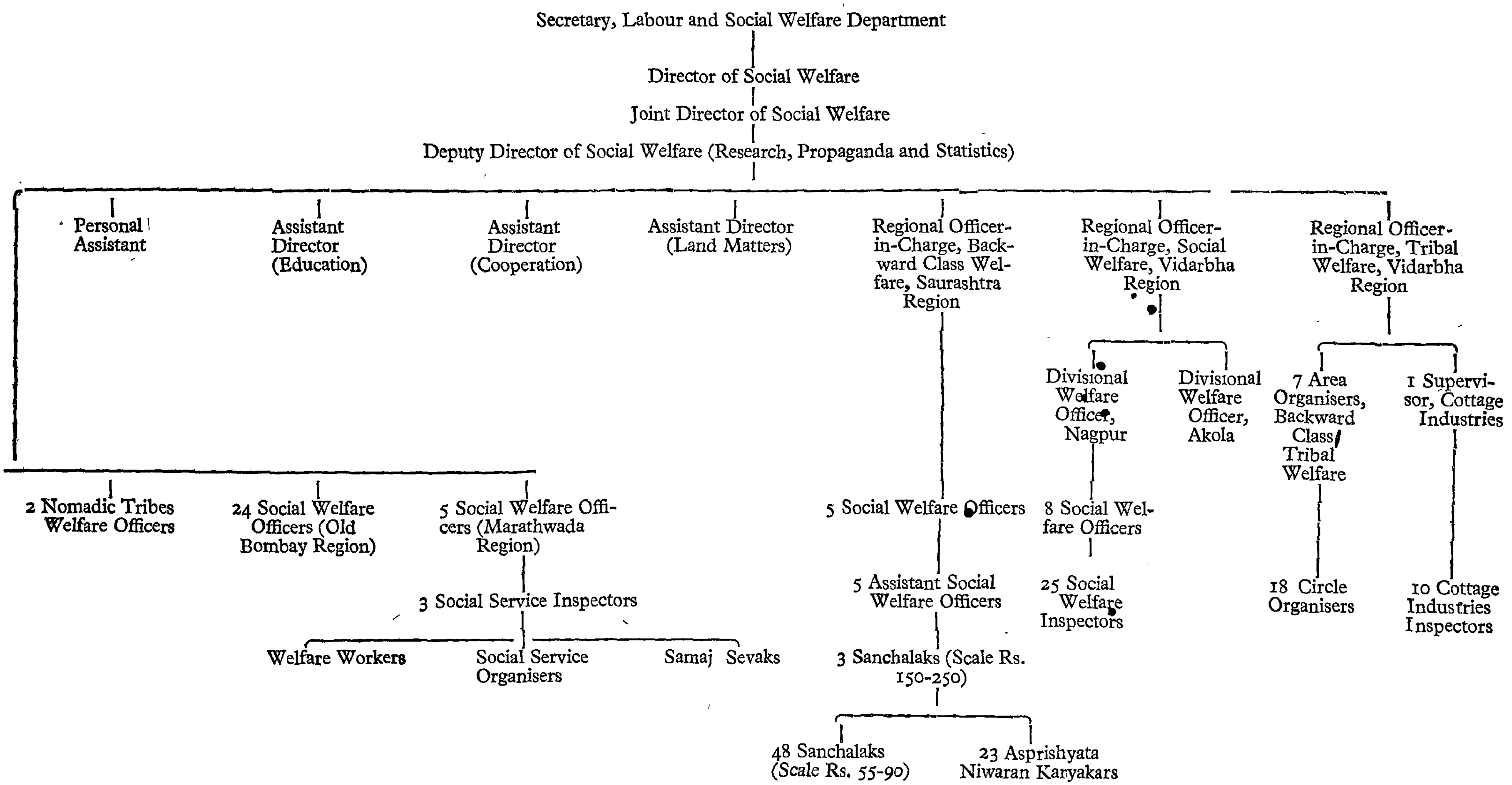
12 Non-Gazetted Staff

NOTE: In the place of 107 Zonal Sevaks and 619 Thana Welfare Officers there are now 182 Welfare Inspectors for Sub-Divisions and Blocks (Non-Gazetted) and 648 Thana Welfare Officers (Non-Gazetted). The posts of one Superintendent for Backward Muslim Community Welfare, 4 Supervisors, Backward Muslim Community Welfare, one Special Sub-Inspector of Schools under Rohtas and Adhaura Scheme, Shahabad, and one Special Sub-Inspector of Schools for Tharuhat area, Champaran, have been abolished.

The staff of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, has been depleted. It appears that 8 posts of Sectional Officers in Class I Gazetted were sanctioned (1957-58 Report) but now there are only 3 Sectional Officers out of whom only 2 have been appointed. Similarly out of 5 Assistant Sectional Officers only 3 have been appointed.

BOMBAY

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT (BACKWARD CLASS WING)



NOTE: (*i*) The posts of Deputy Director (Correctional Administration)-*cum*-Chief Inspector of Certified Schools/Institutions, 2 Assistant Directors-*cum*-Inspectors of Certified Schools/Institutions and one Special Officer for Certified Schools/Institutions, Rajkot, have not been shown this year as they are not concerned with the welfare work among Backward Classes.

(*ii*) The Social Service Officers in Vidarbha have been entrusted with backward class welfare work in addition to social welfare work. They work directly under the Regional *Officer-in-Charge*, Social Welfare, Vidarbha Region, and the Divisional Welfare Officers at Nagpur and Akola.

(*iii*) The Saurashtra Backward Class Board has been abolished. There is instead a Regional Officer-in-Charge, Backward Class Welfare, Saurashtra Region.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Development, Agriculture & Social Welfare

Deputy Secretary Incharge Social Welfare Department

- 1 Officer Incharge Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (Gazetted)
  - 2 Supervisors (Non-Gazetted)
    - 14 Social Workers' Incharge Community Centres
      - 14 Lady Social Workers
      - 14 Craft Assistants
  - †3 Welfare Inspectors (Non-Gazetted)
  - 1 Superintendent, Boarding House (Non-Gazetted)
  - 2 Superintendents. Cottage Industries Centres (Non-Gazetted)
- Special Officer for Gujjars and Bakarwals (Gazetted)
  - Special Officer for Gujjars and Bakarwals (Non-Gazetted)
- *2 Welfare Officers for Backward Classes (Non-Gazetted)

*One post is vacant.
†Newly created posts.

Note : In the previous year (the information for 1957-58 could not be incorporated in the Report for that year since it was received late) the portfolio of Social Welfare was under the ; charge of a Minister of State. During 1958-59 a senior Minister was made in-charge of the portfolio. However, the Officer-in-charge of the Department is now a Deputy Secretary and not a Secretary to the Government.

KERALA

HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Director of Harijan Welfare

- 1 Special Officer for Tribal Board
- 2 Assistant Surgeons
- 1 Tribal Officer
- 2 Special Officers for Colonisation Schemes
- 9 District Welfare Officers
  - 4 Special Co-operative Inspectors
  - 8 Junior Engineers
  - 55 Taluk Welfare Officers
- 1 Chief Publicity Officer
  - 9 District Publicity Officers
    - 55 Propaganda Organisers

Note : In the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore which formed part of the Madras State before the reorganisation of States, the Collectors were responsible for the implementation of all schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. Now the pattern of the Harijan Welfare Department that has continued in the former Travancore-Cochin area will be extended to the Malabar area also.

MADHYA PRADESH

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department and Rehabilitation Department
  - Under Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department
    - Director of Tribal Welfare
      - Director, Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara
        - 3 Research Officers
        - 2 Field Officers
      - Deputy Director, Raipur
        - Assistant Director
          - 27 Area Organisers
            - *97 Circle Organisers
        - Officer on Special Duty
      - Deputy Director, Indore
        - Assistant Director
          - 4 Regional Organisers
            - 11 District Organisers
              - Adivasi Pracharaks
              - Adivasi Sevaks
              - Harijan Sevaks
        - Officer on Special Duty
      - Officer on Special Duty, Rewa
        - Assistant Backward Classes Welfare Officer
          - District Organisers
      - Officer on Special Duty, Bhopal
        - Supervisor
          - 10 Village Level Workers
      - Superintendent, Mungaoli Settlement (Vimukta Jati) (vacant)
        - Assistant Superintendent, Mungaoli Settlement

*In the previous year the number was 50.

MADRAS

DEPARTMENT OF HARIJAN WELFARE

Secretary, Industries, Labour and Cooperation including Harijan Welfare

Director of Harijan Welfare

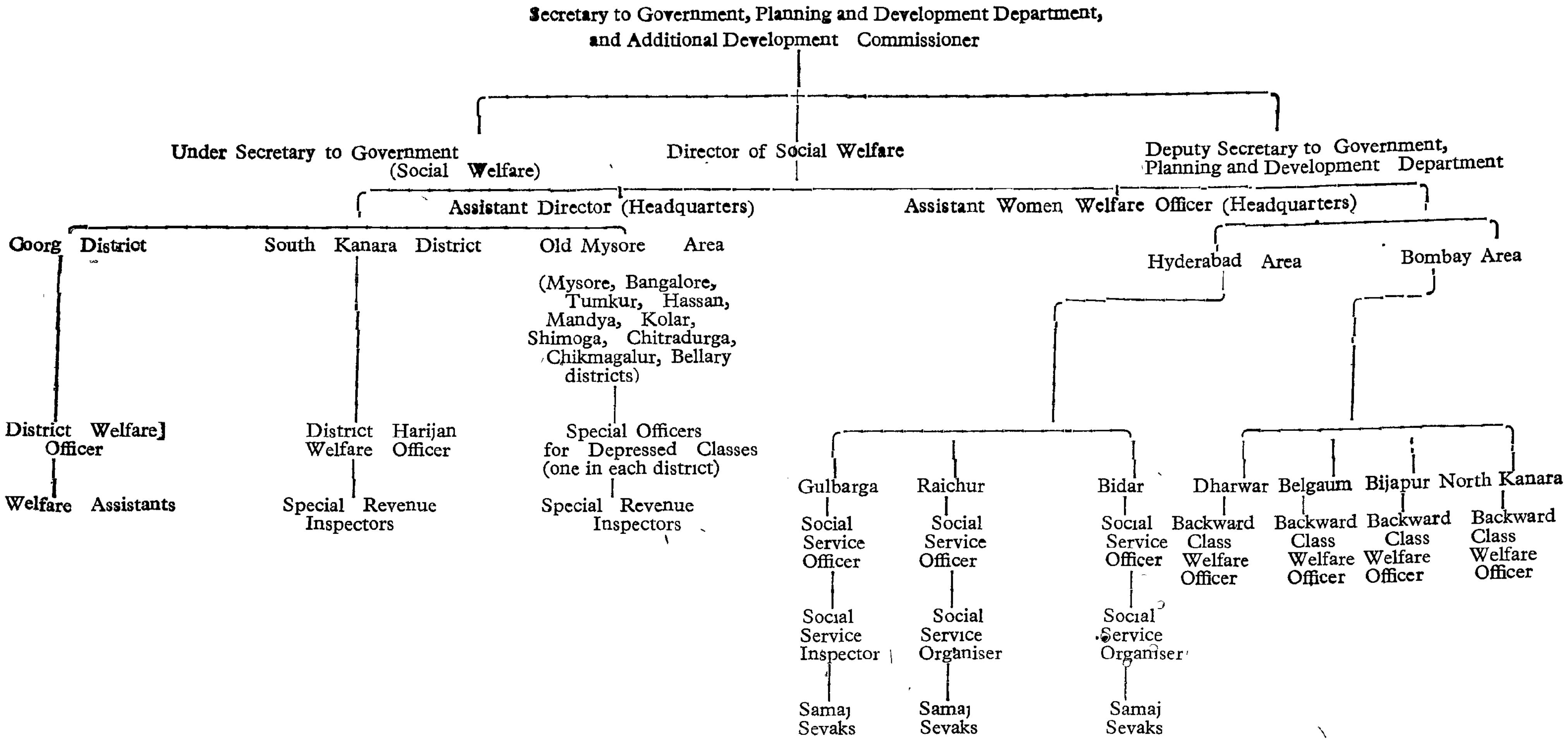
One Personal Assistant
One Additional Personal Assistant
(in the grade of Deputy Collectors)
One Special Deputy Collector for land colonisation schemes

- 10 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors to work under respective Collectors)
- One Special Deputy Collector (to look after the Reclamation of Kallars, an Ex-Criminal Tribe of Madurai District, under the direct supervision of Collector)
- 2 District Welfare Officers (drawn from the cadre of Senior Tahsildars working under respective Collectors) Non-Gazetted

This Department is under the control of one Director who is assisted by two Personal Assistants in the grade of Deputy Collectors. In addition there is one Special Deputy Collector as a temporary measure for land colonisation schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, etc. The Director of Harijan Welfare is coordinating the work of the Collectors who are directly in charge of the work in the districts except in Madras city, where the Director himself is in charge of the work. The Collectors are assisted by the District Welfare Officers drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors in 10 districts and from the cadre of Senior Tahsildars in the remaining two districts, *viz.*, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. (During the year 3 posts of District Welfare Officers were upgraded to the Gazetted rank.) In Madurai District in addition to the District Welfare Officer there is one Special Deputy Collector to look after the reclamation of the Kallars.

MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE



Note : (*i*) Deputy Commissioners are supervising authorities in all the districts and the Social Welfare Officers (Backward Class Welfare Officers, Special Officers for Depressed Classes) work directly under the control of Deputy Commissioners.

(*ii*) The two posts of Assistant Directors of Social Welfare in the Mysore and Dharwar Zones have been abolished. The Headquarters Assistants to the Director mainly assist him in the discharge of his duties.

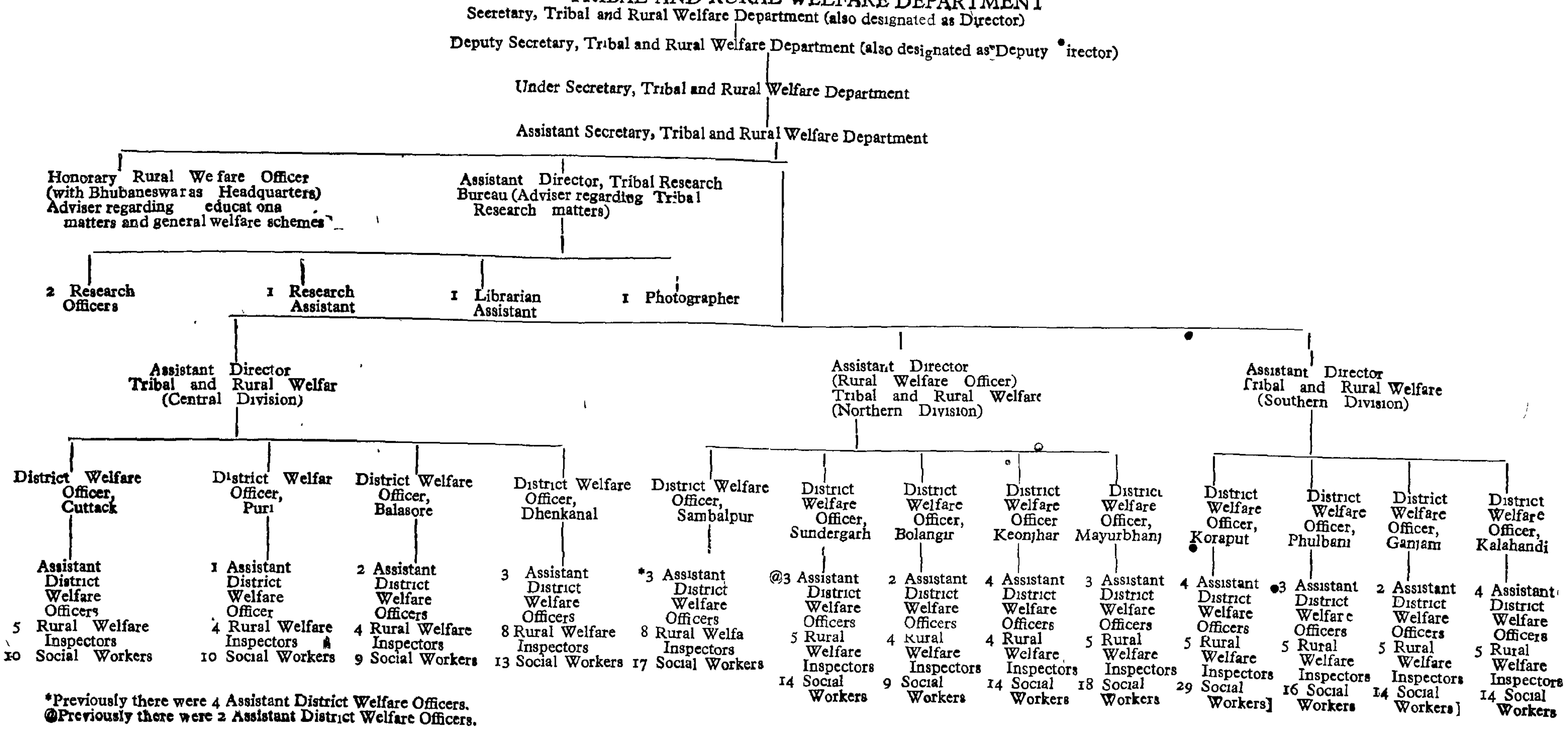
(*iii*) The Assistant Women Welfare Officer posted in the Office of the Director of Social Welfare, Bangalore, was previously posted in the South Kanara District. Now she coordinates the activities relating to women in the whole State. She supervises the work of 25 Women Welfare Centres in the State started mostly for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women and children.

(*iv*) The post of Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officer, Dharwar, who was looking after the welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the 4 districts of Bombay Karnatak area (Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara) was abolished and the work was entrusted to the respective Backward Welfare Officers of the 4 districts. However, the latest information furnished by the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Madras, indicates that in view of the large population of the Nomadic Tribes (approximately 1,35,000) in these districts the post has been revived and steps are being taken to fill up the post at an early date.

(*v*) Samaj Sevaks (Gram Sevaks) work under the immediate control of the Social Service Organisers in Development Block areas only.

ORISSA

TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



*Previously there were 4 Assistant District Welfare Officers.
@Previously there were 2 Assistant District Welfare Officers.

PUNJAB

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab
Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Deputy Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

Head Office

1 Superintendent
4 Assistants
1 Auditor

1 Lady Welfare Officer
1 Stenographer

1 Stenotypist
13 Clerks
1 Camp Clerk
1 Driver
1 Daftary
8 Peons
1 Sweeper
1 Lady Peon
1 Chowkidar

16 District Welfare Officers for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, 1 in each district except Simla
16 Clerks, 1 in each district
31 Peons
73 Tahsil Welfare Officers for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, 1 in each Tahsil

45 Male Social Workers
45 Female Social Workers
45 Lady Attendants

1 Superintendent, Agricultural Settlement, Bir-Thehbari, District Karnal

2 Chowkidars
11 Instructors for vocational training centres in tailoring, hosiery, wood work, 1 Engineman and Store-keeper for Hosiery Centre
1 Van Driver
1 Cinema Operator
1 Cleaner

Note : 29 additional posts of Welfare Workers sanctioned last year have been filled this year. Besides, whereas there were 31 male and 31 female Social Workers in the State in the previous year, there are now 45 male and 45 female Social Workers and 45 Lady Attendants have also been appointed. There are one male and one female Social Worker and one Lady Attendant in each Community Centre.

RAJASTHAN

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary

Director Social Welfare (Head of Department)

Assistant Director (headquarters)	**Accounts Officer**	**Research Officer**	Social Education Officer	Welfare Officer	Lady Welfare Officer	Special Officer for Rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars	Publicity Officer	2 Assistant Research Officers	Assistant Statistical Officer	Propaganda Assistant
2 Welfare Inspectors	Accounts Inspector	Photographer and Artist	Industrial Inspector	2 Lady Welfare workers	Overseer-*cum*-Draughtsman	Mechanic	Operator	Assistant Lady Welfare Officer	Assistant Publicity Officer	

Divisional and District Level

Assistant Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Ajmer Division, Ajmer

Superintendent, State Rescue Home
Welfare Officer
Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
Superintendent, Tribal Technology Centre
Housing Inspector
12 Welfare Inspectors
6 Welfare Workers
3 Lady Welfare Workers
Pracharak
Assistant Pracharak
Superintendent, After-care Home
2 Investigators
6 Assistant Superintendents, Home and District Shelters
Rehabilitation Inspector

Assistant Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Jodhpur Division, Jodhpur

Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
Propaganda Assistant
6 Welfare Inspectors
Welfare Inspector
8 Welfare Workers
2 Lady Welfare Workers
Accounts Inspector
Accounts Inspector
Pracharak
Assistant Pracharak
Assistant Superintendent, District Shelters
3 Rehabilitation Inspectors

Assistant Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Bharatpur

Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
9 Welfare Inspectors
Welfare Inspector
Housing Inspector
Accounts Inspectors
6 Welfare Workers
3 Lady Welfare Workers
Pracharak
Assistant Pracharak
2 Assistant Superintendents, District Shelters

Assistant Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Bikaner

Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
6 Welfare Inspectors
Housing Inspector
4 Welfare Workers
2 Lady Welfare Workers
Pracharak
Assistant Pracharak
3 Assistant Superintendents, District Shelters

Assistant Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Udaipur

3 Social Welfare Officers
Assistant Lady Welfare Officer
4 Supervisor of Schools
Propaganda Assistant
19 Welfare Inspectors
Industrial Inspector
5 Rehabilitation Inspectors
6 Welfare Inspectors
6 Welfare Workers
2 Lady Welfare Workers
Pracharak
Assistant Pracharak
Overseer-*cum*-Draughtsman
Operator
Superintendent, After-care Home
2 Assistant Superintendents, After-care Home
nvestigator

UTTAR PRADESH

HARIJAN SAHAYAK DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Harijan Sahayak, Social Welfare and Planning Departments

Additional Secretary, Harijan Sahayak, Social Welfare and Planning Departments

Deputy Secretary to Government Harijan Sahayak-*cum*-Director Harijan Welfare, Uttar Pradesh

Field Staff

- 3 Technical Training Centres under charge of Principals assisted by necessary staff
  - (*i*) Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow
  - (*ii*) Naini Tal
  - (*iii*) Gorakhpur
- 3 Government Unnayan Bastis under the charge of Managers assisted by necessary staff
  - (*i*) Kalyanpur, Kanpur
  - (*ii*) Fazalpur, Moradabad
  - (*iii*) Gorakhpur
- 51 District Harijan Welfare Officers
  - @Denotified Tribes Colonies
    - 5 Colonies in Kheri District under charge of 2 officers-in-charge
    - 5 Colonies in various districts under charge of 5 Work Inspectors
      - (*i*) Bauriah Colony, Muzaffarnagar
      - (*ii*) Aihar Colony, Rae Bareli
      - (*iii*) Taqipur Colony, Farrukhabad
      - (*iv*) Sahebganj Colony, Kheri
      - (*v*) Kanth Colony, Moradabad
  - *130 Harijan Welfare Supervisors

Headquarters Staff

- 2 Deputy Directors
- 3 Assistant Directors
- 1 Harijan Welfare Officer (Headquarters)
- 1 Accounts Officer

*In the previous year the number was 162.

@Previously known as Ex-Criminal Tribes Colonies.

NOTE : In the previous year the Additional Secretary was the Director, Harijan Welfare, and there was an Under Secretary in the Department. In the place of the latter there is now a Deputy Secretary who holds the post of the Director, Harijan Welfare. At the Headquarters there are 2 Deputy Directors. The main duties of one are to look after Rehabilitation Schemes and Other General Schemes, whereas the main duties of the other are to look after Educational Schemes, Technical Training, etc. The three Assistant Directors work on territorial basis under the general guidance of the Deputy Directors. The post of the Publicity Officer has been abolished and now there is an Accounts Officer.

WEST BENGAL

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- *Ex-Officio* Secretary, Land and Land Revenue Department and Tribal Welfare Department
  - Director of Tribal Welfare and *ex-office* Deputy Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department
    - Secretarat
      - Assistant Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department
      - Liaison Officer, Tribal Welfare Department
    - Directorate
      - Headquarters
        - 1 Assistant Director
          - 1 part-time Assistant Director who also acts as Liaison Officer, Tribal Welfare Department
      - Cultural Research Institute
        - *Cultural Research Officer
      - District Officers
        - 8 Special Officers, Tribal Welfare (Gazetted)
        - 1 Harijan Welfare Officer (for Purulia District)
        - 7 Tribal Welfare Officers (Non-Gazetted)
        - 7 Publicity Officers* (Tribal Welfare)
        - 16 Thana Welfare Officers (for Purulia District)
        - @ 1 Chief Regional Inspector, Tribal Welfare
        - @ 2 Regional Inspectors, Tribal Welfare

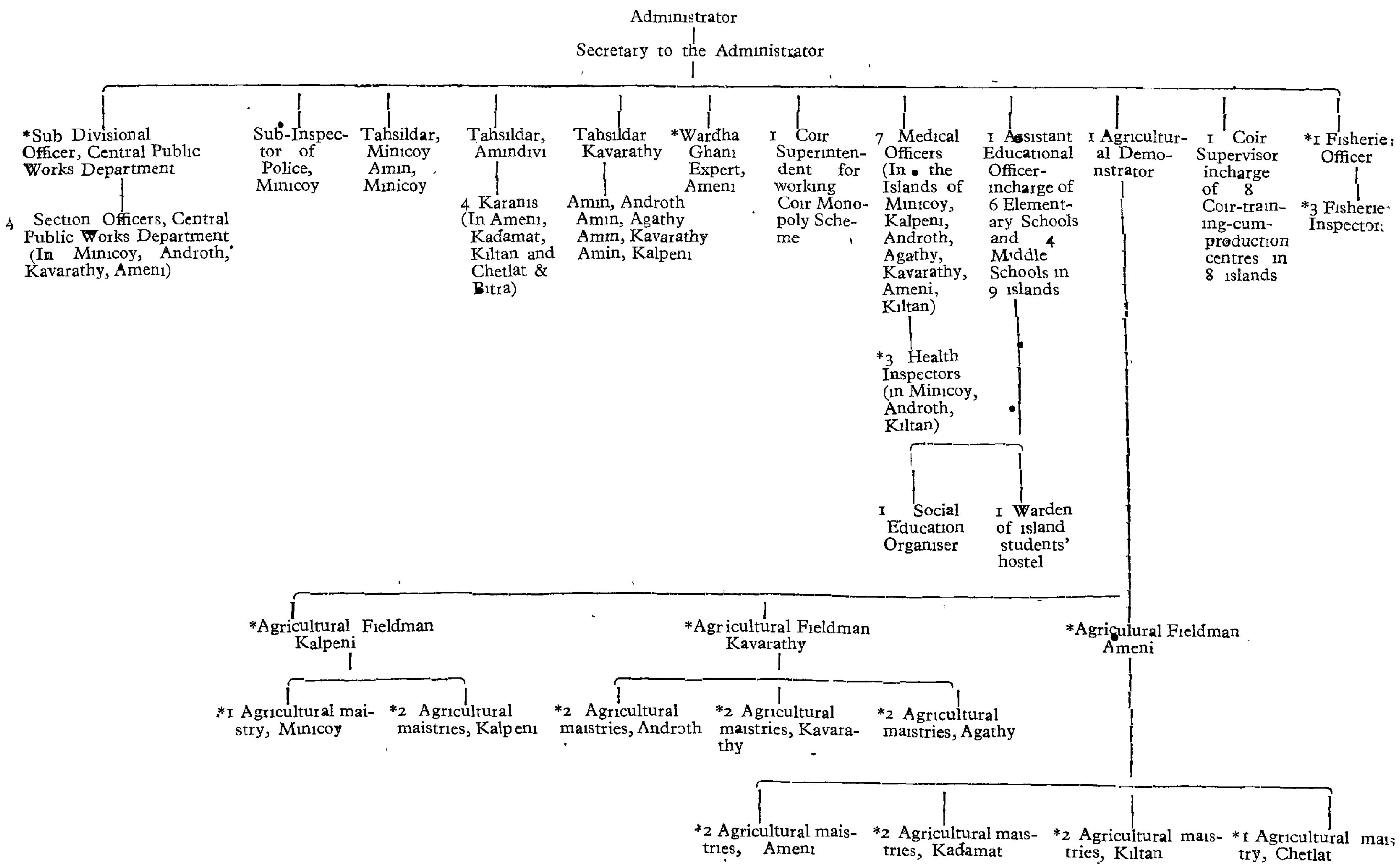
*In the previous year the number was 6.
@New posts.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

- Secretary to the Administration, Social Welfare Department
  - Director of Social Welfare
    - Territory Headquarters
      - Welfare Officer (Gazetted II)
    - District Level
      - 4 District Welfare Officers Gazetted Class II
      - Other field staff under the charge of the technical Departments such as Medical, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Education, etc.
      - 2 S.P.R.Os now being re-designated as Assistant Welfare Officers (Non-Gazetted) one for Chini and the other for Pangi

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS



*New posts.

The Coir Superintendent works under the direct supervision of the State Port Officer, Mangalore (Mysore State). Each of the 7 Medical Officers is in charge of a dispensary the Medical Officer, Ameni, having jurisdiction over Kadamat also and the Medical Officer, Kiltan, having jurisdiction over Chetlat and Bitra also. The Assistant Educational Officer, the Agricultural Demonstrator, the Coir Supervisor, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Central Public Works Department, the Wardha Ghani expert, Ameni, and the Fisheries Officer have jurisdiction over all the Islands. The students' hostel is at Elathur near Kozhikode in Kerala State for the benefit of island students studying on the main land.

MANIPUR

Chief Commissioner

Secretary

Deputy Commissioner (also *ex-officio* Development Commissioner)

3 Officers (Headquarters, each with separate staff)

TRIPURA

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Chief Commissioner

Chief Secretary

Assistant Secretary

District Magistrate and Collector

Tribal Welfare Officer

NOTE The post of Development Commissioner has not been filled up after the last incumbent has left and the Chief Secretary is looking after the work of the Development Commissioner and also of the Tribal Welfare Department.

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made in regard to administrative set-up in the Annual Reports for the years 1956-57 *and* 1957-58

S. No.	Recommendation made	Action taken by State Governments/Union Administrations
1	2	3
		1956-57
1.	The desirability of giving wider powers to the Directors of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.,* in the States, by appointing them as *ex-officio* Secretaries/Joint Secretaries of the Departments concerned may be considered.	ANDHRA PRADESH Not accepted. ASSAM No such Directorate exists in the State. The various Heads of Departments concerned are implementing the schemes alongwith other general shemes. However, the Tribal Areas Department is under the control of a Secretary. BIHAR The Director, Social Welfare, is Deputy Secretary to the Government. BOMBAY Not acceptable because (1) the existing powers of the Director are considered to be adequate, (2) his headquarters being at Poona, his appointment as a Secretariat officer is not feasible, (3) he keeps himself in touch with the administration/department and the Minister-in-charge. MYSORE Not acceptable. ORISSA Already adopted. UTTAR PRADESH The Director of Harijan Welfare is also the *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government. WEST BENGAL The Director has been given the powers of a Deputy Secretary. HIMACHAL PRADESH Under consideration. TRIPURA Not acceptable. The Tribal Welfare Department of the Administration is under the Chief Secretary. JAMMU AND KASHMIR KERALA MADHYA PRADESH MADRAS PUNJAB RAJASTHAN DELHI LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS MANIPUR Comments not received.

1	2	3
2.	The District Welfare Officers in the States may be attached to the Collectors/District Magistrates as their Personal Assistants for the purpose of the welfare work for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, etc.	ANDHRA PRADESH Accepted. ASSAM The District and Sub-divisional Officers are the Chairmen of the respective District and Sub-divisional Development Boards. BIHAR Although the District Welfare Officers hold a separate office for the welfare work of Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Muslims under orders of Government, they discharge their duties under the direct control and guidance of the District Officers. BOMBAY It was decided that the District Welfare Officers should be under Social Welfare Department only as they would be in a better position to watch and evaluate the progress of welfare schemes and help the Backward Classes to secure land and other concessions as independent officers rather than in the Collectorate. MYSORE Accepted. ORISSA The District Welfare Officers continue to be under the direct supervision of the District Magistrates. UTTAR PRADESH Under consideration. WEST BENGAL The District level officers are part of the establishment of the District Magistrates' Offices. HIMACHAL PRADESH There are no District Welfare Officers in the Territory. TRIPURA The Tribal Welfare Officer is attached to the District Magistrate and Collector. JAMMU AND KASHMIR KERALA MADHYA PRADESH MADRAS PUNJAB RAJASTHAN DELHI LACCADIVE, MINOCOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS MANIPUR Comments not received.
3.	The desirability of placing the Departments concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., under the direct charge of the Chief Minister, the Home Minister or the Finance Minister in the States may be considered.	ANDHRA PRADESH Under consideration. ASSAM There is a Scheduled Tribe Cabinet Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department. BIHAR Not acceptable.

1	2	3
		BOMBAY There is a separate Minister-in-charge of Backward Classes. MYSORE Not acceptable UTTAR PRADESH The Harijan Sahayak Department remained under the direct charge of the Chief Minister from 1947 to 1951. The recommendation has been noted. Recently the Home Minister has taken over this portfolio, that was a few months back, under the charge of a separate Minister. JAMMU & KASHMIR KERALA MADHYA PRADESH MADRAS ORISSA PUNJAB RAJASTHAN Comments not received.
4.	The Department in charge of the welfare work of Scheduled Castes and Sheduled Tribes, etc., should be designated as Department of Social Welfare.	ANDHRA PRADESH Accepted. BIHAR Not acceptable. BOMBAY JAMMU & KASHMIR MYSORE RAJASTHAN HIMACHAL PRADESH Accepted. TRIPURA Not acceptable. ASSAM KERALA MADHYA PRADESH MADRAS ORISSA PUNJAB UTTAR PRADESH WEST BENGAL DELHI LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS MANIPUR Comments not received.
	1957-58	
5.	It is necessary to devise an integrated administrative set-up in all the reorganised States so that the welfare work of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes could be looked after properly.	BOMBAY Under consideration. KERALA The State Government have already taken steps in this direction.

1	2	3
		MADHYA PRADESH The State Government informed that the regional offices would be shifted to Bhopal by the beginning of June, 1959, and that with this coordination the Department was expected to be in a better position to cope up with the work. MYSORE Proper integration of the administrative set-up has not yet taken place. ANDHRA PRADESH RAJASTHAN Comments not received.
6.	The members of the Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare should be coopted as members of the various State Advisory Boards.	Regarding the members of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare, Appendix III may be seen. As regards the cooption of the members of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare, no replies have been received from the State Governments and Union Administrations.
7.	Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may either be coopted as members of the State Tribes/ Harijan Welfare Committees or regularly invited to attend their meetings so that their observations about the implementation of welfare schemes and the conditions of the Backward Classes may be helpful for drawing up proper programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	BIHAR It is not considered possible to associate the Assistant Commissioner with the Committee/ Board/Council at State level, and also it would be physically impossible for the Assistant Commissioner to find time to attend the meetings of the district or sub-divisional committees. In the meanwhile it has been decided to enlist him as a member of the sub-committee to watch the implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act. HIMACHAL PRADESH Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been nominated as a member of the Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare and of the Tribal Advisory Committee, with the option to depute his representative whenever he cannot attend the meetings for any reason personally. All other State Governments and Union Administrations have accepted the recommendation.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing important recommendations made by (1) Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare and (2) Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare in their meetings held on October 13, 1957, and October 12, 1957, respectively—action taken by the State Governments/Union Administrations

(1) Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare

S. No.	Recommendation made	Action taken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations
1	2	3
1.	All Adivasi debts which are more than 3 years old should be written off and the debts of less than 3 years should be paid up after allowing interest at the minimum rate but not exceeding 6%.	ANDHRA PRADESH It may not be possible to wipe out the old debts unless an intensive survey of the extent of indebtedness among the tribals is undertaken. However, the State Government is framing a Regulation for scaling down the debts of the tribals and regulating the rate and amount of the interests chargeable. Under the above circumstances, this Government does not consider it necessary to take any action on the recommendation. ASSAM So far as the Autonomous Districts of the State are concerned, paragraph 10 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution empowers the District Councils of those Districts to make Regulations for the control of moneylending within those Districts by persons other than Scheduled Tribe residents in those Districts. Some District Councils have already made necessary Regulations for the purpose and the issue of similar Regulations is under the consideration of other District Councils. The information in regard to Plains Districts is still awaited. BIHAR The position about the indebtedness of the tribals in the State is being assessed through a sample survey which is proposed to be undertaken in a few selected Blocks in the tribal areas. It will take sometime before Government take some definite decision in the matter. BOMBAY The State Government is considering as to what measures should be adopted with a view to eradicating this evil practice on the part of moneylenders. KERALA Instances of exploitation of tribes by moneylenders are few in this State. In fact such complaints are not being received. The Debt Relief Act enacted recently will go a long way in mitigating the hardship, if any, experienced by the tribes in this regard.

1	2	3

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government have already adopted various legislative and executive measures for debt redemption and regulating the activities of moneylenders with a view to protecting the interests of the Adivasis. The question of framing a special Debt Relief Regulation to be applied to the Scheduled Areas under paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India is now under active consideration. The suggestion of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare will be incorporated in this Regulation to the extent considered feasible.

MADRAS

This Government have examined in consultation with the Board of Revenue, Madras, the question of setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards for Adivasis. Such Boards had been set up in the past for the ordinary ryots but they were not a success and had to be abolished because they could not achieve the object for which they were set up, *viz.*, scaling down of debts incurred by the ryots. When the Debt Conciliation Boards did not succeed in the case of the ordinary ryots, it is considered quite unlikely to the backward men on the hills who have a strong innate sense of obligation to repay their debts and so would not resort to the Boards to have their debts scaled down.

The experience of this State in the matter of cooperative credit societies organised specially for tribesmen has also not been particularly encouraging for the tribesmen who mostly live on the hills in the State and eke out a living by gathering minor forest produce and disposing of it, and they have been fairly successful The question of organising more societies of this type as well as multipurpose societies for tribesmen is now being examined in consultation with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Madras. The Government of India will be informed as soon as a decision is reached.

MYSORE

The Adivasi population in this State is meagre as compared to the other neighbouring States and, moreover, the population is scattered throughout the State. No cooperative societies have been organised so far in this State. In the circumstances, for the present, no action can be taken with regard to the recommendation made therein by the Board.

ORISSA

Instructions have been issued by the State Government to all District Magistrates to furnish necessary data on the subject for consideration of Government.

PUNJAB

Until a detailed survey of economic conditions in the tribal areas of Lahaul and Spiti is carried out, it is difficult to assess the problem of indebtedness with accuracy. As far as the Scheduled Areas in this State are concerned the problem is not acute. There are no moneylenders as such and the villagers borrow and lend money themselves wherever need arises or from cooperative societies which are beginning to make a headway in their areas. There are no loan cases more than 3 years old in the Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti and accordingly no loans need be written off.

1	2	3
		WEST BENGAL
		The problem is a very complex one. Several issues are to be examined, such as, desirability and feasibility of a survey to assess the extent and magnitude of the problem of indebtedness throughout the State (the tribal population being dispersed all over the State), the possible impact of any legislative measure for scaling down private debt on rural credit system, etc. This would no doubt take a long time and accordingly no early decision is possible. The matter is, however, being examined.
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
		There are no Adivasi debts either 3 years old or less than 3 years. So the question of taking any steps for writing off the debts or giving any help to Adivasis through the Cooperative Societies does not arise in so far as this Administration is concerned.
		MANIPUR
		There are no moneylenders in the tribal areas of this Territory and, therefore, this question does not arise.
		TRIPURA
		The recommendation is accepted in principle.
		ANDHRA PRADESH
2.	Forest Cooperative Societies should be organised in the tribal areas on the Bombay pattern, wherever feasible.	This Government does not possess the pattern of Forest Cooperative Societies in vogue in the Bombay State. In the former. Government of Andhra the scheme of organising Forest Cooperative Societies on the Bombay pattern was examined and it was considered that the conditions obtained in the tribal areas of the State were not suitable for trying the scheme and it was dropped. But so far as the Forest Utilisation Cooperative Societies are concerned, the steps taken by this Government have also proved very successful and beneficial to the tribals. The Director of Social Welfare of the State has, however, addressed the Government of Bombay for details of the scheme and on receipt of the required particulars the suggestion will be then examined by this Government, if necessary.
		ASSAM
		The scheme recently obtained from the Government of Bombay is being examined by the Conservator of Forests of the State Government as to the feasibility of organising the Forest Cooperative Societies in the State preferably in the tribal areas on the lines of Bombay Government's scheme.
		BIHAR
		A scheme for organisation of Forest Labourers' Societies on Bombay pattern has already been drawn up and is being finalised in consultation with the Revenue, Finance and Cooperative Departments of the State Government. In the scheme it has been proposed to make an initial grant of Rs. 5,720 to each Society to meet the operational, working cost, etc., of the society. Efforts will be made to enlist the cooperation of the local voluntary organisations also interested in these enterprises. The scope of undertakings of the Societies will also be expanded gradually after they have attained self-sufficiency and have begun to function satisfactorily.

1	2	3

BOMBAY

The question of extending the pattern to the merged areas is under consideration.

KERALA

29 Cooperative Societies have already been organised in this State. These Societies are given sufficient grants to finance stocking and disposal of forest produces. The lease of the produces is given to these Societies as far as possible.

MADHYA PRADESH

Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes 10 Forest Labour and Industrial Cooperative Societies in the Mahakoshal region and 2 in the Madhya Bharat region will be organised during the Second Plan period. Action is being taken to frame special rules for establishment of these Societies on the Bombay pattern.

MADRAS

This Government have accepted in principle the need for starting Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts where the Scheduled Tribes are large in number. As there are no institutions in this State for the primary purpose of sponsoring tribal cooperatives as in case of Bombay, it has been decided that an Advisory Committee should be set up in Coimbatore District with officials and non-officials to explore the possibilties of forming Forest Labour Cooperative Societies, formulate plans in this regard and sponsor the formation of Societies and make recommendations to the Government regarding the assistance or concessions required by the Societies. So far as the Nilgiris is concerned, the advice of the existing Toda Welfare Committee will be sought. The constitution of the Advisory Committee for Coimbatore is under consideration and certain proposals are awaited from the State Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

MYSORE

Since the tribal population in this state is small and scattered, the organisation of Cooperative Societies on a big scale is not possible. All the same, in the Second Five Year Plan a special provision has been made to start 5 Cooperative Societies at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A beginning has already been made in Mysore District and it is proposed to organise 2 more Societies in South Kanara and Coorg districts where there is tribal population.

ORISSA

The matter has been referred to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies for his views. Further intimation will be sent on receipt of his reply.

PUNJAB

There are practically no forests in this State and the question does not arise.

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WEST BENGAL

Neither any Forest Cooperative Society has been organised in this State nor any such Society is contemplated to be established during the Second Five Year Plan period. The reasons that prompted the State Government to take a decision against the formation of such Cooperatives in West Bengal, are noted below :

(1) The condition in this State is entirely different from that in Bombay because in West Bengal forests, specially in those in northern districts, we do not have any tribal indigenous population residing within forests. The forest labourers and forest population in this State consist entirely of the labourers imported from outside those areas and are settled by the Forest Department of this Government on Government land and with Government help. The argument of meeting out economic justice to the indigenous population in the forest areas does not, therefore, apply in the case of West Bengal. Similarly, there being not many such forest dwellers, there is little prospect of forest being protected through their cooperatives.

(2) As for exploitation of the forest labourers by middlemen, it is to be pointed out that in West Bengal, the forest-villagers work mainly in Government plantation. They are, moreover, given lands free for cultivation. They are also provided with various amenities in the shape of free primary education, free water supply. The forest labourers employed by the coupe purchasers, *i.e.*, contractors, mostly come from the neighbouring tea gardens and jots as seasonal labourers, cartmen, etc.; in other words, the problem of organising forest population and saving them from exploitation like the Bhils of Bombay does not arise in West Bengal.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Central Forestry Board in its fourth meeting did not advise working of forests through Cooperatives on a large scale, because of the fact that in Kashmir, the Cooperatives did not suit for working of forests. The above Board, however, thought that the Cooperatives might be utilised with great care. But while ordinary Cooperatives cannot always be entrusted with the working of forests, the same work cannot be done through the Cooperatives of uneducated forest villagers.

MANIPUR

There is no need for organising Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies as the hill people of this Territory enjoy very liberal rules and not only that, they have village reserve forest for themselves where they enjoy the products.

TRIPURA

A scheme for the formation of 5 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies during the Second Five Year Plan period has been envisaged. In each case the managerial cost will be borne by the Government for a period of 2 to 3 years and subsidy for the construction of store room and for the purchase of bullock carts, etc., is to be given. During the year 1957-58, 2 such Forest Labour Cooperative Societies have been formed. As they are only in their infancy, entrusting them with construction works has not yet been considered.

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3.	Arrangements for giving legal assistance to Scheduled Tribes should be made in every State.	ANDHRA PRADESH Orders were already issued by the former Government of Andhra that in all cases where the members of the Scheduled Tribes were involved either in civil or criminal cases, legal assistance should be provided by Government. But it is seldom that these unsophisticated members get involved in heavy litigations and consequently there may not be many cases. This Government have also been providing some amounts to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes towards legal aid under the grant-in-aid and normal schemes. Thus the suggestion of the Board has already been implemented by this State Government. ASSAM In Autonomous Districts the State Government do not consider it necessary to give legal assistance. As regards the Scheduled Tribes residing in the Plains Districts of Assam, the matter is being examined by the Law Department of the State Government. BIHAR The State Government are already considering a comprehensive scheme to grant legal aid not only to Harijans and Adivasis but all indigent persons, irrespective of caste or community. BOMBAY This Government is already providing legal aid to Adivasis. KERALA A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the annual plan for 1958-59 for rendering legal aid to the Scheduled Tribes. Necessary provision will be made next year also. MADHYA PRADESH Local schemes for providing legal assistance to Adivasis are being implemented in this State since 1954. A revised scheme is now being framed to extend the scope of such assistance. It is felt that, for legal aid to be effective, a special non-lapsable fund should be created; this would ensure that adequate funds are available when required, without the formalities of Government sanction and budgetary allocations. MADRAS As regards the arrangements for giving legal assistance to Scheduled Tribes, specific proposals are awaited from the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras. The Government of India will be informed when the proposals are finalised. MYSORE Necessary provision has already been made for giving legal aid to Scheduled Tribes and this Government is considering the question of framing rules in this regard. ORISSA An expenditure of Rs. 4,750 was incurred during 1953-54 for giving legal aid to Adivasis in defending cases under the ATILT ACT. But no expenditure has been incurred so far on account of fees, etc., to the pleaders for conducting land ejectment cases of Adivasis during the Second Plan period. The question of providing funds for the purpose from the next year is under cosideration of Government.

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		PUNJAB The Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, has reported that no legal aid is required by the tribal people as they are fairly awakened so far as law is concerned.
		RAJASTHAN Provision of Rs. 65,000 for giving legal assistance has been made for the Second Five Year Plan in the scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The provision for 1958-59 for legal aid under this scheme (including Other Backward Classes) is Rs. 10,000.
		WEST BENGAL A scheme for giving legal aid to Scheduled Tribes in cases concerning land has been brought into operation in this State. The scheme of free legal aid to Scheduled Tribes has been included in the Plan as desired by the Government of India.
		MANIPUR This Administration does not propose to give any legal aid to Scheduled Tribes as the interests of the Scheduld Tribes are adequately protected under the existing conditions.
		TRIPURA On principle it has been agreed to by this Administration that legal assistance will be extended to the Scheduled Tribes and the necessary cost will be met by reappropriation of the budget of the current year, if any such case arises during the course of the year.
4.	Efforts should be made to introduce Ambar Charkhas among Adivasis wherever feasible. They may also be given training in cottage industries.	**ANDHRA PRADESH** This Government considered that it was desirable to start cottage industries and open Ambar Charkha Centres in tribal areas as proposed by the Board. But no provision has been made in the Second Plan for Scheduled Areas of the State. However, this Government proposed that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, which is granting the necessary financial assistance for Khadi and Ambar Charkhas may be addressed for sanctioning a grant direct to the All India Adimjati Sevak Sangh as a special case.
		ASSAM The scheme with regard to the popularising of the Ambar Charkhas amongst the Scheduled Tribes (both Hills and Plains) of Assam is being examined by the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board.
		BOMBAY The State Government have already started several schemes in their First Five Year Plan to train tribals in cottage industries such as tailoring, smithy, carpentry, bamboo and fibre work. During the Second Five Year Plan schemes such as Training-*cum*-Production Centres, Handicraft Centres and Organisation of Cottage Industries Centres have been started. Over and above the above facilities for training Adivasis in cottage industries, there are some peripatetic schools in tribal areas for teaching crafts suited to the tribals. Tribals in these areas do deserve benefit from these schools. As regards introduction of Ambar Charkha among Adivasis, the scheme is under consideration of the State Government.

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KERALA

There are already schemes for starting and developing cottage industries in tribal areas. A number of Cottage Industries Centres are being started every year under the Centrally Sponsored and Grant-in-aid Schemes. The shcemes for supplying Ambar Charkhas may be considered after receiving the detailed proposals called for by the Chairman from the members of the Board.

MADHYA PRADESH

Action is being taken by the State Industries Department to introduce a variety of cottage industries with improved tools among the tribals. The proposal that the tribal people should be supplied with Ambar Charkhas without any condition of producing fixed quality of thread per year is worthy of consideration. The matter is, however, connected with an all India policy to be decided by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

MADRAS

As regards the introduction of Ambar Charkhas among Adivasis a specific scheme in this direction for supply of 100 Charkhas to the Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris was included in the Backward Classes Sector of the Plan and implemented in full in 1957-58.

MYSORE

In view of the difficulties in undertaking such a scheme and also with a view to see how far the tribals have the aptitude and liking for such a scheme, it is proposed to start a centre on an experimental basis and in the first instance a suitable colony will be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. If found successful, the scheme will be extended to other areas in subsequent years.

ORISSA

Detailed scheme on introduction of Ambar Charkhas among tribals has been called for from the Secretary, Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Board.

PUNJAB

Steps are already being undertaken to develop cottage industries in the Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti. A Wool Spinning and Weaving Demonstration Party is already functioning there. It is now proposed to start two Pashmina Spinning and Production Centres in the Scheduled Areas. As regards the Ambar Charkhas Scheme, it cannot be introduced in the Scheduled Areas. Due to climatic reasons the local residents are more interested in the spinning and weaving of wool than in the spinning and weaving of cotton.

WEST BENGAL

The need for putting greater emphasis on cottage industries schemes has already been recognised by the State Government while drawing up the Second Five Year Plan under which 12 per cent of the provision in the State Sector and 24 per cent of the provision under the Central Sector have been set apart for industries schemes. The measures include (*i*) training facilities to Scheduled Tribes in vocational trades and crafts, (*ii*) financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe people trained in various trades and crafts by way of subsidy, (*iii*) training-*cum*-production centres in selected areas, etc.

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		MANIPUR The local Adimjati Shiksha Ashram has already taken up the work of giving training and distribution of Ambar Charkhas to the tribal people. This Administration has also taken up schemes for giving training in weaving, carpentry, basket-making, rope-making, etc.
		TRIPURA This is already being done in this Territory.
5.	In irrigation works the rule of charging 4½% tax should not be strictly enforced in the case of Adivasis. It should be relaxed wherever necessary.	**ASSAM** The matter is being examined by the State Public Works Department (N.E.D.) Wing and the decision, when arrived at, will be furnished to the Ministry.
		BOMBAY There is no such rule for charging irrigation tax at 4½% on irrigation works in this State.
		KERALA The question of exempting Adivasis from the payment of irrigation tax is being considered by this Government.
		MADHYA PRADESH The percentage of peoples' contribution for various irrigation development works has already been reduced by the State Government to 10 % in tribal areas; subordinate authorities have also been authorised to further reduce this percentage in deserving cases. In regard to irrigation rates, the question of reducing the rates in the case of Adivasis is still under consideration of Government.
		MADRAS The possibility of relaxing the rule of charging 4½% in the case of Adivasis for irrigation works is still under the examination of the State Director of Harijan Welfare in consultation with the Collectors of the districts. A further communication will be sent after his report is received and considered by the State Government.
		MYSORE With regard to irrigation tax, it may be stated that no such tax is levied on the tribals.
		ORISSA The question of giving relaxation to Adivasis for payment of irrigation tax and for contributing labour has been referred to the Revenue Department and is under consideration.
		PUNJAB The State Irrigation Department has intimated that no Kuhls have so far been constructed in Scheduled Areas of Lahaul and Spiti. Accordingly the question of levying irrigation tax on Scheduled Tribes in this State does not arise.

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		RAJASTHAN This Government have already reduced the return of percentage from 4½% to 2½% but no relaxation has been made in regard to Scheduled Areas or Adivasi areas.
		WEST BENGAL So far as minor and medium irrigation schemes are concerned, these are executed by the Irrigation Department of this Government without any local contribution in cash or kind. Water rates are charged on the basis of increased productivity and no distinction is made between one beneficiary and another. The making of any such distribution is also considered undesirable.
		MANIPUR As there is no irrigation system, no charge is levied on irrigation in this Territory.
		TRIPURA The question of charging 4½ % does not arise in Tripura as no irrigation works worth mentioning have been executed by the Administration or by the public requiring enforcement of tax on the beneficiaries.
6.	The condition of Shramdan should be relaxed in the case of Adivasis wherever it is necessary.	**ANDHRA PRADESH** As regards Shramdan, this Government have already issued instructions not to insist upon any percentage of people's contributions in so far as minor irrigation schemes in the Multipurpose Projects in the tribal areas are concerned. The Collectors have been given discretion in the matter.
		ASSAM The system of forced labour is not in force in this State and as such the question of relaxation of the condition does not arise.
		BOMBAY The State Government had issued orders as early as in August, 1957, to the effect that popular contributions in backward areas (*i.e.*, villages where population of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes is more than 60 % of the total population of any village) should be levied at 50 % of the scales of contributions prescribed for non-backward areas. This provision has been further relaxed in October, 1958, waiving entirely the condition of popular contribution in respect of certain works in the backward areas.
		MADHYA PRADESH Under the programme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes, tribals are not expected to contribute any Shramdan in educational and other works such as schools, production-*cum* training centres, etc. Shramdan is taken only when individual families or small groups of families are benefited, *i.e.*, in the schemes for housing, wells, etc. Even for works in development blocks, the State Government have already relaxed the quantum of public participation from the general level of 50% to 10% in the case of tribals and local authorities have been empowered even to completely waive such participation in areas where the economic condition of the tribals is very poor

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		MADRAS The conditions of Shramdan recommended for relaxation seem to relate to the irrigation works. This question is under consideration. As regards the Shramdan involved in the execution of the housing scheme for the tribals, this Government have already pointed out to the Government of India that the contribution of free labour from the Scheduled Tribes should not be insisted upon in view of the fact that they are so poor that they would be put to starvation if they were asked to forego their wages. But the Government of India did not agree to dispense with the Shramdan in the housing scheme.
		WEST BENGAL In respect of another category of Minor Irrigation Works classified as Small Irrigation Schemes in this State, people's contribution in cash and kind is realised. Because of the general poverty of the Scheduled Tribes, contribution realised at the time of excution of small irrigation schemes primarily benefiting the tribal people is half of what is realised in the case of work benefiting the general population.
7.	To obviate the difficulty of getting trained workers for tribal areas some suitable allowance which may differ from area to area deserves consideration.	**ANDHRA PRADESH** Provision has been made in the Rules sanctioning special pay for unhealthy localities in the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances. The officers posted to work in the Agency areas will be paid special pay according to the scales laid down in the said Rules.
		ASSAM The State Government have since sanctioned for a period of 5 years the grant of Hill allowance which is in the nature of compensatory allowance to all employees serving in Hill Districts except in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District irrespective of their nativity.
		BIHAR The State Government in the Finance Department have granted compensatory allowance at the rate of 20% of basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 per month to all Government servants posted at Adhaura in the district of Shahabad. Besides this, Special Hill Allowance has also been sanctioned to the teachers of residential schools, the Vaidyas of Special Medical Centres and other workers engaged in the schemes implemented for Scheduled Tribes in difficult areas by the State Government in the Welfare Department.

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BOMBAY

The State Government have already recognised the need to give some special remuneration to trained workers serving in the Scheduled and tribal areas. The teachers working in such areas are paid bonus for coaching up the tribal students appearing for the Primary School Certificate examination. They are also given special allowance for attending refresher courses. Thus the suggestion for granting additional remuneration to the workers working in such areas has already been accepted.

KERALA

The recommendation is accepted in principle.

MADHYA PRADESH

This matter has been considered by the State Government on several occasions in the past and they regret that they are unable to sanction special allowances for certain categories of staff because this is likely to cause dissatisfaction among the staff of other departments who have been working in these areas without any special allowance. The financial implications are such that the State Government cannot afford to sanction special allowances for all categories of staff working in the tribal areas.

MADRAS

The Tribal Welfare work is being carried on in this State with the assistance of District Welfare Officers who are drafted from the Revenue Department. They attend to the other items of Harijan Welfare work also. These officials are entitled to hill allowances and unhealthy locality allowance, wherever admissible, according to the rates prescribed by this Government in addition to their grade pay. They are not given any special training for carrying on work in the hill areas. No difficulty is being felt in securing the services of the required number of personnel for the purpose.

MYSORE

The tribal population in this State is small, only about 80,000 and it is scattered throughout the State. There are no tribal areas as such in this State.

ORISSA

The State Government have decided that anybody working in the Agency areas of the State will get special pay provided he himself does not belong to such areas. In accordance with the above provision, the field staff working in the Agency areas are getting Agency Special Pay in accordance with the rates fixed for them. The State Government do not favour giving any further allowance to the field staff in addition to the grant of Agency Special Pay keeping the financial resources of the State in view.

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		PUNJAB The State Government are already giving 100% compensatory allowance to the staff working in the Scheduled Areas, subject to the maximum of Rs. 200 per month. **WEST BENGAL** This Government are alive to the problem in fixing the salary of the trained workers for welfare centres. This consideration has been kept in view and the salary fixed is higher than that is usually allowed to employees with similar qualifications working elsewhere. **MANIPUR** The Government servants who are working in the hill areas are getting hill and winter allowances. As for the non-official workers, it is not within the jurisdiction of this Administration to pay any allowances. **TRIPURA** There is no area in Tripura which may be declared specifically as tribal. Generally, the interior areas are predominantly inhabited by tribal people. This Administration have not, however, experienced any difficulty in posting the trained workers in the interior areas. It will not be out of place to mention here that although no special allowance is being allowed to the workers, other amenities like housing accommodation are being arranged for the workers in the interior areas. In the Multipurpose Block, Amarpur, the Village Level Workers have each been given a house wherein other amenities have also been extended. The recommendation will be borne in mind as and when the occasion to give special allowance arises.
8.	An administrative unit comprising a Tahsil or above which contains 50% tribal population might be declared as a Scheduled Area.	**ANDHRA PRADESH** The suggestion of the Board seems to be very desirable. But there are several practical difficulties in implementing the suggestion. With the inclusion of the communities like Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis in the list of Scheduled Tribes, it will be very difficult for forming such Tahsils for the reason that these communities are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the State. This Government, therefore, consider that the time is inopportune for introducing such radical changes in the administration and that it may be deferred for the present. **ASSAM** The question does not arise in the case of this State, as the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution does not apply to Assam. **BOMBAY** The revised list of Scheuled Areas which is nearing completion will be released shortly. **KERALA** There is no need to declare any area as a Scheduled Area in this State.

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MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government while supporting the suggestion made have emphasized that in marginal cases where a tribal population falls between 40-50% certain factors for their inclusion in the revision of Scheduled Areas should also be taken into consideration.

MADRAS

The question was examined by the State Government and they have recently decided that it might be dropped on the ground that there are no isolated inaccessible pockets of tribal habitation and that the population of Scheduled Tribes is also not significant to deserve declaration as Tribal Areas.

MYSORE

The tribal population in this State is small, only about 80,000 and it is scattered throughout the State. There are no tribal areas as such in this State.

ORISSA

It has been proposed to include the additional areas in the list of Scheduled Areas in consideration of their tribal preponderance and backwardness. Necessary steps are being taken to finalise the proposal to be submitted to the Government of India for declaration of the additional areas as Scheduled Areas of the State.

PUNJAB

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in this State is quite nominal—2,429 souls only. Accordingly the State Government have no comments to make.

RAJASTHAN

The State Government agree with the recommendation.

WEST BENGAL

This question does not arise in this State, as there are no areas where the population of Scheduled Tribes is concentrated.

MANIPUR

The States' reorganisation had no effect on this Territory.

TRIPURA

No area in Tripura has so far been declared as a Scheduled Area. Moreover, the tribal people are living with the non-tribal people in almost all the areas here and as such it is not considered desirable to declare any area as a Scheduled Area so far as Tripura is concerned.

(2) Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare

1. Training of Scheduled Castes in cottage industries and supply of implements.

ASSAM

There is adequate provision for training of Scheduled Caste students in the various cottage industries. Under the scheme stipends are awarded to Scheduled Caste students to undergo training in the existing Cottage Industries Training Centres in the State.

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		With a view to rehabilitating the Scheduled Caste students on completion of their training in the trades in which they have specialised, there is also a follow-up scheme to provide them with financial assistance for purchase of tools, machinery and raw materials. In addition, the State Government have set up two production centres, one at Silchar and another at Nowgong, for carpentry, smithy and leather works for giving employment to Scheduled Caste students trained in these trades. Although initially these centres will be run by the State Cottage Industries Department, they will gradually be organised on cooperative lines and the ultimate management will be transferred to the people working in these centres forming themselves into cooperative production centres.
		BIHAR
		The State Government have already a scheme of granting small unsecured loans to deserving Scheduled Castes for development of cottage industries. Besides this, subsidies are also granted to individuals and institutions for the above purpose. The State Government have also started a few training-*cum*-production centres to train the Scheduled Castes in various crafts. The trainees turned out are encouraged to form cooperatives which are given loans. In case cooperatives cannot be formed, individual loans are given, and also subsidies.
		BOMBAY
		Instructions have been issued to the State Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Cottage Industries and Director of Social Welfare to draw up and submit well considered proposals at an early date.
		MADRAS
		This Government have already made ample provision for starting cottage industries and for training the Harijans in service centres.
		MYSORE
		The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,22,000 during the current financial year for implementation of Craftsmen Training Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.
		ORISSA
		Provision has been made under the scheme of removal of untouchability to help the artisans for the progress of their cottage industries on which they mostly depend for their living. With the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan under State Sector, a sum of Rs. 40,000 is being sanctioned every year for improvement of cottage industries among Scheduled Castes.
		PUNJAB
		No distinction as to the caste of members, etc., is made in organising cooperative societies exclusively for Harijans. In practice, however, the whole programme in the field of Shoe Makers and Tanners Cooperative Societies, by and large, benefits Harijans.

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UTTAR PRADESH

The grants-in-aid given to Harijans can be utilised by them for purchase of improved tools and implements required for starting cottage industries. There are already three Technical Training Centres in the State for training Harijans in crafts which they could independently start after the training. The trained candidates are given preference in the matter of grants-in-aid for starting cottage industries either on cooperative basis or independently. Preference is also given to Harijans who form themselves into cooperative societies in the matter of grants.

WEST BENGAL

Elaborate arrangements have been made under the Second Plan for the training of Scheduled Castes (Harijans) in cottage industries and in technical subjects.

MANIPUR

For the improvement of cottage industries among the Scheduled Castes six Weaving Centres have been opened in 1957-58 and at each centre 5 looms are provided for training facilities. Silk demonstration centres have also been opened at 2 villages inhabited by the Scheduled Castes. No other special action appears to be necessary.

TRIPURA

There exists a special scheme for training of Scheduled Castes in various cottage industries like spinning, weaving, basketry, umbrella making, tanning, carpentry, etc., on payment of stipend and a sum of Rs. 0·75 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. After completion of training the successful candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes are persuaded to form cooperative societies who may sell their products to the Sales Emporia run by this Administration. Some of the Harijan ex-trainees have since formed a cooperative society which is working independently.

2. Allotment of waste land to landless Harijans.

ASSAM

Government's policy is to provide land to landless people wherever possible. Landless Harijans are also given settlement where Government waste land is available.

BIHAR

Instructions have been issued to the District Officers to settle the available Khasmahal, waste and vacant lands which are vested in the State through the abolition of intermediaries. Each family is entitled to get land at the rate of 5 acres per family

BOMBAY

Orders already exist in the Bombay State that priority should be given to Backward Classes while allotting Government waste lands which are not required for grazing purposes. The question of giving priority to Harijans and Scheduled Tribes amongst Backward Classes is under the consideration of the Government. Backward Classes who are allotted land are also given subsidy up to Rs. 500 per acre and improved seeds at half the rates.

1	2	3

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The State Government are taking steps to acquire land in each Tehsil for distribution of the same among homeless Scheduled Caste persons for construction of houses during this year. They will also be granted subsidy by the State Government to help construction of their houses on the land proposed to be allotted to them.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government in the Revenue Department are making allround drive to allot free of cost, more and more land to landless Scheduled Caste families. According to the rules for allotment of land, preference is always given to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

MADRAS

The Government have already issued orders that isolated plots of land at the disposal of the Government should be assigned to the landless poor persons including Harijans and Backward Classes. Priority in regard to assignment is now given to this category of persons over the other eligible categories, *i.e.*, political sufferers and ex-servicemen.

MYSORE

It has been decided that in fixing the order of priority for grant of waste lands among poor and landless persons who are permanent residents of the village, priority should be given to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ORISSA

According to Government decisions, waste lands are leased out in the following order of priority :

(*a*) Landless Adivasis or Scheduled Tribes
(*b*) Landless Harijans or Scheduled Castes
(*c*) Landless Other Backward Classes

One is to be considered landless if he has land less than half an acre or no land.

PUNJAB

(*a*) Security of land Tenure has been guaranteed by the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953.

(*b*) Preference is given to landless Harijans in the leasing out of land made available under the East Punjab Utilisation for Lands Act, 1949.

(*c*) Under the East Punjab Holding (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, land is reserved out of the village Shamlat or where that is not available or is inadequate, out of the other land for extension of abadi, Hada Rori and manure pits.

(*d*) Harijans' right to use village common land has been guaranteed under the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1953. By the same Act interest whatever in the land which is situated in the Abadi Deh of village and which is under the house owned by a non-proprietor belonging to Scheduled Castes is safeguarded.

(*e*) In the erstwhile State of PEPSU all Nazul lands have been transferred to the members of Scheduled Castes on a permanent basis in the form of cooperative societies formed under rules especially framed in this behalf.

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		UTTAR PRADESH
		The various legislative and executive measures have been taken by the State Government for providing land to landless persons including Harijans.
		WEST BENGAL
		In spite of the abolition of the Zamindari system very little suitable waste land has been made available. The State Government have already adopted the policy of giving such land only to people who own no land or own uneconomic holdings, preference being given to those who form themselves into Cooperative Farming Societies.
		MANIPUR
		The number of Scheduled Castes in Manipur, according to 1951 census, is 8,953 and they do not live in a compact area. They live mainly in six villages in the valley areas of Manipur. They have their own land to cultivate and as such no special steps are required here. The principle adopted in the settlement of waste land for agriculture is to give preference to landless persons living in its neighbourhood and this gives adequate safeguards to the cases of landless Scheduled Castes.
		TRIPURA
		In Tripura, waste land held by the Administration is being given to tribal Jhumias and also refugees from East Pakistan including Scheduled Caste families. There is no problem regarding allotment of land to original Scheduled Caste residents.
3.	Legislation to free agricultural labourers from debts and strict enforcement of Minimum Wages Act.	**ASSAM**
		In Assam, two State Acts are in force to regulate moneylending business. They are (*a*) Assam Money Lenders' Act, 1934, (*b*) Assam Debt Conciliation Act, 1936. Under the provisions of these two Acts, the Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers are also equally protected from the overgreedy money-lenders. In addition, there is the Assam Adhiyan Protection Act under which the agriculturist tenants in general are protected from exploitation by the big landholders. Before this Act came into force, normally half of the agricultural produce of land taken on 'Sukti' (contract) by the tenant was taken away by the land-holders. But now the quantum of share of the landholders has been reduced to 1/4 of the total produce if plough bullocks are provided and 1/5 if plough bullocks are not provided by the land-holders. The State Government have also recently fixed by legislation the ceiling of agricultural holdings held by an individual family and allotting the surplus lands in excess of the ceiling to deserving tenants cultivating them. All these measures equally benefit the Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers and the State Government do not consider it necessary to initiate separate legislation to protect specially the interests of the Scheduled Caste people.
		In Assam, the number of Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers is negligible and hence the question of strict enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in respect of Scheduled Caste people alone does not arise.

1	2	3
		MADRAS
		State Government have dropped the question of undertaking legislation to wipe off the indebtedness of agricultural labourers.
		As regards the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, the question is under the consideration of the Government.
		WEST BENGAL
		The Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Act, which expired shortly before 1947, greatly reduced or wiped out debts of all classes of debtors on a wide scale and the problem of rural indebtedness was greatly reduced in volume as far as this State is concerned. This Act, however, had another deterrent effect. Sources of credit in rural areas dried up to a considerable extent and steps were taken by the moneylenders to eschew written records of such transactions. Subsequently passing of the Money Lenders' Act accelerated this process. The result was that on a very wide scale debts incurred were usually no longer covered by any written document. The village Mahajans who are usually big tenants have not registered themselves under the Money Lenders' Act and, therefore, do not like to keep records of such transactions. At present, in rural areas, during the lean months, big cultivators or other unregistered professional moneylenders advance loan either in kind or cash to those only whom they know or who are under some sort of obligation to them as share-croppers or agricultural labourers or otherwise. If the debtor is a share-cropper, loan in kind or cash is adjusted against his share of the produce, after the harvest. In other cases, either bullocks or buffaloes or ornaments are kept as security without any written agreement. In cases of default, the debtors lose the security. Such transactions are widespread and regular and the poorer sections in rural area irrespective of their caste or community are being compelled to enter into such borrowing during the intervening period between two harvests. As noted earlier, these transactions being oral, mutually agreed upon and an essential and vital need, it is extremely doubtful if any remedial measure in the present circumstances can be adopted fruitfully. Besides, it is apprehended that no effective legislative measure can be undertaken to cover these types of cases. Moreover, the State Government do not consider it necessary to adopt at present any special measure particularly because of the fact that the problem of indebtedness of the Scheduled Castes is closely linked up with the problem of indebtedness of the general population.
		As regards strict enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, the minimum rates of wages payable to agricultural labourers have already been fixed up in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling since 30th December, 1953, and the same are likely to be fixed up in other districts soon.
		TRIPURA
		The Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural and plantation labourers is in force in Tripura.
		ANDHRA PRADESH
4.	Provision of house sites to Scheduled Castes.	Provision has been made in the State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan for providing house sites to Harijans in both Andhra and Telengana regions. Provision under normal budget has also been made. During the current year sums of Rs. 7,00,000 for Andhra region and Rs. 25,000 for Telengana

1	2	3

region under State Sector Plan have been provided for acquisition of house sites. In addition to these amounts, sums of Rs. 2,60,000 for Andhra region and Rs. 1,32,000 for Telengana region have also been provided under normal budget for this purpose during 1958-59. In view of acuteness of housing problem for Harijans in this State, the State Government have sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 6,60,000 for acquisition of house sites during the current year. Thus this Government are seeking every means to increase the allotments for "Acquisition of house sites for Harijans" in this State both under Plan and non-Plan schemes.

ASSAM

Acquisition of land for settlement of Scheduled Caste people is not considered necessary. The indigenous Scheduled Caste people have in most cases their own homestead land and houses. The sweepers in Assam who generally come from outside the State are the employees of the municipalities, Town Committees and big industrial concerns who provide necessary quarters to the sweepers under their employ. On termination of their services, they go back to their own State and hence the problem of providing them with suitable land in Assam does not normally arise.

BIHAR

Building sites are made available in the following manner to Harijans :

(1) By settlement with Harijans of the Government Khasmahal or waste lands. A total area of 47,219·97 acres of land has been settled with 28,665 families up to 31-3-58.

(2) By acquiring sites at Government cost in exceptional cases where no Government waste land is available in the locality.

BOMBAY

The State Government have accordingly made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose of giving financial assistance to Harijans for purchase of suitable sites for construction of their houses. The cost per family is roughly estimated at Rs. 200 and about 500 to 600 families are expected to be benefited under the scheme during 1958-59.

KERALA

This Government have provided an amount of Rs. 1·30 lakhs for providing house sites to Harijans.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State Government are already granting house building subsidies and building sites to the Scheduled Castes wherever land is available.

MADRAS

The State Government are already having a scheme to grant house sites free of cost to all Harijans, who do not already own house sites, except in cases where they can afford to pay. Each family will be eligible to an extent of 3 cents in wet areas, 5 cents in dry areas. A total ceiling of Rs. 34·84 lakhs has been included in the State Second Five Year Plan under the Backward Classes Sector for provision of house sites, sanitary amenities, pathways, etc., to the Scheduled Castes. An allotment of Rs. 6·85 lakhs on this account is made in the Plan programme for 1958-59.

1	2	3
		MYSORE This Government acquire lands for housing purpose and distribute the same to the needy and poor Scheduled Caste persons, free of cost, after forming sites. During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 1·75 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose. As regards steps to stop forcible ejection of Harijans from lands occupied by them, it may be stated that this Government are actively considering the question of conferring proprietary rights over such lands on the Scheduled Caste occupants. It has been suggested by a Member of the Central Board that 10 per cent of houses in Agricultural Colonies should be set apart for non-Harijans. The Government have carefully considered the suggestion and have decided that for the present funds earmarked for the welfare of Harijans should not be utilised for the welfare of others. The suggestion to set apart 10 per cent of houses in Harijan Colonies for non-Harijans has not been accepted by this Government.
		ORISSA The house sites are already being given to Harijans free of cost as a normal State activity. The full details of house sites so far allotted to the Harijans and the details of the total programme are still awaited.
		PUNJAB The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 45,000 for house sites to members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes during the year 1958-59. Similar provision will be made in the Plan during the remaining two years of the Plan period, *i.e.*, during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.
		RAJASTHAN Every possible step is being taken by this Government in this direction. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 was provided in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose. Provision for 1958-59 is Rs. 47,000.
		UTTAR PRADESH State Government have already got a scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for providing better housing facilities to Harijans. Under this scheme, grants are sanctioned to Harijans for improving their old houses and construction of new houses. As this scheme did not contemplate giving grants for building sites, the State Government have now extended its scope so that grants may be given to Harijans for purchase of building sites as well and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has specifically been provided for this purpose in the current year's budget.
		WEST BENGAL The State Government are of the opinion that the scheme for providing free house sites need not be introduced as far as this State is concerned because of the enormity of the problem and lack of resources.

1	2	3
		DELHI
		The Delhi Administration will provide house sites to Harijans in 96 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi at a cost of Rs. 2·80 lakhs. Each house site will comprise of land measuring 125 square yards. These house sites will be provided in villages which were consolidated from 1953 onwards. The total number of villages in the Union Territory is 358 of which 210 villages have been consolidated from time to time. 72 villages are proposed to be consolidated under Delhi Land Reforms. In case of the remaining 76 villages, no consolidation can take place as these are either riverine or hilly or urban.
		MANIPUR
		Since the Scheduled Castes have been living in established villages for many years with sufficient land for building sites, etc., it is not necessary to provide building sites for them.
		TRIPURA
		There is no specific scheme for providing land to the members of the Scheduled Caste communities. However, the landless peasants including the Scheduled Castes are generally allotted plots of land for homestead as well as for cultivation under the normal settlement operations subject to the availability of suitable Khas lands. The total ceiling for the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes is only Rs. 1·90 lakhs This provision has already been earmarked for specific schemes under Education, Industries and Housing. So, there appears to be no scope to reallot any amount out of this ceiling for any other purpose unless the Plan ceiling is increased.
5.	Encouragement to Scheduled Castes to set up brick kilns for construction of their own houses and other colonies and special attention to slum *Bastis*.	**ASSAM**
		In Assam, the Hira community is the only Scheduled Caste community who are engaged in the manufacture of village potteries. The Cottage Industries Department encourage this community with financial assistance and give them technical advice on the improved methods of manufacture of tiles, ring wells, bricks, etc., in addition to their traditional trade of village pottery. The other Scheduled Caste communities generally prefer to stick to their own traditional trades. If, however, there are deserving persons from the Scheduled Caste communities who would take to brick manufacturing, necessary financial assistance in the shape of loan is always available from the Cottage Industries Department who advance loans to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in individual cases on proper security, for such purposes.
		BIHAR
		The matter is under examination of the State Government.
		MADRAS
		An annual ceiling of Rs. 3·70 lakhs is provided under the Second Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes for the development of cottage industries. A sum of Rs. 168 lakhs has been allotted to the Madras State for clearance and improvement of slums in the Second Five Year Plan period.

1	2	3

UTTAR PRADESH

There is already a scheme for slum clearance in urban areas. This scheme covers the Harijan *Bastis* also. Wherever a Model Harijan Basti is proposed to be constructed, people are advised to set up mixed *Bastis* of Harijans and non-Harijans. But the desired results could not be achieved appreciably.

WEST BENGAL

This Government have no scheme for encouragement of Scheduled Castes to set up brick kilns for construction of their own houses and other colonies. This Government have, however, a scheme for providing improved housing facilities to Scheduled Caste people under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for welfare of Scheduled Castes. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid equivalent to 75% per head is paid in cash or kind or in both to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries for construction of new houses for or reconditioning of their existing houses,on account of skilled labour and cost of materials required for the purpose only, provided the balance of 25% or less and the entire balance of the cost in case of construction costing more than Rs. 1,000 is met by the beneficiaries either in cash or in the form of unskilled labour. Besides, the Scheduled Caste people may derive benefit of low income group housing scheme of this Government along with others. The State Government, therefore, do not consider it necessary to take up any special measure for encouragement of Scheduled Castes who represent only 19% of the population of the State, to set up brick kilns to construct their own houses.

As regards slum *Bastis*, a Bill, namely, "The Calcutta Slum Clearance and Rehabilitation of the Slum Dwellers Bill, 1958" has already been passed by both Houses of the State Legislature and is to come in force shortly. It shall apply to Calcutta or to such portion or portions thereof as the State Government may, from time to time, by Notification declare. Necessary provision has also been made in the Bill to extend it to any other town or local areas in West Bengal by Notification.

TRIPURA

In Tripura, the houses are generally made of Tarja (bamboo) and no bricks are required for this purpose. The Administration are giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300 per family to deserving Scheduled Castes for repair of houses, purchase of C.I. sheets, etc.

6. Legal assistance to Harijans.

ASSAM

The State Government have already under their consideration a proposal for giving legal aid to the poor and if the same materialises, the Harijans who are poor will get the benefit.

BIHAR

The State Government have also a scheme for giving free legal aid to Harijans for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in their budget for 1958-59.

1	2	3

BOMBAY

(*i*) Orders have been issued for grant of legal assistance in any case in which a Harijan desires to institute civil proceedings claiming damages by way of compensation for harassment caused to him because of the observance of untouchability such as denial of drinking water, denial of temple entry, denial of entry into hostels, etc., subject to certain rules and conditions.

(*ii*) Orders have also been issued for sanctioning legal assistance, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare in its meeting held on 12th October, 1957, to members of the Scheduled Castes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 and who have to institute or defend civil proceedings or criminal proceedings in non-cognizable cases in accordance with the rules accompanying the orders of sanction.

KERALA

This Government have provided an amount of Rs. 10,000 for legal assistance to Scheduled Castes in their annual plan for 1958-59.

MADHYA PRADESH

The concession of free legal aid is already available to the Harijans in some of the integrating units of the State and steps are being taken to extend this concession to the remaining intergrating units where it is not available.

MADRAS

The Government are now giving legal assistance in criminal cases launched against Harijans by the caste Hindus and *vice versa*. This assistance does not generally extend to civil cases. However, the Government have in certain individual cases sanctioned legal aid in civil cases also as a special case. It is proposed to include necessary provision in the Plan from 1958-59 onwards for such legal assistance.

MYSORE

Necessary provision has been made in the current year's budget for grant of such legal assistance under Miscellaneous schemes for Scheduled Castes. Similar provision is also proposed to be made in the next year's budget. Necessary rules for grant of legal aid to Scheduled Caste persons are being framed.

ORISSA

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the purpose in 1956-57 under the State Plan. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for the purpose during 1957-58. During the current year, an equal amount has also been sanctioned. These amounts are being utilised through the district authorities for the aforesaid purpose.

PUNJAB

The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 40,000 for free legal aid to members of Scheduled Castes during the year 1958-59. Similar provision will be made in the Plan during the remaining two years of the Plan period, *i.e.*, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

1	2	3

RAJASTHAN

As and when the cases come to notice, efforts are made to afford necessary help by this Government. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan and accordingly a provision of Rs. 5,000 exists in the current financial year.

UTTAR PRADESH

Monetary assistance is already provided to Harijans in this State. The question of providing legal aid to the poor was considered at the States' Law Ministers' Conference in the meeting held on September 18 and 19, 1957, in New Delhi. A detailed scheme is under the consideration of this Government which will be referred to the Government of India in due course by the Law Department. The benefit of that scheme, if ultimately approved, will also go to the Harijans.

WEST BENGAL

The scheme of free legal aid to Scheduled Castes has been included in the Plan.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the Administration's Annual Plan for 1958-59 for giving legal assistance to Harijans in Himachal Pradesh.

MANIPUR

There is no reason to give them legal assistance as they are not more backward than the non-Scheduled Caste people with whom they live in the same neighbourhood.

TRIPURA

The Administration have agreed to provide legal assistance to members of Scheduled Castes.

7. Trade and licence facilities to Scheduled Castes.

ASSAM

The State Government have already granted preferential treatment to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of settlement of contracts, permits, fisheries, ferries, toll bridges, forest mahals, excise shops, etc.

BIHAR

The State Government are of the view that cases of deserving Scheduled Castes should receive prior consideration wherever possible, provided there is no legal or technical difficulty. The State Government in the Revenue (Excise) Department have issued a circular to all concerned that in matter of settlement of excise shops under the sliding scale systems, preference should be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if they are otherwise suitable.

BOMBAY

This question is under the consideration of the State Government.

1	2	3
		KERALA
		The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act do not permit this Government to give any preference to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of granting permits for motor vehicles. However, if the applications from Scheduled Castes, who form themselves into co-operative societies, are received the preference allowed to the cooperative societies under the statute can be extended to them.
		MADHYA PRADESH
		The Regional Transport Authorities who are empowered to grant permits and licences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rules thereunder, are statutory bodies and, therefore, no directions from the Government can be issued in such matter. If the members of Scheduled Caste communities form cooperative societies, they will be able to claim preference in this behalf. The non-official institutions in the State working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are being apprised of the position in this regard.
		MADRAS
		Import and export licences are at present granted on the basis of the rules contained in the "The Red Book" and "The Blue Book" published by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras. The grant of motor licences to Harijans was discussed at the meeting of the State Harijan Welfare Committee held on 26-10-57, with a view to give special consideration to Harijans in the matter of issue of bus permits either individually or on a cooperative basis.
		MYSORE
		The Law Department of this Government has advised that this is a question which has to be decided with reference to the interests of the State as a whole than the individual interests of any particular community. In view of this, it is doubtful whether it may be possible to give Government contracts only to a particular community. This matter is, however, being examined further.
		ORISSA
		It has been the policy of the State Government to encourage villages to take up local works for various reasons and with this end in view Government have been pleased to prescribe the procedure for waiving the call of tenders. Officers have been asked to get as many works as possible done through village committees, Gram Panchayats and such other responsible local bodies including cooperative societies. It is, therefore, open to Scheduled Caste people residing in the State of Orissa to take up contract work by formation of cooperative societies or village committees or Gram Panchayats.

1	2	3
		PUNJAB 1. *Forest.* Contracts in the Forest Department are sanctioned generally after holding open auction and sometimes by inviting tenders. The highest bidder in case of sale of forest produce and the lowest in execution of works normally gets the contract. 2. *Transport.* It has already been decided by Government that while considering applications for the grant of permits on new and *kuchcha* routes 19% quota be reserved for Harijans and they should be encouraged to form themselves into co-operative societies. 3. *P.W.D. B.&R.* Harijans should form cooperative societies and avail of the concessions which are already being enjoyed by Labour and Constructions Cooperative Societies. **RAJASTHAN** It is not possible to provide such special concessions for the present and as such, this recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare could not be implemented. **UTTAR PRADESH** The matter regarding grant of building contract, motor and food-grains licences to Harijans has been referred to the appropriate departments of the State Government for consideration. **WEST BENGAL** The State Government regret their inability to consider this suggestion as the rich strata need not be the subject of any special concern. **MANIPUR** The Administration of Manipur have now decided to grant preferential treatment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of settlement of contracts, permits, fisheries, forest mahals, etc., upto the limit of 10 per cent below the highest bid offered in any such case subject to the suitability of the person and his ability to perform the task satisfactorily within the prescribed limits. The condition of security or earnest money for the purpose has also been relaxed and the members of these communities have been allowed to deposit only 75% of the standard amount of security or earnest money. **TRIPURA** It is not desirable to give special concession to Scheduled Castes in the sanction of contracts, motor licences and trade permits, etc., as such a step will go to the benefit of only the rich amongst the Scheduled Castes.
8	Cooption of the members of the Central Harijan Board on the State Harijan Board.	**ASSAM** Shri N.C. Laskar, Member of Parliament, who has been nominated as a member of reconstituted Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for 1958-59, representing Assam, is also a member of the State Advisory Board for Welfare of Scheduled Castes reconstituted by the State Government this year.

1	2	3
		BIHAR
		The three members of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare were coopted as members of the State Scheduled Castes Advisory Board of Bihar. Steps are now being taken to coopt the members of the reconstituted Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for 1958-59 in the State Scheduled Castes Board.
		BOMBAY
		The State Government have coopted all the members of the Central Harijan Board on the State Harijan Board.
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR
		The question of cooption of members does not arise as there is no member belonging to this State on the Central Harijan Board.
		KERALA
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Board on their Board.
		MADHYA PRADESH
		The State Government have already coopted the members of the Central Advisory Board on the State Harijan Advisory Board.
		MADRAS
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Board on their State Board.
		MYSORE
		As there was no representative from the State on the Central Harijan Board for 1957-58, the question of cooption did not arise then. One member from Mysore has been nominated to the Board in 1958-59 and he would undoubtedly be coopted by the State Government on the State Board.
		ORISSA
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Board on the State Board.
		PUNJAB
		The matter is under active consideration of the State Government. Notification coopting the members of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare will be issued shortly.
		RAJASTHAN
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Board on their State Board.

1	2	3
		UTTAR PRADESH
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Harijan Board on the State Harijan Board.
		WEST BENGAL
		The State Government have coopted the members of the Central Board on their State Board.
		DELHI
		The Delhi Administration have coopted the members of the Central Harijan Board on the State Harijan Board.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH
		The question of cooption of members does not arise as there is no member belonging to this Union Territory on the Central Harijan Board.
		MANIPUR
		At present there is no State Advisory Committee for Scheduled Castes. If in future one is set up, the question of cooption of members of the Central Advisory Board would be considered.
		TRIPURA
		Harijan welfare is not a problem in this Territory. In the circumstances, this Administration consider that it is perhaps not necessary to constitute an Advisory Committee for Harijan Welfare in Tripura.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the latest position regarding the constitution of Welfare Committees/Boards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, etc., in the various States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of the State	At the State level	At the district level
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	The single State Social Welfare Advisory Committee which was constituted in December, 1957, in the place of previous State Harijan Welfare Committee, State Backward Classes Advisory Committee and the State Vimukta Jatis Advisory Committee, met thrice so far. A separate State Tribes Advisory Council was formed in February, 1958, to advise the Government on matters connected with the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. This Council met 4 times so far.	The question of reconstituting District Welfare Committees is still under consideration of the State Government. The District Harijan Welfare Committees constituted in 1956 are still functioning in some districts irregularly. The numbers of meetings of these committees held in 1958 are given below : Srikakulam District . . . . . 3 meetings Guntur District . . . . 4 meetings Anantapur District . . . . . . 1 meeting Chittoor District . . . . . 2 meetings Cuddapah District . . . . 3 meetings East Godawari District . . . . 2 meetings
2	Assam	At the State level the Government have since constituted a State Advisory Board for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Members of the State Legislature who represent the Scheduled Castes and also other public workers interested in the welfare of Scheduled Castes are members of the said Board. Government have also constituted two separate Advisory Councils, one for the Scheduled Tribes of Autonomous Districts and the other for the Scheduled Tribes of the Plains Districts at the State level to advise Government for the welfare and development of such Tribes. The Members of Parliament from Assam and State Legislature and other prominent social workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes are members of the said Councils. There is also one State Advisory Board for Other Backward Classes.	There are District and Subdivisional Development Committees representing various interests in each district and each sub-division of both the Plains and Hills Districts of Assam. Scheduled Castes/Tribes are duly represented in these Committees.
3	Bihar	Apart from the Scheduled Castes Advisory Board there is a Board of Control in the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, to look after the working of the Institute and to advise the Government in all matters concerning the Institute. The Cultural Board for Scheduled Tribes has also been reconstituted for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st November, 1957. In addition there are State Stipend Committees for Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classses which recommend awards of stipends to Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students reading in the colleges. The Government have also constituted a State Advisory Board for Backward Muslim Community Welfare.	There are District and Sub-divisional Harijan Welfare Boards for every district and subdivision of the State to advise District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers at the district and sub-divisional levels respectively. The 6 District Welfare Boards held their meetings during the year and discussed the problems of their districts for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes (and Scheduled Tribes). There are also District Stipend Committees constituted for the purpose of granting stipends, book grants, etc., to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The Scheduled Castes District Stipend Committees also distribute hostel grants and petty grants to Scheduled Caste school students These committees have also representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes as members. There is also an Advisory Committee for the Welfare of Pahariyas in the district of Santhal Parganas and an Advisory Committee for the Welfare of Aboriginals in the district of Shahabad. The functions of these committees are to advise Government on the matters relating to the execution of the welfare measures for the Pahariyas and other Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Santhal Parganas and Shahabad respectively.

1	2	3	4
4	Bombay	There are Tribal Areas Council and Harijan Welfare Board at the State level.	The District Development Board is constituted in each district of the reorganised Bombay State except for the Greater Bombay District to deal with all round rural development. Dangs District has a common District Development Board with Nasik District. Under this District Development Board along with other sub-committees a sub-committee known as Backward Class Welfare Sub-Committee is formed to look after the work of amelioration of Backward Classes. It generally consists of seven to eight members who are prominent persons and social workers taking interest in the Backward Class welfare work. The Vice-Chairman of the District Development Board is a prominent and influential non-official nominated by the Government. The Social Welfare Officer of the district is the Secretary of the Sub-Committee. The Committees discuss the various schemes sanctioned by Government for the amelioration of Backward Classes and chalk out programmes for executing them. These Committees form an important link between the Government and the Backward Classes and afford forum to the social workers in their efforts for the welfare of Backward Classes. The State Government are now considering to set up Social Welfare Sub-Committees to replace the existing Backward Class Sub-Committees in all the districts of the State. This is sought to be achieved by increasing the strength of the existing Backward Class Sub-Committees by the addition of a few social workers of repute who are connected with other fields of social work such as juvenile and beggars' homes, etc.
5	Jammu and Kashmir	The Harijan Welfare Advisory Board and Other Backward Classes Welfare Advisory Board continued to function during 1958-59.	There are no District Welfare Committees or Boards for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the State.
6	Kerala	Information not received.	
7	Madhya Pradesh	Two Advisory Boards, viz., Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council and State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board, are functioning. Two meetings of each of them were held during the period under report.	No Welfare Committees have yet been constituted at the district level.
8	Madras	There are the State Harijan Welfare Committee, the Tribal Advisory Council and the State Backward Classes Advisory Committee to advise the Government on all matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes which continued to function during 1958-59.	The Madras Government have furnished information in respect of 6 districts only which shows that District Harijan Welfare Committees are already functioning in these districts. These District Harijan Welfare Committees advise the Government on all matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
9	Mysore	The State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Advisory Board was constituted in September, 1958, for a period of 3 years. It consists of 33 members. The Board met twice during 1958-59.	At present there are no welfare committees at the district level and the question of constituting such committees is engaging the attention of Government. The Taluk Advisory Boards have, however, been constituted in May, 1958, one for each Taluk. In the erstwhile Bombay area of Mysore State the District Development Boards continue and these Boards appoint District Backward Class Sub-Committees.
10	Orissa	The first meeting of the State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board was held in August, 1958.	At the district level there are District Welfare Committees of which prominent social workers, Members of Parliament and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of State Legislature are the non-official members. Besides other district level officers, the State Government are contemplating to take the BDOs also in these committees as members since various schemes of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department are executed through their agency. The work of the committees is to decide the rates of stipend and distribution of reading and writing materials to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of different classes every year. In addition to this the committees decide selection of sites for location of welfare institutions and allotment of funds for welfare projects. They also advise on various issues relating to welfare work of the districts. It has been decided that there should be close coordination between the District Welfare Committee and District Development Board in matters of allotment of funds and selection of sites.

1	2	3	4
11	Punjab	The State Advisory Committee for the State Welfare Department has been constituted but it has not yet started working.	There are no Welfare Committees at the district level.
12	Rajasthan	The Scheduled Tribes Welfare Board was constituted in July, 1958; as such no meeting could be held during 1958-59. The meeting of the Scheduled Castes Welfare Board was held on 8-12-58 but no recommendation was finalised as every subject was entrusted to the sub-committee and the sub-committee did not give its report within this year.	District Social Welfare Boards have been formed in all the districts. The District Collector is the ex-officio Chairman of the Board. These Boards have been formed to advise and suggest measures for amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Information about only 2 out of 26 District Social Welfare Boards has been furnished by the State Government. It is learnt that these Boards are not functioning effectively and generally meet only once a year.
13	Uttar Pradesh	The State Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board was reconstituted in June, 1959, with 47 members.	The present term of District Harijan Sahayak Sub-committees has expired and their reconstitution is under the consideration of State Government and till such time these committees are reconstituted, their functions have been entrusted to the Interim District Councils during 1958-59. It has also been decided to co-opt upto 5 members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the Block Development Committee where there was no adequate representation of these communities uptil now.
14	West Bengal	The West Bengal Advisory Board for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes met only once during 1958-59. There is already a Statutory Tribes Advisory Council in the State.	District welfare Committees both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been formed in each of the districts. The District Magistrate is the Chairman. The district heads of the different departments are members. Selected Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe M.L.As and M.Ps and some other influential members of these communities are also members of these committees. The maximum number of members is 25.
15	Delhi	There is a Harijan Welfare Board to advise the Delhi Administration on the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis. The Harijan Welfare Board consists of 14 members and held 8 meetings during the year 1958-59. There is also a Backward Classes Welfare Board with 12 members.	There are no district level committees or boards.
16	Himachal Pradesh	A Harijan Welfare Advisory Board and a Tribal Advisory Committee have been constituted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh. The Board and the Committee held their first meetings in the month of June, 1959. On these bodies besides Members of Parliament and Territorial Council, other social workers belonging to these communities have been appointed.	There are no separate committees at the District Headquarters. The District Development Planning Advisory Committees are consulted regarding schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. In these committees all Members of Parliament and of Territorial Council are taken. In view of a comparatively smaller area of the Territory the desirability of forming separate committees at District Headquarters has not been considered necessary and economical.
17	Laccadivie, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	The Advisory Council for this Territory met only once during 1958-59.	There is no Welfare Committee at the district level.
18	Manipur	The Tribal Advisory Board met thrice during 1958-59 and has been considerably expanded. The question of having a separate committee for Scheduled Castes is at present under consideration and will be finalised and set up during 1959-60.	Due to the opening of more Blocks in the hill areas the 3 Local Advisory Boards cease to function in their old forms and their places are taken by the Block Development Committees constituted separately and for areas which remain outside the Blocks for the present separate local committees are constituted. As the area of operation of the Blocks expands all these committees will be substituted by the Block Development Committees.
19	Tripura	The Tribal Advisory Committee for this Territory met 4 times during the year 1958.	There is no Welfare Committee at the district level.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members elected against unreserved seats in the State Legislative Assemblies during 1958-59.

S. No.	Name of the State	Legislative Assemblies	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	..
2	Assam	1	3
3	Bihar	..	2
4	Bombay	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..
6	Kerala	N. A.	N. A.
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	1
8	Madras	2	..
9	Mysore	..	..
10	Orissa	..	1
11	Punjab	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	..
14	West Bengal	1	2
		7	9

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in Rajya Sabha during the year 1958-59

Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
Name of the Member	State from which returned	Name of the Member	State from which returned
1	2	3	4
Shri Kishori Ram . .	Bihar	Shri Theodor Bodra .	Bihar
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj . .	Bombay	Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh	Madhya Pradesh
Shri P. T. Leuva . .	Bombay	Shri J. B. Hagjeran .	Assam
Shri V. K. Kesawa Rao .	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Maheswar Naik .	Orissa
Shri Dayal Das Kurre .	Madhya Pradesh		
Shri B. Parameswaran .	Madras		
Shri Dharam Prakash .	Uttar Pradesh		

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members in the State Legislative Councils during 1958-59

S. No.	Name of the State	Legislative Councils	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	..
2	Bihar	3 (1 Nominated)	4
3	Madras	2 (1 Nominated)	..
4	Bombay	1 (Nominated)	..
5	Mysore	N.A.	N.A.
6	Punjab	3 (1 Nominated)	..
7	Uttar Pradesh	2	..
8	West Bengal	1	..
	TOTAL	14	4

212 S.C. & S.T.—8.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the names of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government

Name	Designation and Portfolio	Whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3
Shri Jagjivan Ram	Minister for Railways	Scheduled Caste
Dr. Mono Mohan Das . . .	Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.	Scheduled Caste
Shri B. S. Murthy	Deputy Minister for Community Development and Co-operation	Scheduled Caste
Shri J. N. Hazarika	Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs.	Scheduled Tribe

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing particulars of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, etc. in various State Governments belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Name of the State	Name	Political post held	Portfolio
1	2	3	4	5
		SCHEDULED CASTE		
1	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Damodaram Sanjivayya	Minister	Local Administration and Labour.
2	Assam	Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Minister	Rural Development and Cottage Industries.
3	Bihar	Shri Bhola Paswan	Minister	Excise, Forest and Welfare.
		Shri Chandrika Ram	Deputy Minister	Agriculture.
4	Bombay	Shri Nashikrao Khantadu Tripude	Minister	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
5	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Ganesh Ram Anant	Minister	Social Welfare (excluding Physical Education and Co-operation).
		Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Deputy Minister	Forest, Natural Resources.
6	Madras	Shri P. Kakkan	Minister	Public Works (excluding Electricity) Harijan Welfare and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
7	Orissa	Shri Santanu Kumar Das	Deputy Minister	Gram Panchayats, Fisheries and Co-operatives.
8	Punjab	Master Gurbanta Singh	Minister	Medical, Health, Panchayats and Co-operatives.
		Prof. Yashwant Rai	Deputy Minister	Local Self Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare.
		Shri Dalbir Singh	Deputy Minister	Irrigation, Power and Community Projects.
9	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Girdhari Lal	Minister	Public Works.
		Dr. Sita Ram	Minister of State	Excise and Transport.
		Shri Baldeo Singh Arya	Deputy Minister	Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
		Shri Dharam Singh	Parliamentary Secretary.	Attached to Minister for Revenue.
10	West Bengal	Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	Minister	Fisheries Department and Forests Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.
		Shri Shyama Prasad Barman	Minister	Excise.
		Shri Satish Chandra Ray Singha	Deputy Minister	Home (Transport) Department.
		Shri Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Deputy Minister	Home (Police) Department and also Deputy Chief Whip.
		Shri Nishapati Majhi	Parliamentary Secretary.	Fisheries Department and Forests Branch of the Department of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests Also Assistant Government Whip.
11	Rajasthan	Shri Sampat Ram	Deputy Minister	Revenue, Excise and Taxation and Community Projects.
12	Mysore	Shri N. Rachiah	Minister	Social Welfare, Excise and Prohibition.
		Shri B. Basavalingappa	Deputy Minister	Home.
13	Kerala	Shri P.K. Chathan	Minister	Local Self Government.
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Chhajju Ram Bhagat	Minister of State	Social Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes and Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

S. No.	Name of the State	Name	Political post held	Portfolio
1	2	3	4	5
		SCHEDULED TRIBE		
1	Assam	Shri Rupnath Brahma	Minister	Medical, Public Health Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps.
		Shri Williamson A. Sangma	Minister	Tribal Areas, Publicity and Information and Transport.
		Shri Larsingh Khyriem	Deputy Minister	Agriculture, Cottage Industries and Village Industries.
		Shri A. Thanglura	Chief Parliamentary Secretary.	Community Project and Transport.
		Shri Pu Lalmawia	Parliamentary Secretary.	Tribal Areas Department, Printing and Stationery, and Publicity.
		Shri Lohit Kumar Doley	Parliamentary Secretary.	Forests, Tribal Areas Department, Planning and Development Department.
		Shri Sai Sai Terang	Parliamentary Secretary.	Relief and Rehabilitation.
2	Bombay	Shri Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel.	Deputy Minister	Social Welfare.
3	Madhya Pradesh	Raja Naresh Chandra Singh	Minister	Tribal Welfare.
		Shri Shivbhanu Solanki	Deputy Minister	Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare, Co-operation.
4	Orissa	Shri Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha.	Deputy Minister	Tribal and Rural Welfare.
5	Rajasthan	Shri Bheekha Bhai	Deputy Minister	Irrigation and Power, Medical and Social Welfare Department.
6	West Bengal	Shri Tenzing Wangdi	Deputy Minister	Tribal Welfare Department.
		Shri Kamala Kanta Hembram	Parliamentary Secretary.	Development and also Assistant Government Whip.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Local Bodies
(Municipalities and District Boards)

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No. of members including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Presidents and Chairmen		
			Total No. of members	Percentage fixed for reservation	Actual percentage held	Total No. of members	Percentage fixed for reservation	Actual percentage held	Total No. including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	STATES										
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,482	217	No percentage has been fixed.	9·56	..	..	..	119	2	..
2	Assam	791	42	..	5·30	63	..	7·96	45	1	1
3	Bihar	1,125	144	.	12·8	48	..	4·26	31	3	5
4	Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Madras	2,133	151	..	..	..	..	.	70	..	..
7	Orissa	500	147	..	..	4	..	..	3	.	..
8	Punjab	1,668	201	.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	175	N.A.	N.A.
9	Uttar Pradesh	4,852	654	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	.
10	West Bengal	1,096	74	..	6·7	25	.	2·3	68	..	..
11	Rajasthan	1,759	153	*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	153	2	N.A.
12	Mysore	3,684	306	..	8·3	..	..	..	193	..	..
13	Kerala	604	25	..	4·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	UNION TERRITORIES										
1	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Himachal Pradesh	69	9	According to population.	13	2	..	2·9	8	..	..
6	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		20·763	2,123	..	..	142	..	..	1,035	8	6

*Under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act 1951, there is a provision according to which a member from the Backward Classes is nominated by the Government.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No. of members including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Total No. of Presidents and Chairmen		
			Total No. of members	Percentage fixed for reservation	Actual percentage held	Total No. of members	Percentage fixed for reservation	Actual percentage held	Total No. including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	71,503	7,367	Not exceeding 20 percent.	10·35	12	..	0·19	10,269	42	..
2	Assam*	5,797	319	..	5·5	773	..	13·3	1,601	670	340
3	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Madhya Pradesh . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Madras	35,569	5,181	8·7	15·42	4	..	..	8,499	82	1
7	Orissa	11,161	5,245	..	..	3,677	..	..	757	47	119
8	Punjab	60,448	12,275	@	20	N.A.	..	N.A.	10,907	722	N.A.
9	Uttar Pradesh	11,75,128	1,99,926	According to population.	17	..	..	..	71,983	2,178	..
10	West Bengal	21,990	2,379	.	..	760	..	..	2,220	233	16
11	Rajasthan	42,000	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	3,502	..	..
12	Mysore	1,51,605	26,373	..	17·4	33	..	0·02	14,496	7	..
13	Kerala	7,799	746	According to population.	9·56	1	&	0·013	892	3	..
14	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	N.A.	N.A.	According to population.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

UNION TERRITORIES :										
1 Manipur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 †Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 %Minicoy & Amindivi Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5 Himachal Pradesh	11,392	2,924	According to population.	25·6	442	..	3·8	497	..	31
6 Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	15,94,392	2,62,735	..	..	5,698	..	..	1,23,623	3,984	507

*Figures incomplete.

@So far as Gram Panchayats in Jullundur and Ambala Division are concerned the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act 1952 provides that :—

Every Gram Panchayat shall have one Panch belonging to the Scheduled Castes if there population is 5% or more of the total population of the Gram Panchayat area concerned. Every Gram Panchayat with more than 6 Panchas shall have two Panchas who are members of Scheduled Castes, if the population of the Scheduled Castes is 10% or more. As regards the Panchayats in the Patiala Division no such reservation for the Scheduled Castes has been fixed in the Pepsu Panchayat Raj Act, 2008 B.K., which is applicable there.

Erstwhile Travancore Cochin area :—One seat shall be reserved in each Panchayat where the number of Scheduled Caste voters in a Panchayat is not less than 5% of the total number of voters in the Panchayat.

Malabar area :—A seat shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes not exceeding 1/5th of the strength of a Panchayat exclusive, of its President.

Erst-while Travancore Cochin area :—One seat reserved for Scheculed Tribes in a Panchayat where the number of Scheduled Tribe voters in a Panchayat is not less than 5% of the total number of voters in Panchayat.

†There are no Gram Panchayats and local bodies in this Territory.

%There are no Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Territory.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Approved Expenditure and Expenditure incurred by the State Governments in the years during the first nine months of that year and Expenditure proposed to be incurred

STATEMENT

SCHEDULED

Serial No.	Name of the State	1956-57 Central Sector Expenditure approved	Central Sector Expenditure incurred	State Sector Expenditure approved	State Sector Expenditure incurred	State Sector Grant-in-aid paid	Central Sector Expenditure approved	Central Sector Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,11,200	2,88,332	11,23,000	10,59,900	5,71,000	14,88,000	9,14,000
2	Assam	Nil.	Nil.	4,74,600	4,24,500	2,38,000	2,90,000	2,69,400
3	Bihar	7,33,500	2,25,786	26,00,000	16,77,484	12,92,000	15,80,000	9,50,771
4	Bombay	5,18,740	1,58,186	25,73,492	26,01,852	10,61,000	7,40,400	5,73,637
5	Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	5,15,900	1,81,906	3,43,000	...	...
6	Kerala	6,15,387	2,000	4,95,642	2,73,854	1,80,000	5,71,500	4,01,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	6,94,000	N.A.	16,94,250	7,95,650	8,90,000	10,00,000	5,30,000
8	Madras	16,48,966	13,84,133	44,90,688	31,82,124	21,45,000	20,11,000	17,34,506
9	Mysore	7,69,300	3,30,000	34,64,898	23,60,188	16,44,000	9,79,270	5,69,416
10	Orissa	3,41,100	2,90,000	10,83,450	10,83,451	5,34,000	3,37,500	2,93,400
11	Punjab	8,57,000	Nil.	9,85,000	7,90,018	5,20,000	8,67,700	8,13,700
12	Rajasthan	3,50,000	2,05,500	7,06,960	6,42,200	4,96,000	3,48,000	2,29,600
13	Uttar Pradesh	15,43,200	6,91,200	16,24,000	72,40,900	7,97,000	18,92,000	11,23,000
14	West Bengal	6,00,000	1,42,615	4,23,500	2,71,048	2,13,000	6,56,000	3,16,099
15	Delhi	...	...	1,10,200	71,596	1,13,000	...	...
16	Himachal Pradesh	Nil.	Nil.	1,83,464	1,25,473	1,59,000	27,000	4,000
17	Manipur	...	...	31,600	20,738	30,000	...	...
18	Pondicherry	...	...	11,000	7,938	11,000	...	...
19	Tripura	...	...	42,000	25,000	33,000	...	...
	TOTAL	95,82,393	37,17,752	2,26,33,644	2,28,35,820	1,12,70,000	1,27,88,370	87,22,529

STATEMENT

SCHEDULED

1	Andhra Pradesh	11,47,700	47,455	37,89,450	17,48,553	18,69,000	20,[illegible],000	4,43,542
2	Assam	†50,39,700	8,99,100	1,90,77,400	1,13,15,610	1,49,86,000	*42,80,000	24,08,000
3	Bihar	29,66,357	12,33,836	28,33,550	21,98,905	14,17,000	61,13,600	34,99,145
4	Bombay	19,93,168	2,26,549	17,42,500	13,44,999	8,68,000	48,18,600	25,22,091
5	Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kerala	5,72,000	75,000	7,67,250	2,62,000	2,76,000	4,46,735	74,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	35,84,562	6,01,000	24,88,500	12,55,400	14,49,000	71,39,000	23,07,000
8	Madras	1,45,000	22,311	4,53,600	1,19,675	2,90,000	4,46,953	2,71,792
9	Mysore	1,83,500	51,529	5,68,850	2,51,036	4,46,000	2,69,471	1,69,059
10	Orissa	47,43,400	39,91,030	43,09,000	42,62,795	23,51,000	47,94,000	31,25,227
11	Punjab	2,49,160	1,57,000	4,40,400	1,73,737	4,28,000	17,24,030	5,61,320
12	Rajasthan	6,61,000	3,46,911	9,38,650	6,19,000	6,81,000	8,40,000	6,47,500

* Excluding Rs. 40·00 lakhs paid annually to the Government of Assam under clause (*a*) of Second proviso of Art. 275(1) of the Constitution.

[illegible] Five Year Plan provision (Rs. 36.21 lakhs) for "Communications".

XII

1956-57 and 1957-58 and also Approved Expenditure for the year 1958-59, Expenditure actually incurred during the last three months of that year, for the welfare of Backward Classes.

NO. I

CASTES

1957-58			1958-59							
	State Sector		Central Sector				State Sector			
Expenditure approved	Expenditure incurred	Grant-in-aid paid	Expenditure approved	Expenditure incurred during first 9 months	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during last 3 months	Total estimated expenditure	Expenditure approved	Expenditure incurred during the first 9 months	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the last 3 months	Total estimated expenditure of the year
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20,70,000	17,00,280	7,75,600	13,90,800	1,17,619	11,8[illegible],181	13,00,800	25,89,000	14,56,000	24,55,200	39,11,200
5,02,000	4,36,700	2,50,000	2,25,000	Nil.	2,30,000	2,30,000	5,38,000	54,000	4,71,800	5,25,800
28,37,000	22,23,068	13,94,000	10,00,000	1,06,097	8,81,988	9,88,085	27,70,000	11,17,000	15,63,703	26,80,703
24,85,000	26,78,724	9,00,000	7,45,500	1,61,382	5,11,650	6,73,032	38,35,000	15,99,000	20,47,812	36,46,812
2,35,420	2,38,000	1,18,000	...	...	...	...	5,93,000	61,000	5,20,000	5,81,000
28,55,500	33,68,500	14,27,700	6,52,260	1,56,000	2,95,000	4,51,000	37,86,000	34,12,000	13,78,000	47,90,000
17,37,600	14,18,226	7,66,000	10,65,000	45,000	9,07,000	9,52,000	7,89,000	1,94,000	11,55,000	13,49,000
70,77,210	42,21,634	35,39,300	17,90,000	3,05,000	14,85,000	17,90,000	64,22,000	22,17,000	50,32,000	72,49,000
39,56,000	37,32,317	19,78,000	12,32,000	4,700	14,80,300	14,85,000	34,08,000	8,91,000	23,17,000	32,08,000
10,35,035	9,42,722	4,98,000	3,19,000	97,000	2,22,000	3,19,000	10,99,000	5,53,900	5,90,100	11,44,000
38,15,000	46,97,350	6,09,000	8,09,600	Nil.	7,42,600	7,42,600	39,50,000	21,58,000	12,16,000	33,74,000
7,19,500	6,31,418	3,79,300	3,55,000	76,460	2,75,440	3,51,900	8,30,000	80,000	7,50,000	8,30,000
63,59,300	60,90,300	6,79,500	24,79,000	11,11,000	5,87,600	16,98,600	Nil.	70,51,300	29,90,700	1,00,42,000
7,29,954	5,85,843	3,65,000	9,01,300	40,100	4,64,074	5,04,174	6,46,000	1,16,000	4,61,895	5,77,895
3,53,600	2,90,543	3,53,600	80,750	...	80,750	80,750	3,57,000	...	2,44,955	2,44,055
3,10,114	3,02,422	3,10,000	84,000	Nil.	72,000	72,000	3,35,000	25,000	3,67,900	3,92,900
64,000	31,655	64,000	...	...	...	...	81,000	...	81,400	81,400
1,50,000	79,381	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,42,000	...	76,752	76,752
43,000	36,500	43,000	...	...	...	...	43,000	8,000	32,200	40,200
3,73,35,233	3,37,65,583	1,46,00,000	1,31,29,210	22,20,358	94,18,583	1,16,38,941	3,22,13,000	2,09,93,200	2,37,51,517	4,47,44,717

NO. 2

TRIBES

39,86,000	37,54,801	18,98,000	13,93,456	96,961	14,41,452	15,38,413	42,62,000	28,50,000	26,01,905	64,51,905
1,71,65,800	1,21,60,820	1,39,84,600	*43,50,000	12,57,000	9,63,100	22,20,100	1,82,62,000	52,96,570	66,64,390	1,10,60,460
46,94,000	30,33,934	19,31,000	52,01,400	18,11,811	14,19,361	32,31,172	43,46,000	17,01,000	13,68,12	30,69,120
29,17,000	20,16,421	12,87,000	42,64,145	6,08,030	27,74,718	33,82,748	39,15,000	13,25,000	22,93,771	36,18,771
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,35,100	4,66,000	2,67,500	5,11,074	1,39,000	1,94,200	3,33,200	7,48,000	4,37,000	3,30,000	7,67,000
83,93,500	44,73,767	22,18,000	56,17,400	9,13,000	45,99,000	55,12,000	34,57,000	12,37,000	25,71,000	38,08,000
6,76,911	3,97,624	2,87,000	4,07,900	93,000	3,06,900	3,99,900	6,73,000	3,21,000	5,70,000	8,91,000
3,27,000	2,45,044	1,63,500	1,81,000	4,800	1,76,200	1,81,000	4,87,000	85,000	4,02,000	4,87,000
53,11,000	46,19,361	23,94,000	51,15,000	11,40,000	34,81,000	46,21,000	58,35,000	17,94,000	38,41,000	56,35,000
4,66,500	2,28,000	1,95,000	10,55,000	4,02,700	1,72,300	5,75,000	5,40,000	1,64,000	1,83,000	3,47,000
10,61,685	8,88,395	5,79,000	8,79,640	84,290	7,91,610	8,75,900	16,20,000	2,05,00	14,14,950	16,19,950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*contd.*)							
13	Uttar Pradesh	...	....	....	....	....	........No	Scheduled
14	West Bengal	10,00,000	3,55,088	19,46,100	14,77,425	9,63,000	12,02,620	5,67,973
15	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Himachal Pradesh	2,20,725	47,446	4,84,647	85,686	3,93,000	3,52,100	1,52,900
17	Manipur	...	...	19,69,740	11,82,197	12,99,000	9,35,600	6,26,645
18	Tripura	5,98,400	4,09,300	13,07,000	10,88,100	13,07,000	8,88,100	6,89,000
19	Pondiche	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
20	Laccadi	...	...	...	...	1,72,000	...	...
	TOTAL	2,31,04,672	84,63,555	4,31,16,637	2,73,85,118	2,91,95,000	3,62,76,809	1,80,65,194

STATEMENT
DENOTIFIED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,61,450	76,870	2,15,346	1,53,732	1,14,000	2,76,610	1,91,025
2	Assam	....	....	....	....	....	........No	Ex-Criminal
3	Bihar	29,700	12,150	1,46,000	961	73,000	45,000	35,300
4	Bombay	45,000	45,010	3,02,301	3,48,387	246,000	2,24,400	2,23,135
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	No
6	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Scheme
7	Madhya Pradesh	76,000	N.A.	1,88,710	80,125	94,000	2,61,000	2,26,000
8	Madras	5,40,000	3,72,611	8,86,497	8,73,274	4,11,000	5,87,500	4,61,718
9	Mysore	1,25,000	12,500	2,35,128	..	1,08,000	1,96,400	66,196
10	Orissa	50,000	50,000	1,17,410	1,11,248	59,000	50,000	17,000
11	Punjab	80,000	Nil.	1,81,000	1,56,756	91,000	80,000	80,000
12	Rajasthan	74,200	70,000	2,20,755	2,02,027	1,33,000	97,000	85,000
13	Uttar Pradesh	4,70,000	Nil.	2,36,000	2,14,400	1,18,000	Nil.	Nil.
14	West Bengal	20,000	10,000	72,000	71,666	42,000	30,000	Nil.
15	Delhi	...	...	...	...		29,000	N.A.
16	Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Scheme
17	Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	..	No Scheme
18	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Scheme
19	Tripura	...	...	...	...	.	..	No Scheme
		16,71,350	6,49,141	30,01,147	22,12,576	14,89,000	18,76,910	13,85,374

STATEMENT
OTHER BACK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	...	...	2,31,600	2,25,240	1,24,000	.	...
2	Assam	...	..	...	...	...	.. No. Scheme	for Other
3	Bihar	...	...	13,74,000	8,61,443	6,87,000	..	...
4	Bombay	...	..	16,99,680	8,05,004	7,49,000	..	
5	Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	1,27,500	1,60,000	85,000	.	...
6	Kerala	...	...	11,688	10,608	1,000	.	.
	Madhya Pradesh	...	...	4,58,550	3,01,510	2,40,000		...
	Madras	...	...	7,34,523	6,68,827	3,68,000	.	..
9	Mysore	...	...	84,800	54,697	70,000	.	...
10	Orissa	Nil.	Nil.	...	...	...	2,80,000	2,31,800
11	Punjab	...	...	(Combined with Scheduled Castes)		43,000	.	..
12	Rajasthan	...	...	8,31,210	5,81,400	5,83,000		
13	Uttar Pradesh	...	...	11,25,000	14,15,400	5,63,000		...
14	West Bengal	...	...	20,512	20,512	...		...
15	Delhi	Nil.	Nil.	...	.	..	24,000	15,460
16	Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	... No Scheme	for Other
17	Manipur	...	...	53,400	8,000	53,400	...	...
18	Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	... No Scheme	for Other
1	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	... No Scheme	for Other
	TOTAL	...	...	67,52,463	51,12,641	35,66,400	3,04,000	2,47,260

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tribes										
24,38,998	18,30,197	12,20,000	13,14,850	1,14,600	8,01,060	9,15,660	20,61,000	5,40,000	13,26,449	18,66,449
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,45,241	2,63,484	5,45,000	4,00,000	8,000	2,64,000	2,72,000	4,58,000	99,000	3,18,600	4,17,600
18,78,976	12,20,364	18,79,000	12,79,680	N.A.	12,79,680	12,79,680	16,91,000	...	16,91,000	16,91,000
16,97,100	16,18,400	16,97,100	7,99,000	2,36,900	5,30,200	7,67,100	15,22,000	1,00,000	14,22,000	15,22,000
..	..	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
5,20,94,811	3,72,16,612	3,05,45,700	3,27,69,545	69,10,092	1,91,94,781	2,61,04,873	4,98,77,000	1,61,54,570	2,69,98,185	4,31,52,755
NO. 3 TRIBES										
2,92,500	1,86,900	1,45,300	1,90,400	29,421	2,22,179	2,51,600	3,16,000	1,38,000	2,01,950	3,39,950
No Schemes for Denotified Tribes										
1,46,918	2,397	30,000	34,000	...	33,750	33,750	3,47,000	...	1,46,000	1,46,000
4,03,713	3,46,445	1,61,000	1,80,000	35,709	40,866	76,575	5,06,000	1,39,000	3,16,082	4,55,082
Denotified Tribes		...	.	..		..	...	...	...	...
for Denotified Tribes	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,40,000	43,630	41,500	54,000	14,000	40,000	54,000	69,000	16,000	55,000	71,000
12,14,870	8,64,206	5,31,400	6,10,000	57,000	4,27,934	4,84,934	18,17,000	5,78,000	10,38,000	16,16,000
2,03,000	1,64,368	1,39,100	1,19,000	2,900	4,23,100	4,26,000	2,80,000	27,000	2,53,000	2,80,000
1,22,920	70,351	40,600	52,000	Nil	52,000	52,000	1,32,000	26,000	1,00,000	1,26,000
1,85,000	1,50,150	77,800	80,000	Nil.	80,000	80,000	1,99,000	64,000	1,12,000	1,76,000
1,30,065	1,24,901	79,000	1,00,000	10,650	89,150	99,800	2,40,000	29,000	2,11,000	2,40,000
2,46,800	2,32,050	1,23,400	8,01,000	Nil	8,01,000	8,01,000	...	1,54,000	95,000	2,49 000
56,600	41,657	28,000	38,000	12,200	...	12,200	18,000	1,000	6,077	7,077
...	...	..	29,977	...	29,977	29,977	...	...	...	...
for Denotified Tribes	.	.		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
for Denotified Tribes		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
for Denotified Tribes										
for Denotified Tribes										
31,42,386	22,27,055	13,97,100	22,88,377	1,61,880	22,39,956	24,01,836	39,24,000	11,72,000	25,34,109	37,06,109
NO. 4 WARD CLASSES										
3,18,500	2,92,000	1,60,000			..	...	4,33,000	5,46,000	2,40,000	7,86 000
Backward classes		.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
15,56,000	13,26,848	6,78,000	..		..	...	15,58,000	5,50,000	9,08,243	14,58,243
25,38,000	15,09,435	9,78,000	.	.	...	...	23,76,000	9,08,000	9,30,628	18,38,628
1,60,010	1,62,000	80,000	..	..	...	...	2,54,000	22,000	2,39,000	2,51,000
8,83,000	8,79,732	4,41,500	.	...	...	...	9,87,000	23,000	3,000	28,000
7,32,000	3,73,000	3,62,000	..	...	...	...	2,70,000	1,03,000	2,64,000	3,67,000
13,00,000	12,99,229	6,50,000	.	..	..	...	11,89,000	10,44,000	1,63,000	12,07,000
3,80,000	1,78,954	1,90,000	.	...	...	...	5,25,000	6,000	5,19,000	52 ,000
...	...	...	7,99,000	Nil.	7,99,000	7,99,000	...	...	...	...
Combined with Scheduled Castes			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,17,800	7,99,079	5,09,000	...	...	...	...	11,10,000	1,05,000	9,97,380	11,02,380
11,85,400	14,64,650	5,92,700	...	...	...	...	...	10,07,000	4,91,000	14,98,000
64,000	63,388	32,000	...	...	...	...	61,000	4,000	57,264	61,264
...	...	...	32,000	N.A.	32,000	32,000	...	...	...	...
Backward Classes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backward Classes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backward Classes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,01,34,710	83,48,315	46,73,200	8,31,000	...	8,31,000	8,31,000	87,63,000	43,18,000	48,12,515	91,30,5[illegible]

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement showing state-wise and scheme-wise break-up of actual expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 and estimated expenditure during 1958-59 under the State Sector Schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Education				Agriculture				Cottage Industries			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,837	17,800	54,900	86,537	21,092	59,300	91,850	1,72,242	14,975	11,900	28,400	55,275
2	Assam	No Denotified Tribes											
3	Bihar	65	195	6,000	6,260	116	122	35,500	35,738	..	..	43,000	43,000
4	Bombay	1,18,199	1,73,495	1,58,549	4,50,243	45,196	67,792	46,954	1,59,942	33,204	34,211	59,054	1,26,469
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Denotified Tribes											
6	Kerala	No Denotified Tribes											
7	Madhya Pradesh	12,115	15,280	34,000	61,395	..	..	2,500	2,500	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	3,45,674	4,74,529	8,30,000	16,50,203	4,00,129	2,89,275	Separate figures not given	6,89,404	30,909	41,252	Separate figures not given	72,161
9	Mysore	..	30,886	40,000	70,886	..	65,094	1,00,000	1,65,094	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	8,060	8,110	12,400	28,570	17,160	3,800	24,000	44,960	6,557	4,100	9,000	19,657
11	Punjab	24,156	34,000	37,000	95,156	15,000	12,750	Separate figures not available.	27,750	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	97,095	24,719	51,200	1,73,014	2,476	3,000	2,250	7,726	11,021	15,391	23,700	50,112
13	Uttar Pradesh	26,000	28,000	28,000	82,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,50,000	58,400	66,000	77,200	2,01,600
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Denotified Tribes											
16	Delhi	No Denotified Tribes											
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Denotified Tribes											
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Denotified Tribes											
19	Manipur	No Denotified Tribes											
20	Tripura	No Denotified Tribes											
	TOTAL	6,45,201	8,07,014	12,52,049	27,04,264	5,51,169	5,51,133	3,53,054	14,55,356	1,55,066	1,72,854	2,40,354	5,68,274

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Medical Public Health				Co-operation			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,538	19,400	32,000	69,938		..	..	..
2	Assam	No Denotified Tribes							
3	Bihar	500	1,800	7,400	9,700	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	1,000	1,425	4,000	6,425	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Denotified Tribes							
6	Kerala	No Denotified Tribes							
7	Madhya Pradesh	1,260	16,800	3,000	21,060	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	20,516	8,350	Separate figures not available.	28,866	5,000	..	N.A.	5,000
9	Mysore	..	4,852	40,000	44,852	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	6,500	5,060	7,000	18,560	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	2,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	5,786	2,636	7,000	15,422	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	42,300	42,400	84,700	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Denotified Tribes							
16	Delhi	No Denotified Tribes							
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Denotified Tribes							
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Denotified Tribes							
19	Manipur	No Denotified Tribes							
20	Tripura	No Denotified Tribes							
	TOTAL	54,100	1,04,623	1,42,800	3,01,523	5,000	..	..	5,000

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Housing				Communication				Animal Husbandry			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	85,038	76,500	1,30,800	2,92,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	No Denotified Tribes											
3	Bihar	280	280	52,800	53,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	1,38,837	63,120	1,78,926	3,80,883	..	..	..	..	11,951	5,794	5,031	22,776
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Denotified Tribes											
6	Kerala												
7	Madhya Pradesh	3,250	2,250	2,500	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	70,946	50,800	Separate figures not available.	1,21,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	63,536	1,00,000	1,63,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	50,600	43,300	49,000	1,42,900	..	..	..	..	..	464	4,000	4,464
11	Punjab	79,800	1,01,400	Separate figures not available.	1,81,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	10,000	8,800	8,750	27,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	40,000	..	..	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Denotified Tribes											
16	Delhi												
17	Himachal Pradesh												
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy												
19	Manipur												
20	Tripura												
	TOTAL	4,78,751	4,09,986	5,22,776	14,11,513	..	..	..	..	11,951	6,258	9,031	27,240

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Community Centres 1956-57	Community Centres 1957-58	Community Centres 1958-59	Community Centres Total	Publicity 1956-57	Publicity 1957-58	Publicity 1958-59	Publicity Total	Rehabilitation 1956-57	Rehabilitation 1957-58	Rehabilitation 1958-59	Rehabilitation Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	No Denotified Tribes											
3	Bihar	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..			.	..
4	Bombay	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Denotified Tribes											
6	Kerala	No Denotified Tribes											
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	6,000	27,000	33,000	..	..	..	..	58,500	300	..	58,800
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..		.	..	.	.		..	.	..	.	..
10	Orissa	21,000	..	3,000	24,000	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	.	.		.	..	37,800	..	..	37,800
12	Rajasthan	..	3,700	3,100	6,800	1,000	200	100	1,300	33,095	..	39,700	72,795
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	.	..	..	.		.	..	40,000	40,000	40,000	1,20,000
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	71,666	41,657	7,077	1,20,400
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Denotified Tribes											
16	Delhi	No Denotified Tribes											
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Denotified Tribes											
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Denotified Tribes											
19	Manipur	No Denotified Tribes											
20	Tripura	No Denotified Tribes											
	TOTAL	21,000	9,700	33,100	63,800	1,000	200	100	1,300	2,41,061	81,957	86,777	4,09,795

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Grants to Voluntary Agencies 1956-57	Grants to Voluntary Agencies 1957-58	Grants to Voluntary Agencies 1958-59	Grants to Voluntary Agencies Total	Miscellaneous 1956-57	Miscellaneous 1957-58	Miscellaneous 1958-59	Miscellaneous Total	Abstract 1956-57	Abstract 1957-58	Abstract 1958-59	Abstract Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	400	..	..	400	..	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,53,732	1,86,900	3,39,950	6,80,582
2	Assam	No Denotified Tribes											
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,300	961	2,397	1,46,000	1,49,358
4	Bombay	..	608	1,650	2,258	..	..	918	918	3,48,387	3,46,445	4,55,082	11,49,914
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Denotified Tribes											
6	Kerala	No Denotified Tribes											
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	5,000	3,000	2,000	10,000	80,125	43,630	71,000	1,94,755
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7,86,000	7,86,000	8,73,274	8,64,206	16,16,000	33,53,480
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,64,368	2,80,000	4,44,368
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	1,371	5,517	17,600	24,488	1,11,248	70,351	1,26,000	3,07,599
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	.	*1,39,000	*1,39,000	1,56,756	1,50,150	1,76,000	4,82,906
12	Rajasthan	35,700	66,455	89,500	1,91,655	5,820	..	14,700	20,520	2,02,027	1,24,901	2,40,000	5,66,928
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	5,250	5,200	10,450	..	500	6,200	6,700	2,14,400	2,32,050	2,49,000	6,95,450
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,666	41,657	7,077	1,20,400
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Denotified Tribes											
16	Delhi	No Denotified Tribes											
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Denotified Tribes											
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Denotified Tribes											
19	Manipur	No Denotified Tribes											
20	Tripura	No Denotified Tribes											
	TOTAL	36,100	72,313	96,350	2,04,763	12,191	11,017	9,69,718	9,92,926	22,12,576	22,27,055	37,06,109	81,45,740

*Total expenditure of Other Schemes.

STATEMENT NO. 6

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57 *and* 1957-58 *and Estimated Expenditure during* 1958-59 *under the Central Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Denotified Tribes*

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Education			Agriculture			Cottage Industries			Medical and Public Health			Co-operation		
		Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	7,500	49,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	No Scheme for Denotified Tribes				..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	No Denotified Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	9,000	54,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	1,88,000	1,80,000	2,09,245	29,557	32,752	50,709	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	Nil	80,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1,02,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar	...	..	..	..	..	..	No Scheme for Denotified Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	..	N.A.	14,900	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
18	Laccadive, Aminidivi & Minicoy		..	...	..	..	..	No Scheme for Denotified Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	..	1,16,900	1,95,500	3,09,000	2,99,245	29,557	41,752	1,06,709	..	..	1,000	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 6—*contd.*

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 under the Central Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Denotified Tribes

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Housing			Communications			Animal Husbandry			Community Centres		
		Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	No Scheme for Denotified Tribes				..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	12,150	35,300	33,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	20,000	20,000	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	No Denotified Tribes		..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	1,52,422	2,36,505	2,24,980 (Actual)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1,84,572	2,91,805	2,78,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 6—*contd.*

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57 *and* 1957-58 *and Estimated Expenditure during* 1958-59 *under the Central Sector Schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Publicity			Colonisation			Miscellaneous			Total		
		Actual Expen-diture 1956-57	Actual Expen-diture 1957-58	Estimated Expen-diture 1958-59	Actual Expen-diture 1956-57	Actual Expen-diture 1957-58	Estimated Expen-diture 1958-59	Actual Expen-diture 1956-57	Actual Expen-diture 1957-58	Estimated Expen-diture 1958-59	Actual Expen-diture 1956-57	Actual Expen-diture 1957-58	Estimated Expen-diture 1958-59
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Andhra Pradesh		..		69,370	1,42,025	2,41,600	..	..	..	76,870	1,91,025	2,51,600
2	Assam		...		No Scheme for Denotified Tribes								
3	Bihar		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	12,150	35,300	33,750
4	Bombay		..		25,010	2,03,135	56,575	..	..	..	45,010	2,23,135	76,575
5	Jammu & Kashmir		..		No Denotified Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh		..		Nil	2,17,000	Nil.	..	..	..	N.A.	2,26,000	54,000
8	Madras		..		..	..	..	2,632	12,461	..	3,72,611	4,61,718	4,84,934
9	Mysore		..		12,500	66,196	4,26,000	..	..	..	12,500	66,196	4,26,000
10	Orissa		..		50,000	17,000	52,000	..	..	..	50,000	17,000	52,000
11	Punjab		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	80,000	80,000
12	Rajasthan		..		70,000	85,000	99,800	..	..	..	70,000	85,000	99,800
13	Uttar Pradesh		..		Nil.	Nil.	6,99,000	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	8,01,000
14	West Bengal		..		10,000	Nil.	12,200	..	..	..	10,000	Nil.	12,200
15	Andaman & Nicobar		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi		..		..	..	..	..	..	12,077	..	N.A.	29,977
17	Himachal Pradesh		..		No Scheme for Denotified Tribes								
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur		..		No Scheme for Denotified Tribes								
20	Tripura		..		No Scheme for Denotified Tribes								
	TOTAL	..	..	..	2,36,880	7,30,356	15,87,175	2,632	12,461	12,077	6,49,141	13,85,374	24,01,836

STATE

Statement showing the State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 *and*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Education				Agriculture			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh .	2,12,540	2,80,700	7,04,700	11,97,940	.	..	..	..
2	Assam	No Schemes for Other Backward Classes							
3	Bihar	7,59,228	11,56,911	12,11,674	31,27,813	51,238	1,28,195	1,58,449	3,37,882
4	Bombay	4,97,436	8,90,154	10,18,396	24,05,986	1,02,186	1,25,133	1,45,936	3,73,255
5	Jammu & Kashmir . .	..	60,000	75,000	1,35,000	..	1,000	Separate figures not available.	1,000
6	Kerala	7,326	8,78,332	23,000	9,08,658	3,282	1,400	..	4,682
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	2,48,820	3,17,000	3,18,000	8,83,820	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	5,93,053	12,99,229	11,97,000	30,89,282	8,799	..	..	8,799
9	Mysore	30,716	1,07,388	2,95,000	4,33,104	14,413	10,000	24,000	48,413
10	Orissa	No Other Backward Classes							
11	Punjab	Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes							
12	Rajasthan	1,38,700	2,48,924	3,20,380	7,08,004	2,22,700	2,73,529	3,18,700	8,14,929
13	Uttar Pradesh . . .	11,12,000	11,33,000	11,50,000	33,95,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,50,000
14	West Bengal . . .	20,512	63,388	61,264	1,45,164	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No Other Backward Classes							
16	Delhi	No Other Backward Classes							
17	Himachal Pradesh . .	No Other Backward Classes							
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Other Backward Classes							
19	Manipur	8,000	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	No Other Backward Classes							
	TOTAL .	36,28,331	64,35,026	63,74,414	1,64,37,771	4,52,618	5,89,257	6,97,085	17,38,960

MENT NO. 7

Estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 *under the State Sector Schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes*

Medical and Public Health				Cottage Industries			
1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
12,700	11,300	31,300	55,300	..	..	..	..
No Scheme for Other Backward Classes							
50,977	41,742	86,500	1,79,219	..	..	..	..
92,290	1,48,921	1,82,417	4,23,628	23,563	22,050	46,406	92,019
..	11,000	Separate figures not available.	11,000	..	12,000	Separate figures not available.	12,000
..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	33,339	18,000	Separate figures not available. Shown against Community Centres.	51,339
..	..	..	..	15,875	..	..	15,875
6,844	55,796	1,16,000	1,78,640	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes.							
..	8,000	10,000	18,000	6,100	5,745	35,000	46,845
58,400	67,000	77,200	2,02,600	..	56,900	57,200	1,14,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes.							
2,21,211	3,43,759	5,03,417	10,68,387	78,877	1,14,695	1,38,606	3,32,178

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Co-operation 1956-57	Co-operation 1957-58	Co-operation 1958-59	Co-operation Total	Housing 1956-57	Housing 1957-58	Housing 1958-59	Housing Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	No Schemes for Other Backward Classes.							
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,620	1,620
4	Bombay	8,580	8,113	26,690	43,383	39,098	2,37,275	3,18,753	5,95,126
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	20,000	Separate figures not available.	20,000	..	15,000	Separate figures not available.	15,000
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	65	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	50,000	..	10,000	60,000
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000
10	Orissa	No Other Backward Classes.							
11	Punjab	Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes.							
12	Rajasthan	7,000	..	..	7,000	92,600	21,000	21,000	1,34,600
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	50,000	..	..	50,000
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No Other Backward Classes.							
16	Delhi	No Other Backward Classes.							
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Other Backward Classes.							
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Mincoy	No Other Backward Classes.							
19	Manipur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	No Other Backward Classes.							
	TOTAL	15,645	28,113	26,690	70,448	2,31,698	2,73,275	3,56,373	8,61,346

Communications				Animal Husbandry			
1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Scheme for Other Backward Classes							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,000	Separate figures not available.	10,000	..	5,000	Separate figures not available.	5,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	7,000	..	8,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	171	..	..	171
No Other Backward Classes							
Schemes combined with Scheduled Castes							
..	42,995	48,400	91,395	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
1,000	59,995	48,400	1,09,395	171	5,000	..	5,171

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories.	Community Centres				Publicity			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	No Schemes for Other Backward Calsses.							
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	23,000	Separate figures not available.	23,000	..	3,000	Separate figures not available.	3,000
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	14,000	6,000	Separate figures not available.	20,000	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	85,000	85,000	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	No Other Backward Classes.							
11	Punjab	Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes							
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	1,000	128	1,000	2,128
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No Other Backward Classes.							
16	Delhi	No Other Backward Classes.							
17	Himachal Pradesh	No Other Backward Classes.							
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	No Other Backward Classes.							
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	No Othter Backward Classes.							
	TOTAL	14,000	29,000	85,000	1,28,000	1,000	3,128	1,000	5,128

Rehabilitation				Grants to Voluntary Agencies			
1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Schemes for Other Backward Classes							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2,781	9,462	15,650	27,893
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3,286	23,000	Separate figures not available.	26,286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes.							
Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes.							
37,500	1,32,788	2,17,600	3,87,888	34,800	56,928	98,700	1,90,428
..	..	..	..	..	5,250	5,300	10,550
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
No Other Backward Classes							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Other Backward Classes							
37,500	1,32,788	2,17,600	3,87,888	40,867	94,640	1,19,650	2,55,157

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Miscellaneous				Abstract			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh . .		..	50,000	50,000	2,25,240	2,92,000	7,86,000	13,03,240
2	Assam	No Schemes for Other Backward Classes							
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	8,61,443	13,26,848	14,58,243	36,46,534
4	Bombay . . .	39,070	68,327	84,380	1,91,777	8,05,004	15,09,435	18,38,628	41,53,067
5	Jammu & Kashmir . .	1,60,000	2,000	1,86,000	3,48,000	1,60,000	1,62,000	2,61,000	5,83,000
6	Kerala . . .	..	..	3,000	3,000	10,608	8,79,732	26,000	9,16,340
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	1,000	2,000	49,000	52,000	3,01,510	3,73,000	3,67,000	10,41,510
8	Madras	1,100	..	..	1,100	6,68,827	12,99,229	12,07,000	31,75,056
9	Mysore . . .	2,553	5,770	..	8,323	54,697	1,78,954	5,25,000	7,58,651
10	Orissa	No Other Backward Classes							
11	Punjab	Schemes combined with the Scheduled Castes							
12	Rajasthan	41,000	9,042	31,600	81,642	5,81,400	7,99,079	11,02,380	24,82,859
13	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,45,000	1,52,500	1,58,300	4,55,800	14,15,400	14,64,650	14,98,000	43,78,050
14	West Bengal . . .	..	..	..	..	20,512	63,388	61,264	1,45,164
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	No Other Backward Classes							
16	Delhi	No Other Backward Classes							
17	Himachal Pradesh . .	No Other Backward Classes							
18	Laccadive Amindivi & Minicoy	No Other Backward Classes							
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	8,000
20	Tripura	No Other Backward Classes.							
	TOTAL .	3,89,723	2,39,639	5,62,280	11,91,642	51,12,641	83,48,315	91,30,515	225,91,471

STATEMENT NO. 8

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 under the Central Sector Schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory.	Education			Agriculture		
		Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Orissa	..	1,00,000	4,40,000	..	31,800	50,000
2	Delhi	..	15,460	32,000	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	1,15,460	4,72,000	..	31,800	50,000

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory.	Cottage Industries			Miscellaneous			Total		
		Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Orissa	..	1,00,000	3,09,000	..	..	..	..	2,31,800	7,99,000
2	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,460	32,000
	TOTAL	..	1,00,000	3,09,000	..	..	..	..	2,47,260	8,31,000

STATEMENT NO. 9

Statement showing Statewise and Schemewise Break-up of actual Expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 and Estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 under the State Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Education				Agriculture				Cottage Industries			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,40,600	3,21,900	9,53,500	14,16,000	..	..	..	..	5,000	18,400	32,000	55,400
2	Assam	1,18,000	83,600	1,38,500	3,40,100	4,700	1,000	300	6,000	12,100	13,300	27,800	53,200
3	Bihar	8,72,196	14,97,932	15,75,240	39,45,368	2,78,615	3,43,105	3,39,248	9,60,968	..	57,240	1,21,439	1,78,679
4	Bombay	5,98,581	7,54,334	11,93,099	25,46,014	1,66,022	76,148	65,682	3,07,852	1,99,792	77,974	45,000	3,22,766
5	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	1,00,000	1,75,000	3,35,000	N.A.	2,000	..	2,000	..	11,000	..	11,000
6	Kerala	..	22,43,000	32,26,000	54,69,000	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	..	4,400
7	Madhya Pradesh	6,63,000	11,43,947	11,54,000	29,60,947	..	27,250	..	27,250	10,000	36,830	..	46,830
8	Madras	7,81,186	13,45,086	25,73,000	46,99,272	5,78,050	8,12,140	..	13,90,190	22,448	90,288	..	1,12,736
9	Mysore	51,155	3,07,230	2,50,000	6,08,385	5,28,538	1,63,495	2,85,000	9,77,033	1,728	76,964	95,000	1,73,692
10	Orissa	4,22,699	3,44,359	6,37,000	14,04,058	..	..	..	..	37,500	37,500	8,000	83,000
11	Punjab	2,33,143	40,67,000	24,48,000	67,48,143	..	..	..	..	79,073	1,02,000	1,61,000	3,42,073
12	Rajasthan	2,70,000	2,84,405	3,52,590	9,06,995	..	2,500	..	2,500	24,200	36,878	55,000	1,16,078
13	Uttar Pradesh	61,78,000	51,72,000	86,54,000	2,00,04,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	4,50,000	1,93,200	2,33,000	2,93,600	7,19,800
14	West Bengal	82,691	2,34,526	2,47,625	5,64,842	..	..	..	..	18,024	91,335	93,253	2,02,612
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
16	Delhi	..	3,300	4,438	7,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	24,306	81,344	75,500	1,81,150	1,900	11,292	24,700	37,892	8,859	14,000	29,800	52,659
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	118	7,302	18,700	26,120	..	..	..	..	..	5,024	..	5,024
20	Tripura	6,800	13,000	13,000	32,800	..	..	..	..	3,200	8,500	12,200	23,900
21	Pondicherry	2,000	40,000	23,483	65,483	..	4,898	4,943	9,841	..	11,037	16,306	27,343
	TOTAL	1,05,04,475	1,80,44,265	2,37,12,675	5,22,61,415	17,07,825	15,93,828	8,69,873	41,71,526	6,15,124	9,25,670	9,90,398	25,31,192

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Medical & Public Health 1956-57	Medical & Public Health 1957-58	Medical & Public Health 1958-59	Medical & Public Health Total	Co-operation 1956-57	Co-operation 1957-58	Co-operation 1958-59	Co-operation Total	Housing 1956-57	Housing 1957-58	Housing 1958-59	Housing Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,000	2,40,100	5,91,500	8,52,600	..	..	..	..	6,77,700	6,05,900	20,61,500	33,45,100
2	Assam	60,000	86,800	95,500	2,42,300	14,000	14,000	15,000	43,000	85,000	1,07,000	96,200	2,88,200
3	Bihar	5,01,262	1,93,383	2,22,722	9,17,367	..	..	..	..	..	1,41,012	3,70,046	5,11,058
4	Bombay	1,00,492	1,00,222	1,76,516	3,77,230	47,402	34,963	48,448	1,30,813	12,70,352	13,83,826	15,80,999	42,35,177
5	Jammu & Kashmir	8,725	30,000	..	38,725	..	10,000	..	10,000	50,000	5,000	..	55,000
6	Kerala	60,714	3,90,500	..	4,51,214	..	1,24,300	..	1,24,300	1,66,000	3,94,000	..	5,60,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	50,359	38,068	..	88,427	..	22,911	..	22,911	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	4,24,420	5,43,949	..	9,68,369	..	..	..	..	13,38,091	12,78,726	..	26,16,817
9	Mysore	80,915	1,71,257	2,53,000	5,05,172	..	..	..	..	16,63,453	29,19,424	22,00,000	67,82,877
10	Orissa	1,51,737	1,53,432	53,500	3,58,669	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	2,50,000
11	Punjab	1,55,000	1,21,550	..	2,76,550	..	..	..	..	2,40,000	2,77,800	..	5,17,800
12	Rajasthan	56,400	34,693	53,000	1,44,093	..	..	..	..	70,800	44,281	38,360	1,53,441
13	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	2,13,000	..	5,13,000	..	..	..	..	3,20,000	..	..	3,20,000
14	West Bengal	1,13,723	2,06,743	1,71,873	4,92,339	..	..	..	..	..	249	700	949
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	4,753	5,000	4,570	14,323	..	..	..	..	62,250	2,47,368	2,04,913	5,14,531
17	Himachal Pradesh	35,049	66,741	70,800	1,72,590	2,000	10,000	5,000	17,000	20,358	53,500	1,27,000	2,00,858
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	12,893	..	12,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
21	Pondicherry	..	..	1,240	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	360	10,780	11,140
	TOTAL	21,24,549	26,08,331	16,94,221	64,27,101	63,402	2,16,174	68,448	3,48,024	60,79,004	75,73,446	67,55,498	2,04,07,948

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Communication				Animal Husbandry				Community Centres			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,100	..	14,000	33,100
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,181	75,000	..	1,38,181
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,802	..	67,802
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,944	66,269	70,000	1,61,213
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,676	1,29,000	..	1,76,676
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,125	4,050	6,175
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,278	18,338	19,200	52,816
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	14,591	26,800	24,000	65,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	3,754	3,500	..	7,254	..	..	..	..	16,356	1,436	..	17,792
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	18,345	30,300	24,000	72,645	..	..	..	..	1,86,535	3,59,970	1,07,250	6,53,755

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Publicity				Rehabilitation				Grant to Voluntary Agencies			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	81,500	67,000	45,200	1,93,700	..	..	..	..	1,15,000	1,10,000	75,000	3,00,000
2	Assam	60,700	60,000	56,500	1,77,200	..	..	..	..	70,000	71,000	96,000	2,37,000
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,411	50,396	50,533	1,26,340
4	Bombay	..	..	9,000	9,000	..	..	..	..	1,31,493	2,04,735	3,29,165	6,65,393
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	3,000	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala	39,000	44,300	..	83,300	..	..	..	..	8,140	39,200	..	47,340
7	Madhya Pradesh	5,908	1,042	..	6,950	..	..	..	..	39,606	98,500	..	1,38,106
8	Madras	509	45,935	..	46,444	..	..	..	..	37,420	37,708	..	75,128
9	Mysore	9,455	27,678	20,000	57,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000	23,000
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,65,500	3,00,000	3,85,500	10,51,000
11	Punjab	35,126	..	..	35,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	20,400	23,353	25,600	69,353	..	..	..	..	1,33,200	1,44,597	2,04,000	4,81,797
13	Uttar Pradesh	98,000	1,12,000	..	2,10,000	..	..	..	..	1,700	10,500	..	12,200
14	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,332	34,652	45,244	1,21,228
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	4,555	664	400	5,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	17,410	28,745	22,300	68,455	..	..	..	..	1,000	10,000	11,000	22,000
18	Laccadive Amindiv & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	510	1,500	..	2,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Pondicherry	200	806	1,935	2,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	3,73,273	4,16,023	1,80,935	9,70,231	..	..	..	..	9,69,802	11,11,288	12,19,442	33,00,532

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Miscellaneous 1956-57	Miscellaneous 1957-58		Miscellaneous 1958-59	Miscellaneous Total	Abstract 1956-57	Abstract 1957-58	Abstract 1958-59	Abstract Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	3,36,980		1,38,500	4,75,480	10,59,900	17,00,280	39,11,200	66,71,380
2	Assam	..	..		..	..	4,24,500	4,36,700	5,25,800	13,87,000
3	Bihar	..	..		1,475	1,475	16,77,484	22,83,068	26,80,703	66,41,255
4	Bombay	87,718	46,522		1,98,903	3,33,143	26,01,852	26,78,724	36,46,812	89,27,388
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	2,000		4,06,000	4,08,000	1,81,906	2,38,000	5,81,000	10,00,906
6	Kerala	..	1,28,800	*G II *G. III	1,00,000 14,64,000	16,92,800	2,73,854	33,68,500	47,90,000	84,32,354
7	Madhya Pradesh	26,777	49,678	*G. II *G. III	74,000 1,21,000	2,71,455	7,95,650	14,18,226	13,49,000	35,62,876
8	Madras	..	..	*G. II *G. III	9,87,000 36,89,000	46,76,000	31,82,124	42,21,634	72,49,000	1,46,52,758
9	Mysore	..	..		12,000	12,000	23,60,188	37,32,317	32,08,000	93,00,505
10	Orissa	6,015	7,431		10,000	23,446	10,83,451	9,42,722	11,44,000	31,70,173
11	Punjab	..	..		7,65,000	7,65,000	7,90,018	46,97,350	33,74,000	88,61,368
12	Rajasthan	67,200	58,586		97,400	2,23,186	6,42,200	6,31,418	8,30,000	21,03,618
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	1,99,800		9,44,400	11,44,200	72,40,900	60,90,300	1,00,42,000	2,33,73,200
14	West Bengal	..	..		..	..	2,71,048	5,85,843	5,77,895	14,34,786
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	38	34,211		29,734	63,983	71,596	2,90,543	2,44,055	6,06,194
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..		2,800	2,800	1,25,473	3,02,422	3,92,900	8,20,795
18	Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	..	*G II *G. III	12,000 50,700	62,700	20,738	31,655	81,400	1,33,793
20	Tripura	..	..		..	..	25,000	36,500	40,200	1,01,700
21	Pondicherry	5,738	22,280		18,065	46,083	7,938	79,381	76,752	1,64,071
	TOTAL	1,93,486	8,86,288		91,21,977	1,02,01,751	2,28,35,820	3,37,65,583	4,47,44,717	10,13,46,120

NOTE : *G. stands for Group.

STATEMENT NO. 10

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 and Estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 under the Central Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Education			Agriculture			Cottage Industries		
		Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	32,500	39,000	95,000	51,399	1,81,000	5,66,800
2	Assam	(Combined scheme for S.C. & S.T.—figures shown against S.T.)			—	—	—	Nil	21,400	30,000
3	Bihar	—	—	—	52,036	1,50,112	2,78,120	Nil	3,55,444	2,25,500
4	Bombay	—	—	—	33,760	46,466	47,000	Nil	37,338	1,28,492
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	Nil	7,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	82,000	2,63,000
8	Madras	—	—	—	6,24,830	8,07,635	7,90,000	3,97,900	5,36,682	5,20,000
9	Mysore	Nil	14,249	2,50,000	1,85,000	2,82,814	3,50,000	15,000	14,028	1,22,000
10	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	13,400	39,000
11	Punjab	—	—	—	Nil	6,40,000	6,40,000	N.A.	Nil	50,000
12	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,000	65,000	1,34,900
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	51,000	99,000	1,50,000	1,41,500	20,000	27,500
14	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,354	74,892	1,11,740
15	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	12,000
16	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	4,000	72,000
17	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	..	14,249	2,50,000	9,79,126	20,65,027	23,50,120	6,58,153	14,05,184	23,09,932

STATEMENT NO. 10—*contd.*

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Medical and Public Health: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Medical and Public Health: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Medical and Public Health: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Cooperation: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Cooperation: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Cooperation: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Housing: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Housing: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Housing: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Communications: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Communications: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Communications: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	71,575	2,03,000	2,25,000	—	—	—	89,858	3,00,000	2,44,000	—	—	—
2	Assam	Nil	48,000	50,000	—	—	—	Nil	2,00,000	1,50,000	—	—	—
3	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,73,750	4,45,215	4,84,465	—	—	—
4	Bombay	61,720	1,01,150	1,49,540	—	—	—	29,834	2,65,544	1,73,700	—	—	—
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	46,000	Nil	15,000	Nil	—	—	—
7	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	2,40,000	1,68,000	—	—	—	Nil	2,07,000	2,70,000	—	—	—
8	Madras	1,37,403	1,03,266	1,50,000	—	—	—	2,24,000	2,86,923	3,00,000	—	—	—
9	Mysore	5,000	26,899	75,000	—	—	—	1,25,000	2,31,436	6,30,000	—	—	—
10	Orissa	80,000	80,000	80,000	—	—	—	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	—	—	—
11	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	1,68,750	52,600	—	—	—
12	Rajasthan	8,500	43,000	20,500	—	—	—	1,59,000	1,31,600	1,96,500	—	—	—
13	Uttar Pradesh	1,20,000	2,49,000	3,78,000	—	—	—	3,75,000	7,50,000	11,25,000	—	—	—
14	West Bengal	1,39,261	1,12,609	1,34,624	—	—	—	Nil	1,28,598	2,57,810	—	—	—
15	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,750	—	—	—
16	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	6,23,459	12,06,914	14,30,664	..	..	46,000	13,76,442	33,20,066	41,52,825	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 10—*contd.*

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Animal Husbandry			Community Centres			Publicity		
		Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure		Estimated expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 10—*contd.*

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Rehabilitation/Colonisation Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Rehabilitation/Colonisation Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Rehabilitation/Colonisation Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Miscellaneous Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Miscellaneous Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Miscellaneous Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Total Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Total Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Total Estimated Expenditure 1958-59
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Andhra Pradesh	43,000	1,91,000	1,70,000	..	..	..	2,88,332	9,14,000	13,00,800
2	Assam		—	—	..	..	..	Nil	2,69,400	2,30,000
3	Bihar		—	—	..	..	..	2,25,786	9,50,771	9,88,085 (actual)
4	Bombay	32,872	1,23,139	66,300	..	..	1,08,000	1,58,186	6,73,637	6,73,032
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	Nil	Nil	48,000	1,000	3,86,000	3,50,000	2,000	4,01,000	4,51,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	..	1,000	2,51,000 (including Administration)	Nil	5,30,000	9,52,000
8	Madras	—	—	—	..	..	3[illegible],000	13,84,133	17,34,506	17,90,000
9	Mysore	—	—	—	..	..	58,000	3,30,000	5,69,416	14,85,000
10	Orissa	Included in "Housing" scheme			..	..	..	2,90,000	2,93,400	3,19,000
11	Punjab	Nil	4,950	Amount included in Housing Scheme.	..	..	..	Nil	8,13,700	7,42,600
12	Rajasthan	—	—	—	..	..	..	2,05,500	2,29,600	3,51,900
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	3,700	5,000	18,000	6,91,200	11,23,000	16,98,600
14	West Bengal	—	—	—	..	..	N.A.	1,42,615	3,16,099	5,04,174
15	Delhi	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	80,750
16	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	4,000	72,000
17	Manipur	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	75,872	3,19,089	2,84,300	4,700	3,92,000	8,15,100	37,17,752	87,22,529	1,16,38,941

STATEMENT NO. 11

Statement showing state-wise and scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 and estimated Expenditure during 1958-59 under the State Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Development of Scheduled Areas

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Education				Agriculture				Cottage Industries			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,247	7,47,331	4,85,600	13,33,178	68,290	2,61,619	3,55,200	6,85,109	44,668	53,263	86,300	1,84,231
2	Assam	16,81,900	15,01,500	25,02,900	56,86,300	12,17,000	13,93,000	18,09,000	44,19,000	1,48,800	3,86,400	5,31,560	10,66,760
3	Bihar	5,27,359	9,42,620	11,58,983	26,28,962	16,788	4,01,871	4,79,452	8,98,111	2,45,895	2,99,088	2,71,921	8,16,904
4	Bombay	5,58,840	9,82,463	14,48,289	29,89,592	1,65,165	2,27,950	3,10,428	7,03,543	7,310	27,405	46,720	81,435
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes											
6	Kerala	1,68,000	2,01,500	2,89,000	6,58,500	25,000	67,000	..	92,000	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	6,40,900	20,55,569	29,21,000	56,17,469	73,000	3,63,700	..	4,36,700	90,000	43,500	..	1,33,500
8	Madras	23,241	1,57,208	4,88,000	6,68,449	..	89,006	..	89,006	2,550	18,385	..	20,935
9	Mysore	57,901	62,628	1,50,000	2,70,529	66,352	1,46,864	80,000	2,93,216	5,050	..	15,000	20,050
10	Orissa	17,07,355	17,82,512	22,54,000	57,43,867	3,67,454	3,80,326	7,39,000	14,86,780	1,11,559	93,952	1,07,000	3,12,511
11	Punjab	33,572	87,000	91,000	2,11,572	28,560	42,000	..	70,560	40,967	21,000	..	61,967
12	Rajasthan	71,400	1,13,248	2,09,150	3,93,798	2,13,100	2,48,397	6,34,600	10,96,097	19,400	31,228	28,600	79,228
13	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes											
14	West Bengal	4,24,608	7,01,102	8,36,985	19,62,695	1,35,421	2,53,130	2,10,628	5,99,179	12,198	65,390	77,003	1,54,591
15	Andaman and Nicobar	No Scheduled Tribes											
16	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes											
17	Himachal Pradesh	25,666	62,747	84,200	1,72,613	6,733	52,262	70,100	1,29,095	624	..	8,800	9,424
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	2,19,574	1,76,553	4,86,000	8,82,127	1,03,763	1,16,698	..	2,20,461	13,200	50,000	..	63,200
20	Tripura	46,000	1,17,100	1,06,000	2,69,100	9,74,100	13,92,800	12,09,000	35,75,900	13,200	17,900	33,000	64,100
	TOTAL	62,86,563	96,91,081	1,35,11,107	2,94,88,751	34,60,726	54,36,623	58,97,408	1,47,94,757	7 55,421	11 07,511	12 05,904	30.68,836

STATEMENT NO. 11—*contd.*

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Medical and Public Health				Co-operation			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,22,962	8,85,650	9,17,800	20,26,412	27,530	84,200	3,34,800	4,46,530
2	Assam	4,90,460	8,54,800	9,49,000	22,94,260	40,000	92,3000	1,34,300	2,66,600
3	Bihar	9,45,519	3,56,460	4,97,330	17,99,309	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	84,822	1,55,820	4,18,040	6,58,682	2,62,824	2,81,345	3,96,568	9,40,737
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes							
6	Kerala	21,300	14,100	..	35,400	36,200	36,100	..	72,300
7	Madhya Pradesh	76,900	9,35,880	..	10,12,780	39,000	3,37,354	..	3,76,354
8	Madras	31,907	54,285	..	86,192	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	22,931	22,042	70,000	1,14,973	..	2,500	10,000	12,500
10	Orissa	6,88,368	7,65,939	10,93,000	25,47,307	..	..	..	..
11	Punjab	10,821	12,000	..	22,821	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	39,300	42,399	71,000	1,52,699	12,900	..	25,000	37,900
13	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes							
14	West Bengal	4,14,604	3,62,088	2,81,862	10,58,554	12,726	21,260	5,760	39,746
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Scheduled Tribes							
16	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes							
17	Himachal Pradesh	9,940	53,603	81,900	1,45,443	..	7,400	5,000	12,400
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	2,96,510	2,09,987	..	5,06,497	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	35,600	45,800	1,02,000	1,83,400	8,000	33,100	60,000	1,01,100
	TOTAL	33,91,944	47,70,853	44,81,932	1,26,44,729	4,39,180	8,95,559	9,71,428	23,06 167

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Housing 1956-57	Housing 1957-58	Housing 1958-59	Housing Total	Communication 1956-57	Communication 1957-58	Communication 1958-59	Communication Total	Animal Husbandry 1956-57	Animal Husbandry 1957-58	Animal Husbandry 1958-59	Animal Husbandry Total
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	Andhra Pradesh	42,000	2,31,471	2,14,500	4,87,971	11,24,518	11,49,935	25,00,550	47,75,003	95,464	38,000	2,18,055	3,51,519
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	68,00,000	69,78,000	48,90,000	1,86,68,000	68,100	72,300	1,08,900	2,49,300
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	2,35,241	2,93,276	1,05,570	6,34,087	Expenditure included in Cottage Industries.		4,777	4,777
4	Bombay	2,47,435	1,53,454	7,16,537	11,17,426	...	1,12,173	1,88,000	3,00,173	..	4,320	11,400	15,720
5	Jammu & Kashmir						No Scheduled Tribes						
6	Kerala	..	1,43,000	..	1,43,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	61,900	51,000	..	1,12,900	1,04,300	2,28,100	..	3,32,400	..	3,37,900	..	3,37,900
8	Madras	61,977	62,276	.	1,24,253	..	10,037	..	10,037	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	80,000	..	1,40,000	2,20,000	11,708	3,678	10,000	25,386	5,842	7,332	..	13,174
10	Orissa	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	1,44,000	4,94,000	13,282	1,02,784	81,000	1,97,066
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,615	19,000	..	35,615
12	Rajasthan	23,000	42,000	57,000	1,22,000	500	114,059	78,650	1,93,209	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh						No Scheduled Tribes						
14	West Bengal	1,00,000	1,12,000	..	2,12,000	2,01,415	59,585	1,16,330	3,77,330	44,957	1,09,110	86,398	2,40,465
15	Andaman & Nicobar						No Scheduled Tribes						
16	Delhi						No Scheduled Tribes						
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	32,000	32,000	..	..	12,800	12,800	17,561	25,700	37,800	81,061
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	..	..	..	..	2,07,500	4,00,958	..	6,08,458	19,300	6,763	..	26,063
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	8,16,312	9,95,201	13,60,037	31,71,550	88,35,182	95,49,801	80,45,900	2,64,30,883	2,81,121	7,23,209	5,48,330	15,52,660

STATEMENT NO. 11—*contd.*

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Community Centres				Publicity				Rehabilitation			
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	44,000	..	1,000	45,000	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,440	83,174	89,593	1,87,207
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir						No Scheduled Tribes						
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	33,000	35,000	..	68,000	400	21,000	..	21,400	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mysore	..	..	12,000	12,000	52	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
10	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,44,530	7,15,091	4,81,000	18,40,621
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	5,000	8,584	19,150	32,734	35,500	96,986	95,200	2,27,686
13	Uttar Pradesh						No Scheduled Tribes						
1	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	3,642	9,873	..	13,515	..	..	..	..
15	Andaman & Nicobar						No Scheduled Tribes						
16	Delhi						No Scheduled Tribes						
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	17,562	40,795	22,700	81,057	..	..	..	..
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Manipur	6,250	6,250	..	12,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	39,250	41,250	12,000	92,500	70,656	80,252	42,850	1,93,758	6,94,470	8,95,251	6,65,793	22,55,514

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Grants to Voluntary Agencies 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	Miscellaneous 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	Abstract 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	15,000	15,000	22,874	3,03,332	3,24,100	6,50,306	17,48,553	37,54,801	54,51,905	1,09,55,259
2	Assam	3,33,850	3,24,160	3,53,000	10,11,010	4,91,500	5,58,360	6,81,300	17,31,160	1,13,15,610	1,21,60,820	1,19,60,960	3,54,37,390
3	Bihar	47,940	57,097	48,595	1,53,632	1,65,733	6,00,348	4,12,789	11,78,870	21,98,905	30,33,934	30,69,120	83,01,959
4	Bombay	17,836	30,064	39,533	87,433	767	41,427	43,256	85,450	13,44,999	20,16,421	36,18,771	69,80,191
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes											
6	Kerala	..	..	..	..	11,600	4,300	* 92,000 G. II. *3,86,000 G. III.	4,93,900	2,62,000	4,66,000	7,67,000	14,95,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	57,300	39,910	..	97,210	78,700	24,854	*3,26,000 G. II. *5,61,000 G. III.	9,90,554	12,55,400	44,73,767	38,08,000	95,37,167
8	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	6,427	*1,81,000 G. II. *2,22,000 G. III.	4,09,427	1,19,675	3,97,624	8,91,000	14,08,299
9	Mysore	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	1,200	2,51,036	2,45,044	4,87,000	9,83,080
10	Orissa	25,000	30,000	35,000	90,000	3,55,247	3,48,757	5,01,000	12,05,004	42,62,795	46,19,361	56,35,000	1,45,17,156
11	Punjab	..	..	..	..	43,202	47,000	*2,56,000 G. II.	3,46,202	1,73,737	2,28,000	3,47,000	7,48,737
12	Rajasthan	1,38,900	1,86,051	3,36,200	6,61,151	60,000	5,443	65,400	1,30,843	6,19,000	8,88,395	16,19,950	31,27,345
13	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes											
14	West Bengal	52,564	30,388	41,593	1,24,545	75,290	1,06,271	2,09,890	3,91,451	14,77,425	18,30,197	18,66,449	51,74,071
15	Andaman & Nicobar	No Scheduled Tribes											
16	Delhi	No Scheduled Tribes											
17	Himachal Pradesh	7,600	4,750	7,000	19,350	..	16,227	55,300	71,527	85,686	2,63,484	4,17,600	7,66,770
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	2,50,000	1,65,815	..	4,15,815	66,100	87,340	*7,10,000 G. II. 4,95,000 G.III.	13,58,440	11,82,197	12,20,364	16,91,000	40,93,561
20	Tripura	..	..	.	..	11,200	11,700	12,000	34,900	10,88,100	16,18,400	15,22,000	42,28,500
	TOTAL	9,30,990	8,68,235	8,75,921	26,75,146	13,83,413	21,61,786	55,34,035	90,79,234	2,73,85,118	3,72,16,612	4,31,52,755	10,77,54,485

NOTE :—G stands for Group.
*Break up not given.

STATEMENT NO. 12

Statement showing State-wise and Scheme-wise break-up of Actual Expenditure during 1956-57, 1957-58 and Estimates Expenditure during 1958-59 under the Central Sector Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Area

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Education			Agriculture			Cottage Industry		
		Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure. 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Estimated Expenditure 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	34,300	57,300
2	Assam	6,00,000 (Both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)	6,00,000	6,00,000	—	—	—	Nil.	1,03,200	1,65,100
3	Bihar	Nil.	1,57,958	3,15,000	59,130	1,40,093	2,25,500	Nil.	72,361	2,94,850
4	Bombay	15,000	1,33,900	3,66,320	Nil.	Nil.	25,000	1,02,371	99,963	2,04,380
5	Jammu and Kashmir				No Scheduled Tribes					
6	Kerala	Nil.	Nil.	17,000	Nil.	Nil.	19,200	Nil.	10,000	29,000
7	Madhya Pradesh	5,000	91,000	5,28,000	—	—	—	9,000	39,000	2,53,000
8	Madras	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	13,900	Nil.	10,742	54,000
9	Mysore	—	—	—	25,915	45,942	60,000	—	—	—
10	Orissa	2,52,000	2,56,968	1,21,000	—	—	—	52,000	1,05,595	1,53,000
11	Punjab	—	—	—	Nil.	6,353	87,800	Nil	N.A.	8,000
12	Rajasthan	Nil.	12,000	9,700	—	—	—	Nil.	11,600	12,700
13	Uttar Pradesh				No Scheduled Tribes					
14	West Bengal	—	—	—	Nil.	9,819	1,00,061	18,328	94,973	1,20,250
15	Andaman and Nicobar				No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes					
16	Delhi				No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes					
17	Himachal Pradesh	Nil.	18,300	19,000	Nil.	Nil.	35,000	Nil.	4,300	65,000
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy				No Scheme					
19	Manipur	—	—	—	Nil.	1,12,222	4,63,880	Nil.	3,603	60,000
20	Tripura	—	—	—	2,72,900	3,60,290	2,55,000	14,000	54,400	1,32,100
	TOTAL	8,72,000	12,70,126	19,76,020	3,57,945	6,74,629	12,84,541	1,95,699	6,44,037	16,05,680

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Medical and Pubic Health			Co-operation			Housing		
		Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,609	24,300	11,000	10,846	29,864	10,600		No Scheme	
2	Assam	Nil.	1,20,000	1,18,000		No Scheme		Nil.	1,85,000	1,62,000
3	Bihar	8,736	92,539	65,858	40,000	42,116	11,160	1,82,600	3,70,989	4,54,737
4	Bombay	Nil.	2,20,492	2,83,598	34,200	50,400	49,200	Nil.	1,91,250	5,97,000
5	Jammu and Kashmir					No Scheduled Tribes				
6	Kerala	3,000	15,000	68,000		No Scheme		60,000	15,000	N.A.
7	Madhya Pradesh	1,74,000	3,26,000	6,59,000	Nil.	Nil.	40,000	48,000	4,19,000	11,65,000
8	Madras	22,311	52,144	1,35,000		No Scheme		Nil.	2,08,906	2,00,000
	Mysore	3,814	9,206	15,000		No Scheme		19,150	92,271	90,000
10	Orissa	Nil.	Nil.	4,70,000	8,40,424	5,82,220	15,61,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
11	Punjab	Nil.	10,707	52,000		No Scheme			No Scheme	
12	Rajasthan	1,16,750	1,22,000	1,22,700		No Scheme		30,000	14,000	55,000
13	Uttar Pradesh					No Scheduled Tribes				
14	West Bengal	1,53,006	2,34,881	2,33,200	1,83,754	77,637	1,35,420	Nil.	1,48,663	2,34,912
15	Andaman and Nicobar					No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes				
16	Delhi					No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes				
17	Himachal Pradesh	24,559	20,000	30,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	Nil.	14,000	25,000
18	Laccadive, Admindivi and Minicoy				No Scheme				No Scheme	
19	Manipur				No Scheme				No Scheme	
20	Tripura	10,000	15,400	42,000		—		59,000	25,600	Nil.
	TOTAL	5,27,785	12,42,669	23,05,356	11,11,724	7,87,237	18,12,380	9,98,750	22,84,679	35,83,649

STATEMENT NO. 12—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Communications: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Communications: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Communications: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Animal Husbandry: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Animal Husbandry: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Animal Husbandry: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks: Actual Expenditure 1956-57	Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks: Actual Expenditure 1957-58	Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks: Estimated Expenditure 1958-59
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil.	1,74,278	1,56,000	—	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	8,50,000
2	Assam	1,03,000	3,00,000	41,000	—	—	—	1,96,100	11,19,800	11,34,000
3	Bihar	86,085	3,56,750	6,24,439	3,285	24,339	39,628	8,54,000	22,42,000	12,00,000
4	Bombay	34,143	Nil.	1,10,250	—	—	—	40,835	18,26,086	17,47,000
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	No Scheduled Tribes	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Madhya Pradesh	1,75,000	2,17,000	19,23,000	—	—	—	1,90,000	12,00,000	9,20,000
8	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Mysore	2,650	21,640	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Orissa	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	97,647	29,937	2,00,000	4,50,000	9,34,000	10,05,000
11	Punjab	1,57,000	5,44,260	4,28,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,640	1,93,300	3,00,000
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	No Scheduled Tribes	—	—	—	—
14	West Bengal	Nil.	2,000	91,817	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes	—	—	—	—
16	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Himachal Pradesh	14,734	76,000	65,000	5,653	15,300	28,000	—	—	—
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Manipur	Nil.	87,289	2,50,000	—	—	—	Nil.	4,23,531	5,05,800
20	Tripura	Nil.	20,000	Nil.	11,400	15,400	39,000	42,000	1,98,000	2,99,000
	TOTAL	10,72,612	22,99,217	42,05,506	1,17,985	84,976	3,06,628	17,90,575	81,36,717	79,60,800

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Development of Sarvaswadan Villages			Rehabilitation/Colonisation			Miscellaneous			Grand Total		
		Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	25,000	1,80,800	4,53,513	..	..	..	47,455	4,43,542	15,38,413
2	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	8,99,100	24,08,000	22,20,100
3	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	12,33,836	34,99,145	32,31,172
4	Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	2,26,549	25,22,091	33,82,748
5	Jammu & Kashmir	No Scheduled Tribes											
6	Kerala	—	—	—	12,000	34,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	75,000	74,000	3,33,200
7	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	Nil.	15,000	24,000	..	..	..	6,01,000	23,07,000	55,12,000
8	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	22,311	2,71,792	3,99,900
9	Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	51,529	1,69,059	1,81,000
10	Orissa	11,92,000	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	6,959	1,16,507	11,000	39,91,030	31,25,227	46,21,000
11	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	1,57,000	5,61,320	5,75,000
12	Rajasthan	—	—	—	1,82,521	2,94,600	3,75,800	..	..	..	3,46,911	6,47,500	8,75,900
13	Uttar Pradesh	No Scheduled Tribes											
14	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—		..	..	3,55,088	5,67,973	9,15,660
15	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Delhi	..	..	..	No Scheme for Scheduled Tribes			..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	47,446	1,52,900	2,72,000
18	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	6,26,645	12,79,680
20	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	4,09,300	6,89,000	7,67,100
	TOTAL	11,92,000	Nil	Nil	2,19,521	5,24,400	10,53,313	6,959	1,16,507	11,000	84,63,555	1,80,65,194	2,61,04,873

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 during the years 1957 & 1958

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of cases registered with police: Total		Challaned		Not challaned with reasons		Details of cases challaned: Convicted		Acquitted		Compounded		Pending	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	9(a)	1(b)	3(c)	—	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
2	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	11	5	10	5	1(d)	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	6	4
4	Bombay (e)	68	133	68	132	..	1(f)	..	2	2	1	5	9	61	120
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not furnished													
6	Kerala	33	95	24	84	9(g)	11(h)	6	16	..	17(i)	3	18	15	33
7	Madhya Pradesh	162	158	130	114	32(j)	44(k)	37	15	5	..	30	4	58	95
8	Madras	Information not furnished													
9	Mysore	36	46	32	45	4(l)	1(m)	7	4	11	5	4	11	10	25(n)
10	Orissa	23(o)	10	19	10	4(p)	..	4	3	2	5	4	2	9	3
11	Punjab	10	8	9	7	1(q)	1	4	1	3	..	..	3	2	3
12	Rajasthan	104	70	81	52	23(r)	18(s)	11	4	5	4	26	14	39	30
13	Uttar Pradesh	20	16	20	16	..	..	11	7	1	4	3	..	5	5
14	West Bengal	9	8	9	8	..	..	1	..	3	4	4	2	1	2
	Union Territories														
15	Delhi (t)	2	5	2	4	..	1(u)	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
17	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	491	559	414	482	77	77	87	56	34	40	85	65	207	320

(a) The details regarding cases challaned were furnished for 8 only whereas it was indicated that 9 cases were actually challaned.
(b) It has not been intimated as to how the case ended or it is still pending.
(c) One case was compromised, no details furnished for remaining 2 cases.
(d) Police submitted final report which was accepted.
(e) The figures given for the year 1958 do not include information from Bhandara and Kolhapur districts for the quarter ending 30-9-1958 and of Bhandara and Parbhani districts for the quarter ending 30-12-1958 while all the figures given for the year 1957 relate to old Bombay State.
(f) The case could not be challaned as the investigation is pending.
(g) 8 cases referred as mistake of facts and 1 remained undetected.
(h) Out of these 11 cases, one case referred as false, 2 cases shown as mistake of facts and 8 are still pending investigation.
(i) Out of 17, 16 cases ended in acquital and one in discharge.
(j) Could not be challaned for want of evidence.
(k) These 44 cases could not be challaned for want of sufficient evidence.
(l) Out of these 4, 1 remained undetected, 1 non-cognisable, 1 case was found false and 1 pending investigation.
(m) The case remained undetected for want of evidence.
(n) Out of 25 cases, 15 cases are under investigation while other 10 are pending trial.
(o) This relates to 9 districts only and does not include one private complaint relating to Mayurbhanj district which ended in conviction.
(p) Returned as mistakes of facts.
(q) Reasons not furnished.
(r) Out of these 23, 15 were false, 1 investigation refused, 1 untraced, 3 lack of evidence and 3 pending investigation.
(s) Out of 18 cases, 9 were false, 5 could not be challaned owing to lack of evidence and the other 4 remained untraced.
(t) The figures given in the statement were supplied by the Development Commissioner, Delhi where as the Harijan Welfare Officer reported that 2 & 8 cases were registered but not challaned due to either the complaint being removed or found invalid during 1957 and 1958 respectively.
(u) The case was not challaned under this Act because it was followed by a violent quarrel.

APPENDIX XIV

Work Done for the Removal of Untouchability

(*a*) NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

(*i*) Harijan Sevak Sangh

General Secretary's Tour

The General Secretary, Shri Viyogi Hari, toured extensively through almost all the States during the year to supervise and guide the work. He also covered a number of villages of Madhya Pradesh on foot and gathered first hand information about the socio-economic conditions of Harijans and suggested means to redress their difficulties.

Work in the States

Andhra

The Andhra Harijan Sevak Sangh carried on its activities for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities in addition to welfare work under the inspiring guidance of Swami Sita Ram, president and the two secretaries of the provincial Sangh through its 12 District Committees with 41 propaganda workers and sevaks working all over the nineteen districts. Out of the 41 workers 6 were paid by the centre and the rest by the State branch of the Sangh.

Temple Entry:—There were temple entries in most of the nineteen districts. Efforts were made to tackle first the important temples of the State so that it will have salubrious effect on the other temples of lesser, importance.

This year too like last year a tour of Shri Kannu Gandhi (Grands on of Mahatma Gandhi) was arranged in a number of villages of Guntur, Krishna, East Godavary and Khammamet districts. During this tour 28 temples were got opened, and addressed 34 public meetings and participated in 23 mixed dinners.

Other Disabilities Removed:—The Andhra Harijan Sevak Sangh was able to get 353 public wells and 212 hotels, restaurants and coffee houses thrown open to Harijans during the year. Regarding the services of barbers and 'dhobies' there are little restrictions in cities and bigger towns. In the rural areas, however, one comes across barbers and dhobies who still do not serve Harijans. Still the Sangh was able to persuade and get open 48 hair-cutting saloons. Services of 'dhobies' were also secured in a number of villages.

Propaganda and Publicity:—About 2185 public meetings 'melas' and conferences were held all over the State to propagate the message of removal of Untouchability which were addressed by Ministers, M.L.A.'s and other Social Leaders. Dramas and 'Burra Kathas' were also organised with the same purpose. 3000 copies of the translation in Telugu of Rabindra Nath Tagore's 'Kaveri' were distributed beside the propaganda literature received from the Central Office.

The most important feature of this year was the work in Sriharikota Island about which the Sangh had drawn the attention of Governments of Andhra and Central as early as last year to the appalling conditions under which the islanders *i.e.* the Harijans and Tribals were living. The Forest Department had been making good money out of this Gold Mine but was spending little or nothing on the welfare of the Islanders who worked for them. Even a hundred and odd years of profiteering has not satisfied their lust for gain. The Sangh drew the Central Government's attention towards this neglect and the Forest Department made all arrangements for the visit of Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in Home Affairs. As a result of this visit some work has been started.

Cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act:—In spite of the fact that the Sangh does not adopt any coercive method it had to take the help of law where the rights of poor Harijans were suppressed.

Assam

This branch continued its work under Shri Debeswar Sarmah, president, through its 18 district committees and 10 workers. Four new workers and organisers were employed during the year at Silchar, Dhubri, Shillong and North Lakhimpur for prachar work. Besides the 18 district committees 'shakha' committees have also been formed in rural areas. Posters, pamphlets and booklets sent by the Centre were distributed through these committees and workers.

Propaganda and Publicity:—Since untouchability is not so rigid in this State as in other parts of the country as the sweepers are from other States, the Sangh has been endeavouring for the removal of other social evils.

A seven-day programme for the removal of disabilities was oragnised in co-operation with the Untouchability Removal Department of the Government. The celebration was observed throughout the State by holding public meetings, joint prayers, bhajans, community dinners, 'pad yatras' and dramatic performances. Posters and pamphlets on the removal of untouchability were also distributed.

Bengal

Here the work was carried on under the supervision and guidance of the Secretary of the Provincial Board with its 12 sevaks and pracharaks. Four of these workers were stationed in the four parts of the Calcutta Municipal Zones who besides untouchability removal work went round Harijan basties and conducted small schools in the Municipal basties for the Harijan children. Students were taught regularly in the morning; and in the evening adults were taught. Meetings were arranged in which they were told to keep their 'basties' clean and tidy. Actual cleaning campaigns were conducted with the help of the residents.

Another worker continued his work at West Dinajpur organising schools. Maya Devi the only woman untouchability worker confined herself to the women of 9 villages in Burdwan District. Another sevak was engaged in the rehabilitation of the Sabar refugees from East Pakistan and attended to their grievances.

1250 Bighas of land was collected and distributed amongst 100 refugee Harijan families. A radio set was also provided in the basti for their recreation.

Four inter-caste dinners were organised out of which one was arranged at a sweeper basti in which 1200 people participated. Some of the dishes were prepared by Harijans. Bhajan kirtans were held in the evenings in the basti.

Bihar

Work for the removal of untouchability continued in the seventeen districts through its district committees under the presidentship of Shri Acharya Badri Nath Varma and with the active support of Shri N. N. Sinha, Secretary, Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh had 12 propaganda workers and of these 4 were paid by the Central Office.

In spite of famine, drought and other difficulties, the workers and pracharaks of the Harijan Sevak Sangh were able to gain notable achievements. They were able to get open 101 temples, 83 public wells, 62 hotels and restaurants. Services of 73 barbers and dhobies were also secured.

In the Intensive Region of Jahrmundi besides prachar work the Sevak helped a large number of Harijans in getting free ration and ration cards from the Government. The Sevak working in the Karon village made brief survey of the above village and while moving about found the practice of carrion eating prevalent among Harijans. His efforts to stop this practice met with good response.

'Pad Yatra' and 'Prachar' work:—The Harijan Sevaks toured through 339 villages of the 17 districts in the course of the year. During the year they held 1275 meetings, 73 social melas, undertook mass cleaning operation and distributed untouchability removal literature. 121 Harijan basties were got cleaned with the help of the local residents. The sevaks were also able to get Harijans specially 'Doms' served by barbers. A happy aspect of all this work was that for getting all these achievements the workers had to seek help of law very seldom. The cases about entry into temple at Dhumri Buzurg and 'Kal Ratri' temple were withdrawn when the Savarns apologised. At Saharsa a weaving centre under Aid to Harijan Scheme was opened by the Sangh among sweepers and a trained Harijan taught weaving to 20 sweeper women. A social welfare centre was started by the Sangh in the newly constructed building at Panditpur in Patna. Two other buildings for Social welfare centres were built at Champaran and Koka in Gaya. In Santhal Pargana the workers made a survey of 19 villages and tried to remove untouchability and other social evils from which Harijans usually suffer.

The second round of Pad Yatra was undertaken by 4 parties of 'Pad Yatries' consisting of 2 workers each. They made a propaganda tour of 17 districts. During this 'Pad Yatra' the workers were able to get open 37 temples and 53 wells. Eight barbers served Harijans while 4 hair-cutting saloons were also thrown open to them. The Doms and other Harijans were permitted to take their tea in 16 tea-shops and 7 sweet-meat shops with other caste-Hindus. They also got admission for 178 Harijan children into schools. The Sangh's Social Welfare Centre gave training to 36 Harijans in tailoring and to 190 in spinning. During this period they held 435 meetings in the villages.

Social and Religious Festivals:—All the District Committees of the State celebrated Gandhi Jayanti, Bapa Jayanti, Saraswati Puja, etc., during which mixed 'Prabhat Pheries' were taken out. Cleaning of basties and mass spinning was also included in the programmes. It was a good sight when Harijans distributed sweets to caste Hindus who took tea together with Harijans. These functions were attended by members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, its Speaker Shri Vindheshwari Prasad Varma and other State Officials. Besides, propaganda and publicity was carried on during the famous festival of Sonepur and the local festivals.

The Sangh conducted one training camp for its workers which was attended by workers from all over the State.

Social and Welfare Work :—Apart from the above mentioned activities the Sangh maintained 39 sweeper's Credit Cooperative Societies, 16 schools and 16 Sanskar Kendras and 3 Hostels.

During the year the Sangh reported 2 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act and both of them are pending.

Delhi

Delhi City is cosmopolitan and there is little untouchability in the orthodox sense. But there is untouchability in the rural areas both among the caste-Hindus and Harijans.

There were two workers for the Removal of untouchability paid by the Centre. They not only worked for the removal of untouchability but also helped Harijans in their day-to-day problems and in redressing their grievances. During the year under report they visited 148 villages of Deolhi and the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar and investigated into the complaints of Harijans from these districts. 27 complaints were compromised. 20 cases were decided in favour of Harijans and 20 were discharged.

13 mixed tea-parties were organised in which the response from Savarns was very encouraging. Seven Harijan marriage parties were attended by Savarns where they dined with them without any distinction. This practice of Savarns joining social functions of Harijans help in two ways. It encourages Harijans who are beginning to realise that Savarns are now changing their orthodox ways and the Savarns also have started feeling that Harijans are their brethern whom they should not keep separate. 37 Barber-saloons were got opened for Harijans.

As an untouchability removal measure, 'pyaos' were run by Harijans at seven different places in the city in summer,. Savarns used these 'pyaos' without any reserve or hesitation. Two tea-shops were also run by Harijans in Subzimandi area which proved quite successful.

'Pad Yatra':—The workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in observance of the Harijan week (24th September to 2nd October) undertook a 'Pad Yatra' in the neighbouring villages round about Delhi. In the course of their visit the Working Secretary, who led the party found that at village Badli and Narela some Harijans were meted out a differential treatment about which the authorities concerned were approached for the redress of their grievances.

Gujarat

The Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh continued its work under the presidentship of Shri P. L. Majumdar with its four District Committees and 38 propagandists distributed districtwise.

Intensive work by these sevaks was carried out in a planned manner and their efforts bore good result.

During the year 47 wells, 13 temples, 8 hotels and restaurants were thrown open.

Propaganda & Publicity :—The workers organised public meetings and Social gatherings in which stress was laid on the eradication of untouchability and a change of heart.

With a view that the various social and constructive organisations and their workers could get inspiration and guidance from Acharya Vinoba Bhave he was invited to Gujarat by the Gujarat branch of the A.I. Harijan Sevak Sangh. The 'Pad Yatra' of Vinobaji through the five districts of Surat, Bharoch Sodada, Panch Mahal and Khera of Gujarat ended on 5th of November, 1958. An intercast dinner was also held at Sone Garh. At other places along the 'Pad Yatra' temples and wells were thrown open to Harijans. At village Vankaner and Kadeer a 'Ram Mindir' was also opened to all communities even to Musalims and Christians where joint prayers were held in the evening. The famous temple of Shukla Tirath in Bharoch was also thrown open to all communities where Vinobaji gave an illuminating discourse on removal of untouchability. Another big temple in Anand, District Khera was thrown open to all. The trustees of these four temples passed a resolution in connection with the opening of these temples to all. Ranchhonji's and Kannath Mahadev's temples at Naika were also thrown open to Harijans.

Besides holding of small 'melas' in towns and villages, running of Balwadis and conducting Sankar Kendras for all communities were some of the important features observed in the untouchability removal programmes.

Social and Welfare Work:—For improving the economic condtions of Harijans 15 credit cooperatives societies for sweepers, weavers and tanners beside organising cooperative housing societies were conducted during the year. Employment was also secured for deserving Harijans.

Himachal Pradesh

This branch had 10 sevaks out of whom three were paid by the Central Office and seven by the State Five District Committees and a few Tehsil Committees conducted the work for the removal of untouchability in its five districts.

Work in the five intensive regions formed last year was carried on with greater zeal and enthusiasm through its sevaks and 'Bhajan Parties' in spite of the mountainous area which makes movement very difficult.

It organised 396 meetings and conferences all over the State and appealed to the Savarns to give up their orthodox views regarding untouchability. As festivals have unique importance in Himachal Pradesh the pracharaks made use of them and held their special prachar camps during these festivals carrying the message of the Sangh.

The cinema van of the Central Office toured for over 56 days and exhibited films on the removal of untouchability, documentaries on health and sanitation and 2nd Five Year Plan etc., in this area. All this propaganda had good effect and the branch was able to get open 76 temples, 139 wells, some barber shops and 26 hotels, tea-shops and restaurants to Harijans.

A Shivir was held in Chamba for the first time when a road in village Bani was built with the labour and efforts of 'Shivrarthis'. The worker while on prachar tour through villages of Bhela, Saloo, Masar, Makdera, Kurmal and Rajnagar got 11 boys and one girl admitted to schools.

Educational Work :—The Branch maintained 3 hostels and Savarna students also lived side by side with Harijan students.

Karnatak

President Shri G.G. Karkhanis guided the untouchability removal work in Karnatak Pradesh. There were 8 pracharaks working under the provincial branch all paid by the Centre.

He with his band of workers toured extensively over the region and made a very comprehensive survey finding out the number of Harijan families living in each village, their family members, number of children attending schools, their means of livelihood and the social disabilities they suffered from, etc., He found that only a few families of Harijans in each village possessed land and that too was not very productive. The rest worked as labourers on fields made shoes and such other work to make their two ends meet. The deplorable conditions in which they live are most harrowing. They can have square meals only from 6 to nine months during the year. Often he had to meet Deputy Commissioner, Tehsildar and other Government officials to get their grievances redressed. At places he helped Harijans who were wrongly implicated in cases. He also secured financial help for deserving Harijan students. At Itagi a D.L.B. well was thrown open to Harijans through the efforts of the Sangh which was closed since 1942. At Halsangi a 'Prarthna Mandir' was built by Harijans for which the Central Office gave Rs. 1,000/-. On the opening ceremony an inter-caste tea-party was organised in which both the communities participated. Further the workers helped them in getting Government amenities which the Central and Provincial Governments granted them from time to time, such as grant for building materials for construction of houses, loan, subsidy, etc. for tools and other appliances. Their children were also helped in getting admission to schools.

Besides the Sangh achieved considerable success in weaning Harijans from drinking, gambling and eating carrion. The Sangh can well be proud that with the Herculean efforts of the provincial Vice-President Dev Dasi system among Harijans is fast disappearing.

Kerala

The work of the Provincial Branch continued under the guidance of the President, Secretary and the Central Board member for the removal of untouchability. The branch had 7 pracharaks out of which 6 were paid by the Central office of the Sangh.

Removal of Untouchability Work :—During the year 173 melas, meetings and conferences were held which were addressed by the Secretary, Sevaks, Government Officials and office bearers of other social organisations. Special prachar programmes were organised during social and cultural festivals all over the State. In spite of difficulties the workers were able to secure open 8 temples, 4 wells, 54 barber-shops and 40 hotels and restaurants to Harijans.

Restaurant owners, and washermen adopted different tactics to harass poor Harigans. Barbers demanded slightly higher wages from Harijans or kept them waiting and some times they evaded by leaving their shops. Washermen sent them back on the plea that they could not accept more clothes due to pressure of work or they returned their clothes torn after wash so that Harijans would not seek their services again. Similarly tea-shop keepers gave the plea that they had exhausted milk or they had stopped the business for the rest of the day and so on and so forth.

Help of the law also had to be sought where their entreaties failed and the workers reported 17 cases to courts out of which 5 were convicted, and 12 are still pending. One barber at Nattyam was convicted and fined Rs. 5/-. In another case a barber who charged more than the usual rate was fined Rs. 5/-. In a third case two caste Hindus of Maruthan Kushi near Trivandrum were convicted and fined Rs. 5/- for threatening to assult Harijans who entered a tea-shop there. In other cases punishment ranged from Rs. 15/- to 50/-.

The main Gate of the Gaur Sarswat Brahmin temple at Cherai was opened but a notice was pasted at the entrance that admission is restricted as per injunction order of the High Court, Ernakulam. At Parur temple, Harijans were admitted but the doors of the inner temple are still closed to them. A complaint regarding non-admission of Harijans in the Gaud Sarswat Brahmin temple Kushippally near Cherai is pending.

Temple entry work is progressing satisfactorily as can be noticed by the Cherai temple and other temple happenings where Ezhavas and Harijans have now begun to bathe in the temple tanks. They enter through the main gate but the entry into the inner temple is restricted to the members of the Gaud Sarswat Community only. Our representation to the Government has not yet been replied.

Propaganda literature and posters supplied by the Central Office were distributed all over the State.

Educational :—The Sangh maintained 9 hostels having 302 boarders out of whom 101 were girls. Savarn students were given special scholarships who lived in the Harijan hostels. This incentive helped in bringing together students of the two communities.

Social and Welfare Work :—Five more Harijan families were settled in the Nodiyirup Colony and in all 79 families have been settled there. Three more colonies situated at Kadavanad, Munuroode and Edakkara were maintained. At Foothakolam a Co-operative Society was formed. 29 new houses (14 in the Colony) were built during the year under report. At Nodiyirup Colony 13 more plots were allotted to Harijan families and settled there. Agricultural implements were also provided to cultivate their land. Sixty-eight members were enrolled and an agricultural co-operative colony has been started there. Five wells were constructed at Kunnamangalam, Panamanna and Ramanatkara.

Madhya Bharat

Untouchability Removal Work :—For the eradication of untouchability the Secretaries toured almost all over the State organising 'big sammelans, melas and public meetings'. The 'sammelans' held at Mandsore was unique and had its own importance as this was the first sammelan exclusively of ladies who supported the cause of eradication of untouchability and offered full co-operation to work shoulder to shoulder with men. About 2000 ladies participated in the function.

Further untouchability removal exhibitions were arranged on the Sarvodaya sammelans at Pandarpur and Tarana. About 40,000 people saw the exhibition at Pandarpur. 'Pad Yatras' were under taken by Sarva Shri Viyogi Hari, K.V. Datey and Khadiwala, besides workers, through Sironj, Bhind, Dhar and a number of other villages. As a result of all these efforts the branch was able to get open 199 temples, wells, 92 hotels and restaurants and 65 barber-shops. 28 intercaste dinners and tea-parties were oraganised to get the two communities together. Work done by this branch of the Sangh was inspected by the Regional Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner.

During December, 1958 a very important Workers Training Camp was organised at Jubbalpur. It was inaugurated by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes,Scheduled Tribes. The Chief Minister Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Finance Minister, Shri Mishri Lal Gangwal, Minister for Forest, Shri Shambu Nath Shukla, Deputy Minister, Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar and well known workers of Sarvodaya and Adimjati Sevak Sangh participated and guided workers and spoke to them on the different aspects of untouchability ; Sarvodaya, etc.

Shri U. N. Dhebar at a meeting of constructive workers said, "It would be a mistake if we believe that untouchability has been totally eradicated. Even in these days untouchability is practised in one form or the other in our Society and it would not be wrong if I say that since the time of Mahatma Gandhi the enthusiasm for this work has slackened. This slackness is found not only in Government officials but among social workers as well".

A new type of disability existed in village Palsod, District Ujjain where the Harijans were not allowed to ring brass-bell even in their own temple. This problem was of recent origin of about twenty years and was got solved through the efforts of the Sangh by getting a brass-bell installed and got it rung by the Minister of Social Welfare. Other disabilities like playing of bands in marriage, wearing of ornaments and particular kind of clothes were also got removed in a number of places.

At Bhind Harijans were able to offer 'Jal' on the 'Shivratri' festival in the local temples. The result of the propaganda work in villages of Sironj area was so successful that there was no reaction to the entrance of Harijans into the Vishwa Nath Temple and taking their bath in the Holy 'Kund'. Another notable feature of the year was playing of Holi festival jointly both by Harijans and Savarns and the absence of forced labour which Savarns used to take from Harijans on this festival.

Economic Help :—5,500 Bighas of land was secured from the Government in district Vidisha, Sironj Region through the efforts of the workers of the Sangh and the same was distributed to Harijans. 50 Harijan families have been settled in District Guna. A Brahmin of Ujjain donated 2 bighas and 20 Biswas of land to Harijans for building their houses there. In Bhind 45 families were helped in getting Bhoomidari certificates.

Mysore

During the year under report the work for the removal of untouchability was carried on under the presidentship of Shri T. Sidda Lingaiya with Shri M. Buddha Das as Secretary.

Prachar and propaganda work was carried on by 10 'pracharaks' throughout the State under the supervision of 8 District Committees with the help of posters, pamphlets and booklets supplied by the Centre. To carry the message of removal of untouchability the branch undertook several activities throughout the State touching all aspects of the problem of removal of social disabilities of Harijans and promoting their moral, social and material welfare. They were able to get 5 temples and 12 hotels open to Harijans.

Social and Welfare Work:—At Vasantpur a grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 per house per family for building houses for five Harijan families was got sanctioned by the Government. Building material worth Rs. 300 was obtained from the Corporation Office for the house of a Harijan of Jayanagar Colony. Further materials worth Rs. 350 was got from the Corporation for each house to be built in Patlamma Harijan Colony, Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore. Our sweeper sevak was able to secure help of caste Hindus in building houses for Harijans on the sites granted by the Board. He was also able to secure 250 house sites and two barrels of milk powder for Harijans from the Corporation.

Another notable feature is the founding of a mixed colony of caste Hindus and Harijans at Gandhi Kshetra, a place of historic importance, which had so far been a dream. For the construction of this mixed Colony the Director Social Welfare and Community Project Centre sanctioned the grant. At Devarejeevanhlli a plot of land which was got sanctioned for the benefit of 40 Harijan families was handed over to somebody else by the D.C. and S.D.O. Sensing the mischief, the worker saw the Minister concerned and got the previous sanction confirmed.

Wells were dug at villages Babu Sah Palya and Chudahalli for Harijans who were in extreme difficulty for want of drinking water.

Pepsu

Shrimati B. K. Wattal the President and Prof. Om Parkash Garg the Secretary of the Pepsu Branch of Harijan Sevak Sangh continued the work and with the workers aid toured through villages holding meetings and contacting people to give up the stigma of untouchability which has marred the fair name of Hindu religion. Inter-caste dinners formed an important item of the programme of removal of untouchability. In certain parts of Pepsu Harijans had to face acute difficulty for drinking water and therefore our workers often met the Backward Class Welfare Officers and other officials concerned to get thier complaints redressed. At some places they were encouraged to form co-operative societies which could help them in their housing need. At Badonagar Harijan Basti the worker collected Rs. 120 for a well and the balance was secured from the Assistant Welfare Officer and got the well sunk for Harijans. From village Samevar reports were received of the high handedness of the staff of the Tehsildar who forcibly evicted Harijans from their houses. It was found that on the one hand the staff took bribes and on the other instigated a refugee against them that he should apply stating that these houses belonged to Muslim refugees and therefore the present Harijan occupant should be got evicted. Our workers got the eviction ordered cancelled.

At a conference at Lahargaga presided over by Shri Banarsi Dass, Deputy Minister, Punjab, the president in his speech urged Harijans to give up untouchability amongst themselves and march forward on the road to progress.

As a result of prachar and propaganda work for the removal of untouchability a religious meeting was organised in a Gurudwara at village Ablowal to which Harijans were also invited and in village Kalyan also the Savarns threw open the doors of a Gurudwara to Harijan where formerly untouchability was observed very strictly and further promised to co-operate in all activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in future.

Punjab

Work in this State was carried out under the guidance of Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava and Dr. Ram Rakha Mal, Secretary..

As in the previous years the district committees carried on propaganda through meetings, 'melas', conferences, distributing untouchability removal literature, 'Pad Yatras' and the cinema van of the Centre. There were five paid workers working in three districts while in other districts work was carried on through honorary workers. During the period under report the workers of the Sangh were able to get open 29 temples, 67 wells and diggis, 48 barber-shops and 4 hotels and restaurants. 22 inter-caste dinners were also organised generally after conferences, in which both Harijans and Savarnas participated freely. A notable feature of village Jhooniawali was that caste Hindus dined at a Harijan marriage party given on the marriage of his son.

At Gohana also an inter-caste lunch was arranged and thereafter entrance was secured to a temple where the 'pujari' applied 'Tilak' to Balmiki Harijans.

15 acres of land was secured by workers from the Welfare Officer and distributed to three Harijan families in District Rohtak,

Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh carried on the untouchability removal activities under the guidance of the President and Secretary of the Prov. Board with 23 sevaks and pracharaks; out of whom 20 were employed under the State Scheme while 3 were paid by the Central Office.

Extensive tour of the State was undertaken to carry the message of the Sangh to the remotest corners and the workers were able to secure open 43 temples, 27 wells, 32 hotels and restaurants and 25 barber shops. Propaganda literature supplied by the Centre and also prepared by the State branch was widely distributed. The cinema van of the Sangh carried on propaganda by showing films on untouchability documentaries on health and Second Five Year Plan, etc., which was highly appreciated by the villagers.

Workers held 86 meetings and conferences which were attended by officials of the State and other organisations who exhorted them to give up the age old practice of observing untouchability.

Lights and drinking water taps were got installed at villages Bohora, Khera and Bannar Sweeper Basti respectively. The tap at Bannar sweeper Basti is used by savrans as well. Separate tubes at 29 'pyaos', meant for Harijans exclusively were got removed.

Tamil Nad

Shri L.N. Gopalaswamy the president and an old social worker of the Sangh looked after the work of this branch regarding the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities of Harijans with its 16 sevaks working under 10 district committees.

Untouchability though now a social problem has really its roots deep in the religious way of thinking of Hindu Society. Religious principles are said to support them and therefore to root out untouchability completely, help is taken of the religious dogmas and sayings of Hindu saints who preached against this slur on Hindu religion. Thus village propaganda included prayers, bhajans, meetings, conferences, kirtans and Hari Katha Kalakshepans. This afforded a chance for the two communities to come together and thus shed their differences.

During the year under report the branch was able to get temples, wells, hotels and restaurants and barber-shops open to Harijans.

It is good to note that through the efforts of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in village Alamelumangapuram, Sembedue, Sitheri and Pennathur (North Arcot) untouchability work has borne fruit so much so that Harijans can now freely visit all public places and mix freely with Savarns.

A dispute between Harijans and Savarns in village Vegamangalam over sharing of the agricultural produce was amicably settled by the Sangh's workers. Several test cases were tried by sending Harijans to barber saloons and tea-shops and practically in all the cases results were quite encouraging.

Uttar Pradesh Central

Dewan Shatrughan Singh, President and Shri Chandra Bhan Vidyarthi, Secretary Uttar Pradesh Central Branch guided the activities of its 4 sevaks for the removal of untouchability through its district committees.

The branch held meetings and conferences and its sustained efforts secured the opening of temples, public wells, hotels and restaurants and barber-shops.

Temples and wells which were once opened and then again closed by Hindus were also got reopened

The workers covered almost all the villages of 12 districts and spread the message of the Sangh through meetings, speeches, propaganda literature and other means at their disposal. Disputes amongst Harijans and between Harijan and Savarns were also got settled amicably.

Educational Work:—For educating Harijans and bringing savarn and Harijans students together five schools run at Kalpi-Mahadev Agarwal Harijan Primary Pathshala, Shri Thakkar Bapa Harijan Vidyalaya, Harijan Kanya Pathshala and Harijan Pathashala Fatehpur-Kanpur had 139, 134 and 47 students on roll and this contained both Harijan and Savarn students reading together without any distinction.

Propaganda by exhibiting films on the removal of untouchability and other subjects were arranged at Sitapur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Gola Gakaran Nath, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Shahabad, Fatehgarh, Farukhabad, Bithoor, Ghatampur, etc., and thousands of people took advantage of these shows.

Apart from the untouchability removal propaganda they also tried to redeem them from other social evils such as drinking, gambling, eating carrion and 'Juthan'.

Uttar Pradesh East

Acharya Birbal Singh M.P. and Shri Rampravesh Shastri have been guiding the work through seven district committees and five sevaks paid by the Centre.

Untouchability Removal Work:—The workers toured through the State and held 359 public meetings, 13 conferences, melas and social gatherings wherein they appealed to the public to shed off untouchability. Bhajan kirtans and celebrations of Jayantes of saints and reformers were also held and literature on the removal of Untouchability received from Centre was distributed.

As a result of this intensive propaganda 7 hotels, 3 temples, 4 wells and 4 barber shops were thrown open to Harijans, 20 Harijans when taken to Annapurna temple were opposed by Savarns; four of whom were arrested while the rest managed to escape. The branch organised 11 intercaste dinners which brought the two communities closer and went a long way in decreasing the orthodox views held by Savarns.

Untouchability Removal Conferences were organised at Chamthan, Chakya, Mughalsarai, Grainpura and Bara Guru villages which had good effect on Savarns that they of their own accord threw open a well to Harijans and promised not to observe untouchability in any form in future. At Jagatganj when a barber refused to serve Harijans they protested againt this attitude and informed our worker. The sevak tried to persuade the barber but when he did not yield the matter was reported to the police. It is only then that he gave a hair-cut and promised not to observe untouchability in future. A similar case at Laharaveer was brought to the notice of our worker who was successful in persuading him to serve Harijans. At Pisach Mochan even Mohammedans did not allow Harijans to draw water from a common well but when Harijans decided to exert their right, about 500 Muslims gathered to oppose them. The police had to be called. And matter was investigated and the case against the Muslims under section 3/4 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was decided in favour of Harijans but still Muslims try to create bad relations.

Welfare Work:—At Hafizpur, Karma, Madina, Pakri Khurd, Manikpur, Bhatoli, Dharampur, Siswa and Kajha 10 acres of land was distributed to about 12 landless Harijan families.

Uttar Pradesh West

The work in Uttar Pradesh West for the removal of untouchability was guided by Prof. Ram Saran M.P., and the two Secretaries with the 10 Pracharaks and sevaks in the 19 districts of the State.

The workers held meetings and conferences all over the areas and were able to get open temples, wells, barber-shops and hotels and restaurants for Harijans. A temple at village Davthala which was closed to Harijans, was got opened after holding a big conference at that place. One of the Pujari who was against their entry left the temple while others welcomed and encouraged the Harijans to offer their prayers. Propaganda was also carried on by holding melas, meetings, and distribution of untouchability removal literature provided by the Central Office beside the publication of a papernamed 'Jan Sevak' by the Provincial Office.

Inter-caste dinners were also helpful in bringing the two communities together. Detailed survey of districts Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Almora, Nainital, Saharanpur and Tehri was also undertaken. In June, 1958 when a batch of Harijans went to draw water from a well belonging to a Bengali Dharamshala the manager not only did not allow them but also insulted them. The Harijans were therefore forced to lodge a complaint with the police. The Police Officer-in-charge wanted to avoid the issue and did not agree; upon which the matter was reported to the City Magistrate and Kotwal and with their help a case was filed and the manager was taken into police custody under section 3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, who was later released on bail.

In June, 1958 a batch of Harijans was taken to Kedar Nath Temple by the Jt. Secretary. After some difficulty they entered the temple and worshipped without opposition. These workers held shivir at Ukhi Math under the presidentship of the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh Shri Sampurnanandji. It was a great success.

Vindhya Pradesh

This branch of the A.I. Harijan Sevak Sangh had four district committees working actively.

10 Sevaks propagated the message of removal of untouchability throughout the area and besides intensive propaganda held 234 melas, meetings, conferences and contacted Savarns and Harijans severally and collectively and urged them to change with the changing times.

Their efforts were able to get open 31 temples, 34 wells, 44 barber-shops and 56 hotels and restaurants.

At Kharhani village Harijans had great inconvenience due to non-availability of drinking water. The Sevak collected Rs. 50 and material worth Rs. 500 from the local Harijans and deposited it with the B.D.O. and the balance was got from him for digging the well.

A big Sammelan was held at village Teh in which about 1,000 Harijans and Savarns participated. A shivir was also held at Jyothar in which 30 workers both Savarns and Harijans of District Rewa participated. At Hathyapauan temple a 'havan' was performed by Harijans at the close of which 'prasad' was also distributed by Harijans. The special feature of the function was that Savarns got all the religious rites performed by Harijans. In the evening an inter-caste dinner was arranged in which about 300 Harijans and Savarns participated. In all 23 inter-caste dinners were organised.

This shows the change which the Sangh has been able to produce in Savarns of this area.

Printing and Publicity:—During the year 2 lakhs posters in multicolours depicting varied episodes in the lives of saints conducive to the removal of untouchability were printed and distributed to all branches all over the country. Part of these posters were printed without Hindi headings so that the various States could give their own headings in their own regional languages.

Four new pamphlets in Hindi and one in English were added to the already existing pamphlets. 85,000 copies of these pamphlets were printed and circulated throughout the country. A number of these pamphlets were translated into the regional languages just as last year and distributed during the propaganda campaigns.

8000 copies of calendars—3000 Hindi and 5000 English—with a coloured portrait of the President of the Indian Union and other leaders of the country with quotations from their speeches regarding removal of untouchability were got printed and distributed. The date-pad carried the English date along with the Saka Samvat giving publicity to the Saka Samvat as well.

Mobile Cinema Vans:—As cinema has become a very powerful means of audio-visual propaganda, the Sangh maintained four cinema vans under the Central Government Scheme. These vans were equipped with the latest projectors, tape recorders, record players, loud speakers and films not only on the removal of untouchability but also on health, hygiene, Second Five Year Plan and other Government documentaries including some on Bapu and Chacha Nehru. These had also records on bhajans and kirtans.

Of these four vans one was stationed with headquarters at Ahmedabad and covered Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Maharashtra. The second with head quarters at Madras served Madras, Andhra and Kerala. The third stationed at Delhi carried on propaganda in the whole of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi and gave 293 shows during the year.

The fourth van meant for hilly area of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh carried on propaganda to these remote corners of the hill country.

In addition to these Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan branches of the Sangh have their own vans supplied to our State Branches by the State Governments for propaganda and these are propagating the message of removal of untouchability through films supplied by the Central Office and their own. Everywhere it was noticed that propaganda through film shows had greater effect particularly on village folk who are so simple and ignorant and had been misled by a set of people who were a bit clever but held wrong views about religious matters.

Caste Hindu Scholarships :—The Harijan Sevak Sangh is maintaining 111 Harijan hostels throughout the country. But there are no caste Hindus in all of them. However, we are admitting as many caste Hindus as are willing to join these hostels by paying them small scholarships out of the amount granted by the Central Government. During the year we were able to admit 348 caste Hindu students as compared to 267 last year in 86 institutions meant for Harijans and awarded them scholarships to the value of Rs. 24,974 for these 348 students at the rate of Rs. 5 to 7 per month for each student which is really very small. As the number of students is increasing year by year it is hoped that the number will still increase in the years to follow if we can increase the scholarship amount. We therefore, hope the Government will increase the amount of scholarship. This is also an indication that orthodoxy is breaking down.

As the sanctioned amount during the year was only Rs. 25,000 we could not give them more than Rs. 5 to 7 p.m. per student. If we can give more money many more caste Hindu students will join these hostels meant for Harijans.

These 86 institutions included some which are not under the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

During the year the Central Government, Ministry of Home Affairs very kindly sanctioned Rs. 2,93,000 for the eradication of untouchability through propaganda throughout the country. The amount was spent according to the schemes approved by the Govrenment. However, a sum of Rs. 2,740·10 nP. which remained unspent on 31-3-59 was returned to the Government.

We take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Home Affairs and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the grant and for the co-operation. The grant was released with the least possible delay which when compared to conditions, in the various States, we are more fortunate. The Commissioner also visited our various Centres and guided our workers.

Training Camps

Dhulia Training Camp

The training camp was conducted from 7-8-58 to 14-8-58 to coincide with the visit of Shri Vinobaji with the idea that the trainees could also benefit from his views on the problem of removal of untouchability. The inauguration ceremony was performed by Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the absence of Shri Triupudeji, Minister Social Welfare Department, Bombay State. About 50 workers and office bearers of the Sangh from adjoining States participated.

Sarva Shri L.M. Shrikant, Viyogi Hari, Pushp Rajji Jain Muni, Kumbhar Guruji, Kaka Sahib Karkhanis, K.V. Datey, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Miss Margaret, Gadre Guruji etc. and a number of other social workers spoke to the trainees. The workers also had group discussions among themselves. This time instead of 'Sharam-dan' the trainees made propaganda for 'Sarvodaya Patra' and other allied subjects.

The camp ended with the closing speech of Shri Vinoba ji in which he asked the caste-Hindu workers to befriend the Harijans and treat them as their own brethren.

Gujerat Training Camp

The Gujerat training camp consisted of 102 propaganda workers, Secretaries, Sanchalaks, etc. Nine luntary agencies from Gujrat, Saurashtra and Kutch from 21-1-58 to 31-1-58 joined. The camp was inaugurated by Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India.

While inaugurating the Commissioner narrated the progress achieved so far in the eradication of untouchability and outlined the programme with an appeal to the workers to help the Government in achieving the goal by the end of 1960-61. Mama Sahib Phadke oldest colleague of Gandhiji thanked the Commissioner.

Prominent social workers and Government officials were invited to address the trainees. The speakers touched on all the aspects of the problem and gave concrete suggestions to achieve the object of removal of untouchability.

The following important suggestions were made during the discussion with the hope that social welfare department would pay sufficient attention and recommend the same to the Government if found suitable:—

(1) Holding of joint conferences of all collectors, Assistant Registrars, Representatives of Voluntary Agencies, Backward Class Welfare Officers, and members of the Backward Class Board with a view to reduce administrative delays regarding problems pertaining to Harijans.

(2) The Revenue and Police authorities should also take action to implement the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and enable the Harijans to have free access to public places.

(3) The Scheme for providing drinking water facilities to the Harijans should be implemented through voluntary agencies as it would be economical and expeditious.

The camp included outings and visits to the different Harijan localities in Ahmedabad City and at village Kairtha all residents irrespective of caste and creed welcomed them and participated in an inter-community dinner.

Bihar Camp Rajgir

The Training camp at Rajgir for the workers of the Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh was inaugurated on 4th February, 1959 by Shri B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He again met the trainees and discussed Harijan problems, with them on the evening of the 5th February, 1959.

Among those who addressed the trainees mention may be made of Shri Viyogi Hari, Jai Prakash Narayan Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahai, Revenue Minister, Bihar, Shri Bhola Nath Paswan and Shri V. P. Kashyap, Minister and Secretary of the State Welfare Department respectively and Shri Sarayu Prasad Sanchalak, Gandhi Samarak Nidi, Bihar Branch. Shri Binodanand Jha, Revenue Minister Bihar State closed the camp on 8th February, 1959.

Altogether 68 workers participated in the camp out of whom 35 were honorary workers. Among the officials, Commissioner of the Patna Division, Collector, S.D.O. and the local B.D.O. attended. Nearly all the 17 districts were represented, except Monghyr and Gaya from where no workers could turn up.

On the closing day of the Shivir about 40 workers were taken to a neighbouring village Nai Pokhar for demonstration and practical training in the removal of untouchability work. But the caste Hindus resisted and did not allow the Harijans to enter the local temple when a complaint had to be lodged with the police. This was brought to the notice of the S. D. O. and the District Magistrate also. Shri Datar, Commissioner Patna Division and the District Magistrate Patna all complimented on the success of the camp.

Delhi Training Camp

A seven days training camp of Harijan Sevak Sangh's workers was organised at the Head Office of the A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi from 14th to 20th March, 59.

29 Field workers from U. P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Delhi participated. A regular programme of Prabhat Pheri, Spinning, 'Shramdan', address by leaders, groups discussions amongst workers on Harijan problems, etc. was observed.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri T. D. Pustake, M. P. and a member of the Central Board who in his inaugural speech said that the success of the movement for the removal of untouchability depended to a great extent on the sincerity of the workers engaged in the task. That zeal was not possible without inculcating the spirit of self-confidence.

Among the invitees who spoke during the Shibir was Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh who in her brief speech, said that Government will not be able to successfully tackle the problem of untouchability in spite of its laws and resources because it lacked the proper ground work. If help of the law was taken, to force savarns to allow them to enter temples and other public places it would have a very bad effect later which would add to the difficulties of the Harijans. Therefore she was of opinion that change of heart was very essential.

Others who spoke on the occasion were Sarva Shri U. N. Dhebar, Viyogi Hari, K. S. Shivam, Prof. N. R. Malkani M. P., Baba Chudamani Shukla, Thakur Phool Singh, Swami Rama Nand, Shri Gopi Nath Aman and Shri Vimal Chandra, Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Viyogi Hari while addressing workers said that it was wrong to say that Harijan Sevak Sangh does not spend anything on the welfare of Harijans. 70% of the expenditure of the Sangh was on the welfare in spite of the fact that primary work of the Sangh was the removal of untouchability. Further he remarked that there were people who by raising the economic slogan wanted to side-track the real issue of removal of Social injustice of which Harijans were victims for the last several generations.

On the fifth day of the shivir the Sangh resolved to fix a target to get some of the important temples thrown open in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh which have hitherto remained closed to Harijans. Swami Rama Nand, M. P., member of the Executive Committee of Depressed Classes League commended the work done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He demanded for more and more financial aid for the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the premier institution engaged in the task of removal of untouchability and the welfare of Harijans. Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi held that the problem of Harijans was of national concern without solving which we could not go ahead.

The seven days Seminar concluded on 20th March, 1959 which took some important decisions. Shri U. N. Dhebar the former Congress President was in the Chair. Field workers were given one year target for eradicating untouchability in specified intensive areas allotted to them.

Shri Dhebar categorised the Harijan problems in four classes namely unequal treatment meted out to them ; putting them in lower strata of the society ; their economic exploitation and the inferiority complex among the Harijans. He laid stress on the re-education of society and development of moral values. Further he advised Harijans to take to scientific and technological education.

Training Camp Jabbalpur

The workers' Training Camp at Jabbalpur was conducted from 7th to 13th December, 1958. Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes inaugurated the camp under the presidentship of Shri T. D. Pustake. 45 workers —29 from Madhya Bharat, 11 from Mahakoshal and Vindhya Pradesh region and 5 others participated in the camp.

The Commissioner in his inaugural address said that so long as Harijans lived in separate bastis in cities and villages he would not believe that the social revolution started by the Father of the Nation has been completed. He added that it is only through non-political agencies that we can achieve this goal. Further he remarked: "Some people have started thinking that nothing remains to be done in this field now and Government also holds the same view but this is not so. He praised the work done by the Sangh for the complete eradication of untouchability in the intensive regions.

On the 2nd day of the camp Shri Mishri Lal Gangwal, State Finance Minister while addressing the workers said that eradication of untouchability work is an honourable work but is full of toil and tribulation. While praising the workers he said that they take the minimum while return maximum to the society. In the after-noon Chief Minister of the State, Shri K. N. Katju in his speech said that it was quite incongruous that

after the achievement of the Swaraj untouchability should still persist. He was of opinion that State officials should extend their full co-operation in the eradication of untouchability.

Shri K. V. Datey drew the attention of the public and workers to the Macdonald Award and said if it had been implemented India would have been further disintegrated.

Shri Vishnar deprecated the system of election on the basis of Caste system. He said primarily caste system thrived taking shelter in religion or 'Dharma' but now it is being supported by political parties.

Shri Viyogi Hari in his closing speech reiterated in brief about the history of the Sangh and said, "after freedom it seems we have lost that enthusiasm with which we have been fighting this curse."

Other also held the opinion that untouchability should be eradicated at its earliest as it is only then that the country as a whole would march ahead to strength and prosperity.

(ii) Ishwar Saran Ashram

The year under report was of considerable significance both in respect of the publicity work done on the subject as well as in the life of the Ashram itself. In this year the Ashram had almost just completed a quarter of century of its useful life of activities and it was, therefore, in the fitness of things that Silver Jubilee Celebrations were held to mark the early period of its existence.

During the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, a special drive was launched for the improvement of the condition of the Harijans and backward classes. As early as on 16-7-1958 the Ashram was visited by the Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who spent nearly an hour in going through various departments of the Ashram and in addressing a large gathering in the main hall where the Prime Minister made an emphatic plea for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Harijans and backward classes and in improving the country both industrially and agriculturally. During the year the Ashram had the honour of receiving the Honourable Shri B. N. Datar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India who had been pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Indoor Hospital. In this year the buildings of the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan (Library and Reading Room) were completed and it was proposed to get the opening ceremony of this Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan, performed by our revered leader the Honourable Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, on 2nd February, 1959. But due to the sudden change in his programme the function could not be held. It is hoped that it will not be too long when it will receive the blessings of Pt. Pant. Among other notable personalities who visited the Ashram were Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Smt. V. Alva, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India, Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, Shri Mangla Prasad, former Minister for Harijan Welfare, Uttar Pradesh and Shri S. K. Kaul, Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India and others.

The Ashram has been working under the following broad divisions, whose activities are not being mentioned separately :—

(i) *Educational* :—There were 155 boys and 52 girls in the Basic Primary School; a total number of 1 students in the Iswar Saran Inter College with classes from VI to XII of whom 455 were boys and 96 girls. The vocational school attracted as many as 27 students, all boys, whose enrolment subjectwise was as follows :—

Sections	No. of students			
	Harijans	Backward Classes	Others	Total
1. Tailoring	7	2	5	14
2. Leather	4	..	..	4
3. Printing Press	4	1	..	5
4. Wood Craft	4	..	..	4
TOTAL	19	3	5	27

Thus it would be seen that in all 785 students, (637 boys and 148 girls) were receiving education through various educational institutions run by the Ashram. This figure does not include students numbering 61 of the Iswar Saran University Hostel. A peculiar feature of education through these institutions in this Ashram was the training given to them against untouchability existing between Harijans and non-Harijans or among the different sub-castes of Harijans themselves.

Of the total number of 785 students, as many as 373 boys and 83 girls belonged to the Harijans castes and 122 boys and 16 girls belonged to the bakward classes. The percentage that worked out was as follows:—

Harijans . .	58·1%
Backward .	17·6%
Others . .	24·3%

That the training given at the Ashram against untouchability had been successful, was evidenced by the fact that during the year, there had been no case of any complaint whatsoever of any student against the cooking of meals in a common mess and of dining together in the common dining hall irrespective of sub-castes and communities. In the girls hostel, the girls who are generally supposed to be more conservative, had gone a step further in as much as they cooked their food turn by turn in a common mess and served it to all. It was a sight to see them work together in cooking meals and in dining together irrespective of any sub-caste or creed. Among the girls, as also among boys, there were Harijans and backward classes besides some caste Hindus, Christians and Muslims. Through these institutions we do not only try to improve the educational standard of the students but also gave whatever other little facilities we could provide them. During the year these institutions worked efficiently and there was no case of indiscipline or any breach of law and order.

(ii) *Hostels* :—The Ashram had during the year in all five hostels with the following strength :—

Name of hostels run by the Ashram	No. of students in each hostel: Harijans	Backward Classes	Others	Total
1. Iswar Saran University Hostel	56	4	1	61
2. Boys Hostel 'A' for H.S. School and College 3. Boys Hostel 'B'	73	16	12	101
4. Hostel for Vocational Section	13	2	4	19
5. Girls Hostel	41	2	9	52
TOTAL . . .	175	24	26	225

A unique feature of the hostels besides the one mentioned above under head Education was that as many as 50 boys and 8 Girls were doing regular spinning at Kisan Charkhas and 16 girls on Ambar Charkhas.

They held daily prayers separately on six days in the week and on Fridays weekly prayers were held jointly by boys and girls at the Ashram Prarthna Bhavan under the guidance of the Hostel Superintendents.

They also offered Shramdan and themselves not only cleaned their rooms but other surroundings, which was a unique feature of this Ashram for training them in dignity of labour.

As the students come from very poor families, whose education would otherwise be discontinued for want of financial assistance, the Ashram arranged either from its own funds or through the scholarships received from the various sources to provide free boarding and lodging to as many hostellers as possible. In the girls hostel section all got free boarding and lodging and free education. During the year under report all the hostels worked efficiently and there was no untoward incident.

A rostrum was constructed in the girls hostel during the year for enabling girl students to hold social functions, dramas and cultural shows on subjects connected with the social, economic and cultural uplift of Harijans and backward classes.

(iii) *Vocational*:—Four sections as already mentioned above were working for giving vocational training t students. After completing two years' course of the Ashram, the students were also provided facilities t obtain some special grant-in-aid from the Government for the purchase of tools and machines to maintain ther selves. The work that had been done during the year under report in the vocational section had been apprec ated by the visitors including the Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Unioi Minister for Commerce and Industries, Smt. V Alva, Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, Shri Mangla Prasad, former Minister for Harijan Welfare, Uttar Pradesh, and Directors of various Government Departments.

(iv) *Body and character building*:—The Ashram is situated in an open area near the bank of the Ganga. There were arrangements for both boys and girls for various games and sports such as football, volleyball, cricket,

badminton, wrestling and other exercises. Other important extra curricular activities of the college and schools were:—

	Extra curricular activities	No. of students
1.	Scout Training	28
2.	N.C.C Training	33
3.	A.C.C. Training	100
4.	P.E.C. Training	70
5.	National Discipline Scheme of the Union Government	225
6.	Social Service	172
7.	Regular Debate	75
8.	Spinning on :—	
	(i) Kisan Charkhas	58
	(ii) Ambar Charkhas	16
9	Suraksha Samiti	38
10	Agriculture	308

The general health of the students was good. In few cases where there were minor ailments, the patients were sent to the Ashram Hospital and Dispensary where they were given full medical aid.

(*v*) *Agriculture*:—Out of 72 acres of land of its own the Ashram had agricultural and horticultural operations on about 50 acres of land with a tube well for irrigation purposes. To train students in agricultural work the 'Reorientation Scheme' of the Government has been introduced under which 222 students from classes VI to VIII were getting training. Agriculture is also taught as one of the main subjects for the Uttar Pradesh Board's Examination and over 86 students from class IX to XII had offered this subject.

During the year under report there was no serious disease in the agricultural farms of the Ashram. The size of Bajra grain was much bigger this year than the normal size of Bajra grown in these areas in the past. The wheat crop too was good. Farming was done through scientific methods. There was, however, a handicap due to the poor quality of soil for which we need at least Rs. 2,500/- for the purpose of manure to improve the quality of land further. Besides manure a net work of irrigation channels had to be constructed to get full utility of the tube well water which worked satisfactorily during the year under report. For want of boundary wall or in the alternative a barbed wire fencing, stray cattle caused great nuisance in the beginning of the year which necessitated fencing of the entire area. But it could not be done for want of funds. A small beginning had been made in this direction. As a small beginning had been made in the direction. as many as 500 papaya plants were planted. It is expected they will start giving fruits in July next.

(*vi*) *Library and Reading Room*:—The Ashram has two libraries. One is attached to the Intermediate college where collection of text books and other reference books has been made in good numbers and the difficulty of books for the students has been solved to a certain extent. Another library, which is known as the 'Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan' and is open to the public has sufficient collection of books on Gandhian idealogy and Literature. The number of books in the college library is about 3,200 and in the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan 5100 Besides this a number of newspapers and periodicals *viz.* 5 dailies, 9 weeklies, 3 fortnightlies, 14 monthlies, 1 bimonthly, 2 trimonthlies, come in these libraries. During the year books worth Rs. 1,100/- were added to the Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan Library and books of about Rs.400/- in the college library. The Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan library building was completed during the year under report.

(*vii*) *Medical Relief*:—The Ashram has a charitable hospital and dispensary having two well qualified part time doctors, one whole time compounder, one dresser and one sweeper. This provides great relief to the people of over 20 villages round about it which are mainly populated by Harijans and backward classes. Total number of out-door patients treated during the year under report was 28,009. This hospital has been provided with bedded ward for indoor patients and its opening ceremony was performed by the Union State Minister for Home Affairs Shri B.N. Datar on 4th October, 1958.

The Hospital and Dispensary worked satisfactorily during the year under report. On the 28th of August, 1958, the oil painting portrait of the late Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru, who has been the principal donor in establishing the hospital, was unveiled by Shri B. Malik, Retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the Acting President of the Ashram. The hospital is, however, still in need of a boundary wall to protect its gardens from stray cattle and offer full security to patients and hospital equipments. Certain improvements like providing of two flush latrines and a bath room were done during the later part of the year. pathological laboratory has been added this year to supplement the activities of the hospital.

(*viii*) *Propaganda and Publicity*:—As already mentioned above one of the primary objects of the Ashram has been to eradicate untouchability and to uplift the economic, social and cultural conditions of the Harijans and backward classes and in so doing it has been training the youth, both boys and girls, to receive such a training at the Ashram which may make them useful citizens. Not only among the students of the Ashram but also in the general mass of the people outside it, the Ashram has been trying to eradicate this evil from all fronts.

During the year under report a special drive was launched on a wider campaign for publicity and propaganda against untouchability and in so doing the Ashram invited eminent statesmen and leaders from the Prime Minister and a number of Union and State Ministers down to the heads of various departments in the State and district officials, who delivered important speeches for the propagation of this noble cause. Among the dignitaries who visited the Ashram and addressed largely attended public meetings of villagers and citizens organised on the occasions were:—

1. Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
2. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister.
3. Shri B. N. Datar, Union Minister.
4. Smt. V. Alva, Union Minister.
5. Shri Mangla Prasad, Minister, U.P.
6. Shri H.N. Bahuguna, Minister, U.P.
7. Shri L.M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India.
8. Shri S.K. Kaul, Assistant Commissioner for S.C. & S.T., Govt. of India.
9. Shri Iftikhar Hussain, Director Harijan Welfare, U.P.
10. Shri S.P. Watal, Director, Social Welfare, U.P.
11. Shri J.N. Ugra, Principal, Officers Training School, Allahabad.
12. Dr. M.P. Asthana, Advocate High Court.
13. Shri O.N. Misra, District Magistrate, Allahabad.
14. Shri Sheel Bhadra Yaggi, M.P.
15. Shri Rai Amar Nath Agarwal, M.P.
16. Shri Mahesh Saran, M.P.
17. Shri Sankar Saran, Retd. Judge, Allahabad High Court.
18. Shri L.K. Nagar, Addl. Distt. Magistrate, Allahabad.
19. Shri B. Malik, Retd Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court.
20. Shri R R.P. Sinha, Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad
21. Smt. Nandkumari Saran.
22. Shri B.P. Saksena, Head of the History Deptt. Allahabad University.
23. Shri Girdharilal, Minister, U.P.
24. Shri Masuriya Din, M.P.
25. Shri Shiva Murti Ji, M.L.A.
26. Shri Sukhi Ram Bhartiya, M.L.A.
27. Shri Gokul Prasad, M.L.A.
28. Shri R.K. Vaish, Asstt. Director, Harijan Welfare, U.P.
29. Shri Kailash Narain Gupta, M.L.A.
30. Shri B.S. Chaturvedi, S.P., Allahabad.
31. Shri B.S. Saxena, Dy. S.P. (City), Allahabad.
32. Shri D.S. Rai, Distt. Harijan Welfare Officer, Allahabad.
33. Shri R.M. Sharma, Asstt. Social Welfare Officer, Allahabad.

Contacts were established by our workers in the villages wherever they were, with Harijans and backward class people at various places. They stayed in the Harijan Basties and they dined with them at special functions. This created a salutary effect for the removal of untouchability.

Camps were organised in big fairs and melas including the Magh Mela, Suraj Kund Fair, Shivakuti Fair Sobatiyabagh, Kara Dadhikando Fair (Local), Kydganj Fair, Krishna Nagar Fair, Gayasuddinpur Fair, Baran Fair, Karbala Fair, Baluaghat Fair, Pipalgaon Fair, Dhaighat Fair in district Sultanpur and several others. In Shivakuti and Suraj Kund fair nearly 50,000 and 12,000 persons respectively assembled at the Iswar Saran Ashram pavilion where they were offered free sharbat and cold water by our children, teachers, social workers, and scouts. In these camps our bhajaniks, besides other Harijan Welfare Workers including the President,

the Director and some members of the committee delivered speeches and recited bhajans and kirtans on harmonium, tabla and Hartals preaching for Harijan uplift and improvement of social and economic conditions of Harijan and backward classes. Posters printed in the Ashram were pasted at prominent places in the fairs for preaching unity among all castes and creeds Leaflets and handbills and to some extent booklets printed by the Ashram were also distributed. Our cinema van duly equipped with generator, projector, gramophone records and tape record machine visited as many as 47 villages with a total population of over 40,000 persons during the last year giving in all 47 shows. As there was trouble in the proper working of the generator and projector machines the cinema shows could not be organised with so much frequency as we desired. A number of times the machines were sent out for repair work.

In as many as 18 cases, disputes among Harijans and caste Hindus were settled through the intervention of the Ashram

(*ix*) *Pledges against untouchability*:—Pledges against untouchability were signed by over 2500 people.

(*x*) *Founder's Fair*:—This year Founder's Fair attracted very large number of visitors specially because it was a year of 'Silver Jubilee Celebrations'. On July 16, 1958, the Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, opened the Silver Jubilee Gate whose design and inscriptions in Hindi and English were much liked by him. Besides games and sports, physical feats and competitions, public meetings were held and cinema shows were organised. These functions were attened by thousands of people from the city and the neighbouring areas of Allahabad. The function was attended by teachers, students, officials, non-officials, social workers, farmere and artisans alike.

(*xi*) *National Festivals*:—Besides others, Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Our workers, boys and girls, went to villages where they offered shramdan specially giving relief to the Harijans and small soap cakes were distributed.

(*xii*) *Publicity through literature*:—Through 'Ashram Sandesh'—a monthly magazine which is published in Hindi and English, separately, the Ashram propagates the message of Mahatama Gandhi in various States of the country. Besides this, several kinds of posters, leaflets, handbills, etc. connected with Harijans & social welfare were published and distributed in fairs, exhibitions and on other important occasions. Statement of printing and distribution of Ashram Sandesh, etc. is given below:—

(1) Ashram Sandesh published and distributed:—

Month	Hindi Edition	English Edition
April '58	550	550
May '58	550	550
June '58	550	550
July '58	550	550
Aug. '58	550	550
Sept. '58	500	500
Oct. '58	500	500
Nov. & Dec. '58	500	500
Jan. & Feb. '59	500	500
March '59	500	500
TOTAL	5250	5250

(2) Pamphlets printed and distributed	4000
(3) Notices & Handbills printed and distributed	18000
(4) Posters printed and distributed	3000
(5) Booklets distributed	2500

(*xiii*) *Magh Mela* :—As usual the Ashram organised its camp for publicity work from January 13, 1959 to February 23, 1959, in the local Magh Mela in which thousands of orthodox Hindus from every part of the country participate. Work was carried on both among the pilgrims and the Kalpabasis and the sweepers who were engaged by the Mela authorities to keep sanitation of the Mela ground.

(*xiv*) *Camps organised* :—The Social Welfare Department of the U.P. Government approached the Ashram authorities to organise a 3 day Rural Social Welfare Youth Camp at the Ashram to enable young men from about 13 districts of U.P. to take training in social welfare activities.

The offer was gladly accepted as it was thought this would serve useful purpose for the Harijan Welfare work also. The youth who assembled there were also shown the activities at the Ashram. The Ashram not only provided training to a number of trainees permissible under the scheme, but also a band of active social workers who helped in the successful conduct of the camp. The camp was opened by the District Magistrate Shri O.N. Mishra and the closing function was performed by Shri Shripat Narain Singh, an eminent Congress worker.

The Bharat Sewek Samaj camp for girls from Salori and neighbouring areas also helped in inculcating social welfare enthusiasm in girl students and teachers of the Ashram besides women residents of the neighbouring areas. This camp was addressed among others by Shri Sankar Saran, Smt. Shanta Pande, a lady social workers, Shri Surajnath Bhargava, Director, Hindi Vidyapith, Shri B. K. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Allahabad Zone and others.

A special tour was organised of the President and some of the social workers of the Ashram who went to Ajmer and other places in North-West India for publicity work. Anti-untouchability pledges were signed by many persons during those tours.

(*iii*) Bharatiya Depressed Classes League.

During 1958-59 the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League continued work on the Schemes worked out during 1957-58 which were as follows :—

(a) Appointment of Pracharaks.

(b) Mobile Cinema Vans.

(c) Printing of Posters, Books etc.

(d) Conferences, Meetings and melas, etc., etc.

(e) Bhajan Mandlies and Kirtan Parties.

(f) Drama Shows.

(g) Publication of fortnightly organs 'Nirbhaya' and 'Manav Dharm'.

As usual, the last two schemes were worked out of the private resources of the League while the Government of India gave a grant-in-aid on 90% basis for the rest of the schemes under the Central Government Schemes for the removal of untouchability.

(*a*) *Propaganda through Pracharaks*:—The number of paid pracharaks was increased to 65 by appointing 5 lady workers. In all 9 lady workers were in the field and their break up was as follows:—

1.	U.P.	3
2.	West Bengal	1
3.	Punjab	1
4.	Andhra	1
5.	Bombay	1
6.	Delhi	2

Their work was to mobilise public opinion against this evil practice by holding public meetings and social gatherings. To give a more concrete shape to their efforts, our workers were asked to particularly concentrate upon the opening of wells, temples, dharamshalas, and other public places besides holding community dinners.

These paid workers were spread over the whole country as per the population and intensity of the problem in the various States. Five Regional Supervisors were appointed to supervise their working. Since this number of supervisors was very small in comparison to the size of our country, the State Depressed Classes Leagues and Local M.P's or M.L. As. were also requested to supervise their working and to give them instructions as per the local conditions prevailing in the respective states.

Our paid and Hony. workers succeeded in securing the entry of Harijans to a total of 1521 public places as detailed below, statewise and organised 4437 public meetings and social gatherings and 381 community dinners during the period.

S. No.	Name of the State	Public meetings & social gatherings	Opening of Public Places: Wells including Taps & Dharas	Temples	Dharamshalas	Hotels	Community Dinners
1.	Andhra	472	122	113	10	40	43
2.	Assam	244	14	10	1	6	21
3.	Bihar	402	87	70	26	8	80
4.	Bombay	423	48	60	2	38	45
5.	Kerala	79	8	23	..	82	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	266	20	13	1	2	10
7.	Madras	482	55	155	4	106	31
8.	Mysore	79	4	8	5	31	4
9.	Orissa	117	9	..	..	39	20
10.	Punjab	186	13	6	2	.	62
11.	Rajasthan	213	10	2	.	5	3
12.	U.P.	977	103	22	10	20	35
13.	West Bengal	395	26	38	2	24	15
	Ladies workers	200	3	8		7	5
	TOTAL	4437	522	528	63	408	381

Workers Training Camp :—During the year under review the League organised a Training Camp for its workers at Nagpur from 2nd January to 8th January 59 which was addressed amongst others by Shri B.N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Railway Minister, Shri N. K. Tripude, Bombay's Minister for Social Welfare, Shri L. N. Abhayankar, Government Advocate, Nagpur, Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, President Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Dr. Dharam Prakash, Vice President of the League, Shri Prithvi Singh Azad, Vice President of the League and Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, M.P., Secretary of the League.

The Camp was aimed at giving a practical and scientific training to the workers in the discharge of their duties and approach to the various problems confronting them from time to time.

(*b*) *Mobile Cinema Vans*:—The League has three Cinema Vans which toured Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. during the year under review. These programmes included screening of feature films on Harijan Welfare and documentaries produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Tape recorded messages of prominent personalities like Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Home Minister Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Railway Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram, Transport and Communication Minister Shri S.K. Patil, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Late G. V. Mavalankar, etc. are also played. These recordings have been made by the League with those of some bhajans on the subject. This mode of propaganda is very effective, especially in the rural areas where there are no picture houses and the problem of untouchability is at its worst. Such shows attract large audiences with minimum efforts and our workers make use of such occasions.

(*c*) *Printing of Posters, Handbills and Book* :—This year a new series of posters depicting some selected saints *viz.* Sant Ravi Das, Sant Kabir, Sant Tuka Ram, Maharshi Balmiki and Swami Dayanand Saraswati was introduced besides republishing the older ones in different size. Some booklets have also been published.

(*d*) *Conferences, meetings and melas* :—The League has been holding anti-untouchability camps at important melas and exhibitions throughout the country besides holding mass meeting on occasions like Ravidas Jayanti, etc.

(*e*) *Bhajan Mandlies & Kirtan Parties* :—This mode of propaganda is particularly effective amongst ladies and rural population. Such programmes were held in Mysore, Andhra, Madras and some other selected places.

(*f*) *Drama Shows* :—The League has a drama unit which was set up under the Central Government Schemes for the removal of untouchability but it was decided to run it from the private resources of the League and the Government grant was not accepted. The unit stages about 15 plays; religious, historical, social or otherwise. The scheme is very effective and such shows attract large audiences everywhere. The subject of the removal of untouchability has been mixed up with all these plays so as to make it a part of the play itself. Religious plays attract large number of ladies amongst whom this evil practice is most prevalent and with obvious results. Two plays *Ham Sab Ek Hain* and life story of Bhakta Cheta, adapted from Mahabharat deal with the Harijan problem.

(*g*) *Fortnightly Organ 'Nirbhaya' & 'Manav Dharam'* :—The League has been publishing a fortnightly organ 'Nirbhaya' since 1954 strictly out of its own resources besides 'Manav Dharam' in Marathi. These papers contain articles and news-items dealing with the Harijan problem.

The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League has taken a most reluctant decision not to submit any fresh schemes to the Government of India for a fresh grant-in-aid under removal of untouchability schemes in view of the Government's inability to accede to the request of the League to give such a grant-in-aid on 100% basis. The League had explained to the Government of India the difficulty it was confronted with in raising public donations to the extent of 10% of the Government grant basis working out its private schemes and requested for the relaxation of this condition as had been agreed to by the Government in case of some of the non-official agencies.

(*iv*) Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh

Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh is engaged in the propaganda and publicity against untouchability. The organisation of the Sangh is carrying on this work through its various provincial branches and the paid organisers.

Publicity :—The Sangh is publishing a lot of literature on the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through its own printing press namely Samata Press. They are publishing a Marathi weekly entitled "Samata" which is entirely devoted to the cause of improving the lot of untouchables and other Backward Classes.

Cosmopolitan Hostels :—The Sangh concentrated on the opening of more cosmopolitan hostels at different places like Nehru Girls Hostel, Hingne; Siddharth Boys Hostel, at Poona and Bombay; Kamala Nehru Girls Hostel, Bombay and Mahatma Phulo Boys Hostel, Maninagar, besides running a night school for the Bhangi residents of Harkanagar Bhangi Basti.

Medical aid :—The Sangh has been running three dispensaries in the memory of late Dadashaiq Mavalankar in Poona at Ghorpade Peth, Kothrud and Bhawani Peth which catered in all about a thousand patients during the year 1958-59.

Library and free reading rooms : Two reading rooms were being run by the Sangh at Ghorpade Peth and Bhavani Peth Poona. Nearly 25 and 15 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes took advantage of these reading rooms respectively daily.

Handicraft Centre :—The Sangh has been running a handicraft centre known as Kasturba Niketan Hingne, Poona and about 70 ladies including girl inmates of the Kamala Nehru Hostel were being benefited by this centre. The girls are taught tailoring, domestic science, gardening, knitting, and embroidery work in this institution.

Tanning and flaying centres :—Other activities of the Sangh in the field of village industries include the conducting of the Bharat Gramodyog Kendra, Saswad which has been functioning since last year and has four tanning pits, one liming pit and 3 bag tanning pits. Each tanning pit can earn between Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month. The Bharat Gramodyog Kendra, Poona is another flaying centre run

by the Sangh.— Whatever number of animals die within the municipal limits of Poona Municipal Corporation the Sangh acquires them and flays their skins and leather goods are manufactured. The students of the Siddharth Hostel were taught flaying. An expert has also been kept up there to impart training to the boys.

Agricultural Farms : The Sangh has two agriculture farms at Pashan and Yesvade in Poona, where new technique are being taught to the inmates of the Siddharth Boys Hostel, Poona.

(b) MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

During the year 1958-59, the various media organisations of the Ministry of Informa ion and Broadcasting continued their efforts to mould public opinion against the practice of untouchability. A brief survey of the work done is given below :—

Films:—A reference to the 'Harijan' movement has been made in the documentary film "Rights of Men" which was revised and released in December 1958, for exhibition in 13 languages throughout the country.

It is proposed to produce two feature films—one on "Untouchability" and the other on the life of "Marennera" Harijan who became the favourite disciple of the Savant Yamunacharya, popularly known as Alvandar (the Saviour). Negotiations with private producers, which are in progress, are expected to be finalised shortly.

The weekly "Indian News Review" produced by the Division has been taking, and will continue to take, regular notice of important events relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The items released on the subject were included in 11 newsreels and covered about 490 ft. The newsreels were shown throughout the country and 16 mm prints were also supplied to all State Governments and Armed Forces Information Officer for exhibition. Three quarterly Newsreel Magazines also carried stories about :—

1. Harijan Colony (Madras)
2. Sansis of Rajasthan (Beformed Nomads)
3. Seminar on untouchability (Sanchi)

The News magazines were supplied to FYPP Units and Development Commissioners for exhibition in rural areas.

All India Radio :—Over many years All India Radio has been broadcasting suitable programmes dealing with the problem of the removal of untouchability with the object of educating public opinion against this evil and inculcating amongst the Scheduled Castes a sense of human dignity and a knowledge of what Government have done, or are doing, to ameliorate their condition. The frequency and scope of such broadcasts are determined by the suitability of the talent available for broadcasts on this subject and by the programme value of the material available for broadcast. No definite frequency has been fixed for these broadcasts but every effort is made to ensure that they register on the listeners with a freshness of impact which regular and frequent broadcasts rarely attain. Re-broadcasts are put out by the stations in different categories of programmes (such as those addressed to Women, Rural and Industrial Listeners) so that they achieve a fuller effect over a period of time than any mechanically regulated plan could hope to do.

The programmes on anti-untouchability are presented in a variety of forms *e.g.*, talks, dialogues, plays, features and interviews . In selecting the talent and material for the broadcasts, the requirements of the audience, general or specific, are always kept in view. Personalities who are genuinely interested in the problem and have made a special study of the subject are invited for broadcasts. All India Radio Stations are conscious of the importance of these broadcasts in educating public opinion and every endeavour is made to see that they are effective both in presentation and coverage.

The number of anti-untouchability programme broadcasts from April 1958 to December 1958 is 268. These broadcasts dealt with several important aspects relating to anti-untouchability.

Publications :—Articles on the removal of untouchability were frequently published in 'Ajkal' (Hindi and Urdu), 'March of India', 'Indian Information' and 'Bharatiya Samachar' brought out by the Publications Division. A chapter entitled "Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes" highlighting *inter alia* the activities of the Government to eradicate untouchability has been included in 'INDIA 1958-A Reference Annual', compiled by the Research and Reference Division.

Press:—Government s efforts to ameliorate the living conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes were published by the Press Information Bureau through releases issued in English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujerati, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. The increasing opportunities provided now-whether in terms of jobs, land, houses or scholarships—were put across through factual releases without minimising the magnitude of the problem, to let the press and through it the people—appreciate the field to be covered and the progress made.

A feature on Scholarships offered to Backward Classes was issued.

Conference of State Ministers, Central Advisory Boards, All India Backward Classes, etc., were publicised and stories were issued on steps taken from time to time in implementing the recommendations.

The Bureau's 15 Regional and Branch Offices also helped in publicising Government efforts and extended facilities to committees interested in the problem and making their activities known to the public and country.

Advertising & Visual Publicity :—The publicity campaign for the removal of untouchability in the year 1958-59 has been based on the recommendations of the State Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in February 1958.

The campaign undertaken by the Directorate is a two-pronged one—on the one hand, it carries specific suggestions for the eradication of the evil of untouchability, like the use of common wells, establishment of mixed housing colonies etc. and on the other, it emphasises the services rendered by Harijans to society and inter-dependence of the various sections of the society so as to promote co-operative effort.

Accordingly, the production of 3 posters on the following themes has been taken up :—

1. Use of common wells
2. Desegregation in villages
3. Exhortation for co-operative effort between Harijans and non-Harijans for the good of the community and for encouraging the Harijans to play their part in the Panchayats.

The posters, which are being produced in Hindi and 11 major languages, will be distributed widely right up to the village level.

It is also proposed to produce a broadsheet highlighting the services rendered by Harijans and a folder aimed at bringing home the fact that the eradication of untouchability can spur co-operative effort for social and economic progress of all.

Mobile Units Fypp:—Sixty-two Mobile Units functioning throughout the country under the Integrated Publicity Programmes of Five Year Plan intensified their publicity campaign against the practice of untouchability by screening films, holding discussions and through the display of posters, charts, etc.

Films entitled 'Children of God', 'Towards Better Society', 'Planned Achievements', 'Village & Women', 'Social Education' were screened by the FYPP Units particularly on the occasions of melas, fairs and other large congregations held in various parts of the country. Special programmes were arranged in connection with the celebration of 'Harijan Day', 'Harijan Week', 'Rishi Balmiki Day' 'Budha Jayanti', and 'Guru Ravidas Day'. After the film shows, the field officers give talks explaining the legislative and other measures adopted against the practice of untouchability and the concessions etc. granted for improving the lot of Harijans and other backward classes. Posters, folders and leaflets conveying the message of great saints and the Father of the Nation, were displayed and distributed among the Harijans, non-official organisations and Educational Institutions. Films were also given on loan to the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the All India Depressed Class League for exhibition.

APPENDIX XV

A Summary of the Government of Bombay circular regarding intensification of the campaign for removal of untouchability

With a view to take further steps in accordance with the declared policy of eradicating the evil of untouchability as far as possible before the close of the year 1960-61, the Government has decided that following measures should be undertaken in this direction:—

Part I

2. In order to ensure that the Harijans get free, unhampered and continuous access to all the public places in the village or town in which they reside, two lists will be prepared for each village, town, etc. by the Mamlatdar in Municipal and Denotified Area Committees and by the Police Patel in all other villages. Free access for the purpose means unhampered and continuous access to all public places and if it is seen that local Harijans are not using a public place it will be presumed that access to it is denied to them unless it is established otherwise with cogent reasons. The two lists will be : (*i*) a list of public places like temples, wells, hotels and dharmashalas, which are open to the Harijans specially indicating whether the Harijans have continuous access or occasional access; (*ii*) list of public places to which access is denied to Harijans showing the reasons, if any, for denying access. These lists will be furnished to Collector and Social Welfare Officer of the District and the Collector will circulate lists to the concerned police authority with instruction to take legal action in order to ensure that the places are open to Harijans. The Social Welfare Officer will circulate the list among voluntary agencies with a request for intensifying their efforts and propaganda and the change, should be communicated periodically to the authorities concerned.

3. It will be made clear to every village Panchayat that if Harijans do not enjoy free, unhampered and continuous access to all public places in its area, its grant will be withheld and the same would hold good for every village in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas in which case developmental activities would be discontinued. If discrimination against Harijans is noted in respect of works constructed with Government contribution, the Government contribution will be withheld. The officials of the Social Welfare Department, Police, Community Development and National Extension Services and the propagandists of the Voluntary Agencies while on tour will verify and satisfy themselves that Harijans have free access to all public places in the area concerned.

Part II

4. In addition to the steps enunciated in Part I above, a concentrated drive will be launched for eradication of untouchability in the districts of Kutch, Halar, Mehsana, Kaira, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Parbhani, Orangabad, Yeotmal and Chanda. In each of these districts the following steps shall be taken:—

(*i*) A committee called 'District Asparshayata Nivaran Samiti' consisting of members of Backward Class Sub-Committee of the District Development Board, representatives of the Revenue, Panchayat and Police Department and Community Development/National Extension Service Administration and Voluntary Agencies working in the field shall be constituted by the concerned Collector. This Samiti will meet once every month to plan the drive, receive report of the progress of the drive and removing bottlenecks, if any. Social Welfare Officer of the District will be its Secretary.

(*ii*) In the talukas, a 'Taluka Asparshayata Nivaran Samiti,' with a similar representation among its will be formed constituents; the Harijan Sevak will act as its Secretary. This Samiti should meet every month, plan the drive, remove the bottlenecks, scrutinise the report received from the Mandal Samiti and send monthly report of its progress to the District Samities. The Samiti will plan the drive by: (*a*) The areas of the taluka in which untouchability is most hampered, will be divided up into 20 contiguous villages. A Mandal Samiti for each of these pockets will be constituted. It will include 5 persons from village officials and social workers. It will work and submit such periodical reports of the progress of work as prescribed by the Taluka Samiti. (*b*) It will be the responsibility of the Mandal Samiti to ensure that untouchability is completely eradicated in the Mandal area by the end of the period specified. All Government officials and officials of Local Bodies shall extend full co-operation to the Mandal Samiti and the responsibility of co-ordinating the work of Mandal Samiti will devolve on the Harijan Sevak. The Mandal Samiti shall submit periodical reports to the Taluka Samiti.

5. In every taluka of these 10 districts there will be a Sevak to undertake and co-ordinate all work in this field. Where there is no Sevak, an employee of a recognised Voluntary Agency working in the District shall be performing this function and will be given specified emoluments. His work would further be to assist the Taluka Samiti in selecting Mandals, organising Mandal Samitis, assist Mandal Samitis in their work and undertake tour constantly for carrying out propaganda against untouchability.

6. The monthly provision of Rs. 2,000 placed at the disposal of the Backward Class Sub-Committee in each of these districts shall be raised to Rs. 3,000 and shall be utilised solely on this campaign. Moreover, the current year's provision for the schemes of grant to voluntary agencies for holding social melas and organisation of instructive and entertainment programmes made in the old Bombay Territory, will be utilised only in these districts and for the purposes of this drive. The Director of Social Welfare who will be an overall incharge of the implementation of this drive, shall submit monthly reports to the Government on the progress of this drive.

APPENDIX XVI

Statement showing the grants sanctioned by the Centre to the States/Union Territories and utilised by the latter for the purchase of wheel barrows hand carts, etc., dnring the years 1957-58and 1958-59

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1957-58		1958-59	
		Grants Sanctioned	Grants Utilised	Grants Sanctioned	Grants Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Assam	41,000	40,650	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bombay	1,64,000	Nil	1,00,000	22,882
5	Jammu & Kashmir	17,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Kerala	76,000	34,400	37,100	Nil
7	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2,37,600	N.A.
8	Madras	30,000	Nil	30,000	18,850
9	Mysore	92,000	29,778 (approx.)	58,350	N.A.
10	Orissa	39,000	N.A.	Nil	Nil
11	Punjab	1,32,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Rajasthan	93,000	42,648	Nil	Nil
13	Uttar Pradesh	1,49,000	8,519	1,26,200	N.A.
14	West Bengal	1,02,500	68,161	42,600	N.A.
	Union Territories				
1	Delhi	39,500	38,670	Nil	Nil
2	Himachal Pradesh	3,000	2,517	Nil	Nil
3	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Pondicherry	6,000	5,400	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	9,84,000	2,70,743	6,31,850	41,732

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the various facilities given to the scavengers, sweepers in the Municipalities, Local Bodies by the State Governments Union Administrations for improving their services and living conditions

Name of the State/Union Territory	Facilities provided to the scavengers in the Municipalities/Local Bodies as intimated by the State Governments or Assistant Commissioners for the Scheduled Coctes and Scheduled Tribes.
1	2

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . The scavengers' pay in the Telangana area ranges from O.S. Rs. 10-14 to O.S. Rs. 20-25 in Municipalities and in Corporations (Secunderabad and Hyderabad) the pay scale is Rs. 22—1—26, excluding dearness allowance and other allowance which they get as per rules. The whole time and regular employees are entitled to leave and pension benefits as per Hyderabad Civil Service Rules.

In Andhra area, the scavengers and sweepers are categorised as contingent staff and are paid according to market rates (which normally range from Rs. 12 to 15). Besides this they get dearness allowance. The State Government has reported that financial position of the Municipalities does not permit implementation of the suggestions regarding increase of pay, etc. to the Municipal employees.

2. Assam . . . . . . The Municipalities and Local Bodies have made some improvement and are taking further steps to see that the rules governing pay scales, leave and service conditions, etc. are made uniform throughout the State.

3. Bihar . . . . . . The Government of Bihar have framed a set of Model Rules to be adopted by the Municipalities and Local Bodies for their employees as follows:—

(*a*) Model scales of pay for employees of Local Bodies.

(*b*) Model rules for regulating the appointment duties, discipline and appeal of the municipal officers and servants.

(*c*) Model leave rules for District Boards and Municipalities.

But these model rules are not compulsory for the Local Bodies and they have been given option to adopt or reject them due to their different financial positions. The model pay scales framed by the Government have three or four categories of pay scales. practically, for every post depending upon the class of Local Bodies/Municipality, based on its income or financial positions. In the case of sweepers, scavengers, night-soil cart drivers, similar pay scales have been recommended regardless of the class of Municipality/Local Body as has been advised by the Pay Revision Committee set-up by the State for this purpose.

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Jamadar	25—½—32½	22—½—27½	22½—½—27½	22½—½—27½
Sweeper, Mehtar, Mehtarni, Coolies, Night-soil carters, Refuge carters, Road sweeping, rejas, etc.	17½—½—25	17½—½—25	17½—½—25	17½—½—25
Cart driver	17½—½—25	17½—'—25	17½—½—25	17½—½—25
A Lorry Driver . .	35—2—45—EB—1—55	35—2—45—EB—1—55	35—2—45—EB—1—55	35—2—45—1—55

Municipaliteis are also given grants by the State Government for payment of C.L.A. @ Rs. 15 only a month to each of their low paid employees. However some of the Municipalities pay some extra C.L.A. from their own resources to their staff over and above the amounts of cost of living allowance given by the State Government.

4. Bombay . . . . . The Bombay Government is of the view that the suggestion made by the Commissioner for revision of pay scales, leave rules, etc. is not feasible in view of the financial position of Local Boards. Moreover, no decision can be taken in the matter as service conditions of the employees in various Local Boards are not the same. Further there is no provision in the law undei which the State Government can interfere in the matter.

1	2
5. Jammu & Kashmir . .	There is no uniformity in the pay scale of the sweepers employed by the Municipal Council, Srinagar and the scavengers are not treated as regular Government servants. Only 15 days casual leave in a year is granted to scavengers and three weeks' maternity leave to female sweepers.
6. Kerala	The scavengers are supplied summer uniform only once in a year and construction of sweepers' sheds for the scavengers who do not own a house are under contemplation of the Municipal Councils. Minimum wages of Rs. 20 per month and Rs. 25 per month are paid to scavengers and other sweepers and night soil depot workers and scavengers working on lorries, respectively. With effect from the 1st April, 1955 the minimum dearness allowance payable to the last grade Municipal servants working in Municipalities/Corporation of Trivandrum was raised from Rs. 22 per mensem to Rs. 25 per mensem. Kerala Government have also sanctioned the payment of revised rate of dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to the contingent workers under the Municipalities in Malabar area. The additional expenditure in respect of the increased dearness allowance will be met entirely by the Municipalities concerned. The Government of Kerala have increased the privilege leave allowable to the Municipal contingent workers from 15 days to 20 days in a year under Government Orders, the Municipal contingent workers are entitled to get half pay and full dearness allowance during the period of sick leave. The maximum accumulation of sick leave is also fixed at 45 days instead of one month so that the workers could avail themselves of leave in emergent cases. Benefits of contributory provident fund as well as gratuity are also to be extended to the Municipal contingent workers. The Municipalities in the former Travancore-Cochin area were directed to give effect to the Provident Fund Schemes in respect of the contingent employees. Government have fixed the rate of contribution from the Municipal Councils at a uniform rate of 1 anna in the Rupee to the Provident Fund account.
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	The Municipalities in this State are non-Government institutions and their employees cannot be treated as Government servants. It is also stated that the financial position of all Municipalities is not the same and equalisation in pay scales is not perhaps possible. However, there is a scope for improvement in pay scales and service conditions of Municipal sweepers and the State Government are recommending this to the Municipalities in the State for consideration.
8. Madras.	The scavengers and sweepers are full time workers and treated as regular servants. The pay of workers engaged in scavenging and sweeping is not uniform throughout the State. Each Municipality has been given the discretion to fix the pay of these workers (not more than Rs. 20 per mensem) according to local conditions. They are also being paid dearness allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem each. A house rent of Rs. 3 per mensem is paid to those who have not been provided with quarters. As the allowances are fixed by the Government they are uniform. It is, however, ensured that the pay and allowances are not less than minimum rates paid under the Minimum Wages Act. They are granted leave and leave allowance as mentioned below in accordance with rules regulating the grant of leave and leave allowances to inferior servants under Municipal Councils : (*a*) Earned leave with full pay for a maximum period of 15 days. (*b*) Unearned leave on Medical Certificate on half pay for 30 days per year. (*c*) Maternity leave for women for 60 days with full pay. The sanitary mazdoors or workers are also allowed the benefits of provident fund for which the Government have framed rules called 'Local Authorities Interior & Menial Servant Provident Funds Rules". Other benefits given to male sanitary workers include 2 set or uniforms and female sanitary workers are given 2 sarees and 2 jackets every year. Some Municipalities have provided suitable houses as well. Some Municipalities are maintaining co-operative societies for the benefit of sanitary workers.
9. Mysore.	In the Mysore State when the Government of India took up the question of general revision of scales of pay in 1947, most of the Local Bodies followed suit. The scavengers and sweepers who were being given some fixed pay are now being given time scales of pay. Some of the scales given by the Town Municipal Councils are Rs. 14a-18, while the scale of pay for scavengers and sweepers in the Corporation of Bangalore is Rs. 25-½-35 with dearness allowance. Some of the Municipalities are also giving gratuity or a lumpsum bonus ranging from Rs. 100 to 200 per annum. Leave to the sweepers and scavengers is granted under Act 338 of the Municipal Accounts Manual. Free quarters are provided in some Municipalities and in certain cases, cash grants are made by the Municipalities to help them to construct their own houses. House rent is not paid anywhere. Clothing is supplied once in a year to both males and females in some of the Municipalities. Some of the Municipalities have again revised the pay scales of their employees after 1st January, 1957, following the revised scales introduced by the Government of Mysore for their employees.

1	2
10. Punjab	The Local Government Department of the Punjab State have framed Model Service Rules for Local Bodies sweepers where in uniform working conditions such as pay scales, term of service, amenities, etc., have been specified. The scales of pay that may be adopted by the Municipal Committees in the State for Sweepers in their employ are: 1st Class Municipal Committees. 30-½-35 This is the scale of pay in Government service. 2nd Class Municipal Committees. 25-½-30 3rd Class Municipal Committees. 20-½-25 In addition to the above scales of pay, the sweepers will be entitled to get D.A. at the rate of Rs. 30 p.m. as in Government service together with any allowance that may be admissible to the Class IV employees in the services of the Committee. The Municipal Committees that are reported to have adopted these rules are Pathi, Chheharta, Taran Taran and Amritsar in the district of Amritsar. In other Municipalities, the sweepers and scavengers are still employed under conditions as stipulated under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 of the State Government, which are as below: (*a*) Simla Municipality . . . An all inclusive minimum wage of Rs. 60 per mensem. (*b*) Ludhiana and Jullunder Municipalites An all inclusive minimum wage of Rs. 50 per mensem. (*c*) Other first class Municipalities plus the Municipalities of Hoshiarpur, Hissar and Ferozepur. An all inclusive minimum wage of Rs. 45 per mensem. (*d*) All other local authorities . . . An all inclusive minimum wage of Rs. 40 per mensem. The sweepers were giver the right to subscribe to the Contributory Provident Fund like other employees of Municipal Committee. As regards leave, the sweepers were place on par with Class IV Government servants and it was provided that they shall be entitled to such leave as is admissible to Class IV Government servants under the Revised Leave Rules, 1936, contained in the Punjab Civil Service Rules, Volume I, Part I. Provision for supply of summer as well as winter uniforms to sweepers as well as sweepresses was also made. The uniform includes shoes. The house rent allowance may vay from Rs. 5 p.m. to Rs. 2 p.m. according to local conditions.
11. Rajasthan	During the last five years, in almost all the major Municipalities, the pay scales of Harijan employees have been considerably raised and brought at par with the pay scales of Class IV employees of the State and now in order to bring uniformity they have been fixed in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act. Harijans are mostly employed in regular and permanent service of Municipalities. Gradually other service benefits, e.g. leave, etc., are also being extended to Harijan staff of Municipalities. The question of extending other service benefits, e.g. provident fund etc., are also receiving active consideration of the Government. Pension benefits are not available under the Local Bodies. With a view to provide them a better standard of living all possible efforts are made to give them better houses (by way of constructing houses under Slum Clearance Scheme or granting loans for construction of houses under Low Income Groups Housing Scheme and to arrange for street lighting and common water taps in their localities and also open adults and children schools, Sanskar Kendras and hostels according to the funds available. The Government are also considering the proposals for allotment of land free of cost on nominal charges to Harijan for residential purposes very liberally and it is expected that they would take some substantial steps in this direction shortly.
12. Uttar Pradesh . . .	The increased pay scales recommended by the Kher Committee which was appointed by the State Government to go into the question of improving the service conditions of scavenger and sweepers have been accepted by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, and the Municipal Boards were asked to enforce them with effect from October, 1947. The sweepers employed by the local bodies are treated as permanent servants. They have also been allowed benefits of Provident Funds. The grant of pension benefits to the sweepers is under the consideration of the State Government.
13. West Bengal . .	The State Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions prevailing in employment under the Local Authorities (Municipalities other than Calcutta Corporation and Howrah Municipality) in West Bengal and to advise Government in revising the minimum wages fixed in respect of such employment. After considering the advice of the Committee, Government have revised the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed under them. The rates of wages so fixed vary from Rs. 60 to 61 per month.

1	2
1. Manipur	There is only one Municipality at Imphal. Pay scale of sweepers, scavengers and Jamadars under this Municipality are similar to the pay scale of corresponding posts under the Manipur Administration which is Rs. 25-1-40. Over and above these, the Municipality gives a special pay of Rs. 6 per month with usual dearness allowance to all sweepers, scavengers and Jamadars and broom allowance of Re. 1 per month and light allowance of Re. 1 per month to those using brooms and lights, respectively, for their work. Leave rules of the Manipur Administration are in force in this Municipality. Service conditions are similar to those obtaining under the Manipur Administration. Sweepers Scavengers are entitled to pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity. They are appointed as regular public servants and are ordinarily confirmed after probation of one year.
2. Tripura	There is only one Municipality at Agartala. The scavengers are paid at the same rate of pay as is applicable to other Class IV staff such as peons, guards, etc. The rate of pay per month varies from Rs. 25 to 30 in addition to which the following allowances are also paid: (1) Dearness Allowance with Cash Allowance Rs. 35 per month. (2) Compensatory Allowance of Rs. 5 per month. Thus the total pay with allowance comes to Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 per month each. They are allowed the benefit of leave as is permissible to other Class IV Staff. The female employees are allowed maternity leave as per Government rules. Leave rules provide 15 days' casual leave in a year, earned leave at 1/22 (one twenty second) of the period spent on duty, sick leave on medical ground on half pay at the rate of 15 days for each completed year of service and extraordinary leave. Proposal for constitution of Provident Fund, to give retirement benefit to all Municipal staff, including the scavengers, is under consideration. The sweepers are treated as regular Municipal employees and all sorts of benefits permissible to other staff are also extended to them without any discrimination.
3. Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	There are no Municipalities/Local Bodies.
4. Himachal Pradesh	The grades sanctioned to the scavengers/sweepers in Mandi Municipality are at par with the grade prescribed under Minimum Wages Act. They are being treated as permanent employees of the Committee but are not entitled to contribute to the Provident Fund. They are given casual leave like other employees. Maternity leave is being given to the female scavengers according to Government rules. They observe half day on Sundays. In view of the above facilities, Mandi Municipalities do not intend to revise their pay scale and leave rules.
5. Delhi	*Municipal Corporation of Delhi*: The sweepers under the employment of the Corporation are treated at par with other Class IV servants and are placed in unified scale of pay of Rs. 30-½-35, getting Rs. 85 as total emoluments. In addition to this, hard duty allowance at Rs. 7 p.m. is being paid to sweepers working at Qutab Road and Subzimandi Platforms and on refuge trucks. Earned leave, half pay leave, disability leave, etc., are granted in accordance with Fundamental Rules. The female workers are granted maternity leave also to maximum of 12 weeks, 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after the delivery. Besides, a 15 days, casual leave is also granted in a calendar year. They are given two half holidays per week. All the permanent hands have been extended the benefit of contribution towards Provident Fund and loans are also granted to them out of the Provident Fund, according to rules. Besides a Harijan Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society has already been started solely for sweepers and a Labour Officer has been appointed to look after their interest and the welfare. The sweepers are required to perform 8 hours' duty in accordance with provision of the Minimum Wages Act. The erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee constructed about 600 quarters in different parts of the city and allotted to the sweepers at the places of their duty. Other sweepers who have been provided Municipal quarters elsewhere are charged rent in accordance with the rules. At Badli a dispensary has been opened for the Harijan employees and Allopathic Dispensary has already been opened in Town Hall for Municipal employees. Uniform is supplied regularly. Boots are also supplied to the staff working on refuge trucks, dumping grounds and refuge-loading platforms. Besides, oil and soaps are supplied to sweepers working in sewer gang, dumping grounds, refuge-loading platforms and refuge trucks. *New Delhi Municipal Committee*: The New Delhi Municipal Committee has intimated the pay scales, leave rules and service conditions, etc., of sweepers/scavengers employed in this Municipality are the same as are enjoyed by their counterparts employed by the Government of India. There is complete uniformity in the pay scale, leave rules and service conditions of all the sweepers and scavengers in this Committee. All of them are on permanent cadre and enjoy full facilities of provident fund, leave, uniform, etc. The pay scale of sweepers and scavengers is Rs. 30-½-35 plus usual allowances. They are being governed under the Minimum Wages Act. All of them are entitled to a pucca quarter (subject to availability).

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement showing the provision made for Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various States/Union Territories.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory.	1956-57					1957-58				1958-59					
		Plan Provision			Sanctioned Expenditure		Expenditure incurred for Sch. Castes	Sanctioned Expenditure		Expenditure incurred for Sch. Castes	Sanctioned Expenditure			Estimated Expenditure		
		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Denotified Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	24,000	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	5,980	6,000	..	..	8,500	..	..
2	Bihar	1,00,000	..	..	20,000	..	Nil	20,000	..	Nil	20,000	..	..	1,475	..	..
3	Bombay	60,690	15,000	10,000	Nil	..	..	4,000	..	696	58,000	12,000	6,000	8,756	2,526	918
4	Jammu & Kashmir	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..
5	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	1,950 (approx)	..	..
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	45,000	..	..	9,500†	..	2,000	10,000†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Orissa	10,000	..	..	600	..	600	2,500	..	1,700	2,500	..	..	2,500	..	..
8	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000	..	..	N.A.	..	..
9	Rajasthan	40,000	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	†322	..	..
11	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,086	..	..	6,598*	..
12	Delhi	9,000	..	..	200	..	38	1,600	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Himachal Pradesh	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	2,800	..	..
14	Pondicherry	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2,85,690	1,05,000	10,000	20,800	9,500	638	36,100	10,000	8,776	1,48,500	25,086	6,000	32,303	9,124	918

†This grant was not utilised.

*Entirely from the State Funds.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing the action taken by the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations on the recommendations for giving mixed and cosmopolitan character to the colonies and hostels set up for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes made by the State Ministers' Conference on Backward Classes held in New Delhi on the 15th and 16th February, 1958.

Recommendation	Action taken by the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations
1	2
1. There should be no separate institutions, hostels or colonies exclusively for Harijans. In these, at least 10% non-Harijans should be taken as far as possible, to give them a mixed character. Non-Harijans up to this number could be given the same facilities as are admissible to Sch. Castes to encourage them to join such colonies or institutions.	The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh are already following the principle enunciated in the recommendation. The Delhi Administration have noted the recommendation for future guidance. There are no separate hostels, colonies or institutions exclusively for Harijans in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. In Kerala and Punjab Harijans and non-Harijans live freely in mixed hostels and the former is considering the question of having mixed colonies. The Uttar Pradesh Govt. have ordered that wherever a mixed basti is constructed, it should be mixed one. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Pondicherry are setting up mixed colonies and the Govt. of Mysore and Rajasthan are considering the matter. In Madras 10% seats in Govt. Hostels are reserved for forward communities and in colonies 10% reservation is made for non-Harijans if they are prepared to stay with Harijans. In Kerala 25% of seats in cosmopolitan hostels under the Harijan Welfare Department are reserved for non-Harijans. In West Bengal upto 30% of the seats in the institutions meant primarily for Harijans could be given to non-Harijans. In the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the States of West Bengal and Assam no special encouragement to non-Harijans to induce them to live with Harijans or join mixed institutions is necessary as there is no such problem there. In Madras only 1/3rd of the boarding charges are collected from students of advanced communities and in mixed colonies the non-Harijans are given same facilities as for Harijans. The Govts. of Punjab and Bihar have not been able to give non-Harijans the same facilities as for Harijans in mixed colonies as the funds available with them are hardly adequate to meet the needs of Harijans.
2. The name 'Harijan' should be removed from the existing institutions, hostels or colonies wherever it exists.	The recommendation has been accepted by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Administration of Delhi and necessary action to implement it has been taken by them. In Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura the question does not arise as there are no schools, hostels or Institutions exclusively for Harijans. In Punjab the word 'Harijan' has not been appended to the name of any College or hostel. In Rajasthan the word 'Harijan' has not been used but the word 'Scheduled Castes' has been used. The Madras Govt. have not accepted the recommendation. They are of the view that so long as special grants are given to the Harijan Institutions by the Govt., the existing name should continue. They say that since these institutions are given cosmopolitan character, the prefix 'Harijan' will not in itself militate against the mingling of the communities. The Kerala Govt. are considering the proposal.
3. In all general hostels controlled or assisted by the Govt., at least 10% seats should be reserved for Harijans.	There is no problem of untouchability in Manipur, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Govt. of West Bengal and the Administrations of Himachal Pradesh and Tripura do not feel any necessity for reservation since the general hostels there, are opened to all communities and since there has been no complaint of admission being denied to Sch. Caste students. In Kerala 25% of the seats in general hostels are reserved for Harijan students. In Madras, Govt. have reserved 10% of seats in all Govt. hostels attached to secondary and training Colleges and Govt. Arts training and professional Colleges.

Recommendation	Action taken by the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations.
1	2
	In Rajasthan specified number of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in general hostels.
	In Uttar Pradesh 1/6th of the vacancies in all Govt. and aided educational Institutions and hostels attached to them are reserved for Sch. Castes.
	The Madhya Pradesh Govt. is considering the recommendation.
4. No Assistance of loan should be given by the Govt. to General Housing Co-operative Societies unless they have 10% of their members from Sch. Castes.	There is no untouchability problem in Manipur; Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
	In Himachal Pradesh there are no general Housing Co-operative Societies at present.
	The Tripura Administration have noted the recommendation but say that it may not be possible to insist on 10% membership from Sch. Castes in view of the comparatively small population of Sch. Castes in the Territory.
	The Delhi Administration are considering the matter.
	The West Bengal Govt. do not accept the rigid percentage. They have requested the Housing Department and Co-operation Department to enjoin while sanctioning loans to such co-operative societies, that the colonies should be of a mixed character.
	The Govt. of Madras have not accepted the recommendation as Societies serving an area may not have Harijans or Harijans in such areas may not have resources to join such societies. They have ordered that no departmental assistance in any form shall be given to housing co-operative societies if they deny admission to members of the Sch. Castes.
	The Kerala Govt. find the recommendation unworkable.
	In Rajasthan Sch. Castes can freely join co-operative societies but in most of the cases it would not be possible to find 10% membership from Sch. Castes. The State Govt. therefore feel that the recommendation is impracticable and against the principles of co-operation.
	The Govt. of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are considering the recommendation.

APPENDIX XX

STATEMENT NO. 1

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Pre-Matric stage in Educational Institutions (Excluding enrolments in Institutions of special and Professional Type of Education) in the various States and Union Territoris.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of enrolments during 1951-52: Total Number including Backward Classes: Boys	Girls	Total	Backward Classes: Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	5,87,719	2,49,106	8,36,825	1,91,700	53,239	2,44,939
3	Bihar	16,31,690	2,44,264	18,75,954	8,94,586	87,340	9,81,926
4	Bombay	26,27,824	12,97,622	39,25,446	5,26,622	2,08,877	7,35,499
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Not available					
6	Madhya Pradesh	7,86,448	2,10,289	9,96,737	1,83,910	23,771	2,07,681
7	Madras	32,70,256	16,76,045	49,46,301	16,12,051	7,60,055	23,72,106
8	Orissa	4,45,161	1,21,541	5,66,702	98,924	16,219	1,15,143
9	Punjab	7,01,847	1,69,630	8,71,477	66,870	3,644	70,514
10	Uttar Pradesh	31,36,056	5,11,834	36,47,890	7,80,270	43,131	8,23,401
11	West Bengal	15,73,149	5,02,154	20,75,303	3,22,535	85,408	4,07,943
12	Hyderabad	6,24,654	1,61,905	7,86,559	43,072	4,134	47,206
13	Madhya Bharat	2,97,838	50,869	3,48,707	29,030	43	29,073
14	Mysore	5,87,394	2,63,999	8,51,393	66,361	24,639	91,000
15	Pepsu	1,38,582	20,862	1,59,444	13,356	886	14,242
16	Rajasthan	3,47,005	61,622	4,08,627	Not available		
17	Saurashtra	2,00,571	69,439	2,70,010	41,588	14,789	56,377
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	8,75,420	6,92,881	15,68,301	81,526	32,860	1,14,386
19	Ajmer	39,794	13,545	53,339	8,933	1,086	10,019
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,394	551	1,945	1,394	551	1,945
21	Bhopal	16,371	3,710	20,081	1,774	116	1,890

22	Bilaspur	5,157	513	5,670	385	25	410
23	Coorg	14,472	9,829	24,301	Not available		
24	Delhi	1,18,532	62,093	1,80,625	8,061	892	8,953
25	Himachal Pradesh	37,198	4,686	41,884	3,694	509	4,203
26	Kutch	18,093	4,833	22,926	510	10	520
27	Manipur	41,553	8,066	49,619	41,431	8,014	49,445
28	Tripura	20,178	5,975	34,153	7,052	882	7,934
29	North East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Vindhya Pradesh	93,534	7,350	1,00,884	5,231	244	5,475
31	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	1,82,45,890	64,25,213	2,46,71,103	50,30,816	13,70,869	85

*Includes information in respect of Pre-primary, primary (basic and non-basic), middle (basic and non-basic) Junior High, high, higher secondary and post-basic schools.

STATEMENT NO. 1—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Pre-Matric stage in Educational Institutions (Excluding Enrolments in Institutions of Special and Professional Type of Education) in the various States and Union Territories*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of enrolments during 1955-56					
		Total Number including Backward Classes			Backward Classes		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,05,555	7,70,311	21,75,866	8,20,852	3,83,513	12,04,365
2	Assam	6,96,735	3,32,808	10,29,543	3,43,482	1,63,485	5,06,967
3	Bihar	19,49,321	3,50,410	22,99,731	11,81,738	1,51,644	13,33,382
4	Bombay	31,30,244	15,75,475	47,05,719	6,48,914	2,45,421	8,94,335
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,45,853	29,429	1,75,282	..	..	..
6	Madhya Pradesh	11,31,702	3,38,085	14,69,787	2,75,793	39,468	3,15,261
7	Madras	25,49,241	14,06,361	39,55,602	14,07,377	6,93,740	21,01,117
8	Orissa	5,93,146	1,74,251	7,67,397	2,36,804	49,761	2,86,565
9	Punjab	10,18,583	3,25,762	13,44,345	1,42,965	12,554	1,55,519
10	Uttar Pradesh	31,66,534	6,44,945	38,11,479	10,29,976	81,598	11,11,574
11	West Bengal	20,33,665	8,41,185	28,74,850	4,43,333	1,34,932	5,78,265
12	Hyderabad	8,79,096	2,44,438	11,23,534	2,97,728	60,760	3,58,488
13	Madhya Bharat	4,34,466	99,947	5,34,413	75,152	3,372	78,524
14	Mysore	6,33,298	3,15,110	9,48,408	68,699	26,276	94,975
15	Pepsu	2,41,332	62,416	3,03,748	29,288	2,841	32,129
16	Rajasthan	5,09,373	91,911	6,01,284	65,673	2,012	67,685
17	Saurashtra	3,05,756	1,07,922	4,13,678	1,08,485	33,155	1,41,640
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	10,55,236	9,12,473	19,67,709	88,197	62,182	1,50,379
19	Ajmer	51,525	17,746	69,271	23,366	3,311	26,677
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,093	1,041	3,134	2,093	1,041	3,134
21	Bhopal	51,527	8,730	60,257	16,462	1,177	17,639
22	Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..

23	Coorg	21,564	14,887	36,451	8,383	4,956	13,339
24	Delhi	1,70,522	1,08,807	2,79,329	19,374	3,282	22,656
25	Himachal Pradesh	63,580	10,550	74,130	8,265	688	8,953
26	Kutch	31,227	11,794	43,021	2,668	358	3,026
27	Manipur	65,267	20,535	85,802	432	30	462
28	Tripura	56,442	16,933	73,375	23,404	5,357	28,761
29	North East Frontier Agency	6,678	824	*7,502	6,678	824	7,502
30	Vindhya Pradesh	2,31,325	26,099	2,57,424	58,963	4,953	63,916
31	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	2,26,30,886	88,61,185	3,14,92,071	74,34,344	21,78,691	96,13,035

*Includes information in respect of Pre-primary, primary (basic and non-basic), middle (basic and non-basic), Junior High, high, higher secondary and post-basic schools.

STATEMENT NO. I—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Pre-Matric stage in Educational Institutions (excluding Enrolments in Institutions of Social and Professional Type of Education) in the various States and Union Territories.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of enrolments during 1956-57: Total Number including Backward Classes: Boys	Girls	Total	Backward Classes: Boys	Girls
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,54,057	9,97,956	29,52,013	9,83,549	4,46,351
2	Assam	7,43,131	3,58,048	11,01,179	3,78,504	1,94,113
3	Bihar	20,10,136	3,85,230	23,95,366	12,42,586	1,76,451
4	Bombay	40,08,229	18,97,995	59,06,224	8,82,995	3,01,775
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,69,231	35,853	2,05,084	41,835	389
6	Madhya Pradesh	14,55,272	3,18,788	17,74,060	3,21,938	34,736
7	Madras	21,54,024	11,40,020	32,94,044	12,39,712	5,69,223
8	Orissa	6,23,961	1,87,170	8,11,131	2,70,177	62,640
9	Punjab	13,27,345	4,49,741	17,77,086	1,94,125	22,462
10	Uttar Pradesh	33,31,112	6,90,917	40,22,029	11,03,362	89,550
11	West Bengal	21,43,389	9,44,600	30,87,989	4,94,472	1,52,780
12	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mysore	13,86,946	7,15,034	21,01,980	1,16,846	44,234
15	Pepsu	..	..	..	..	..
16	Rajasthan	6,55,076	11,931	7,74,395	95,749	4,772
17	Saurashtra	..			..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	15,22,477	12,12,097	27,34,574	2,07,735	1,38,671
19	Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,239	1,195	3,434	2,239	1,195

21	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..
23	Coorg	..	..	..	..	..
24	Delhi	1,88,904	1,20,324	3,09,228	31,146	6,930
25	Himachal Pradesh	76,973	18,043	95,016	11,893	618
26	Kutch	..	..	..	..	..
27	Manipur	72,904	22,499	95,433	21,478	6,754
28	Tripura	57,839	21,825	79,664	25,080	6,46
29	North East Frontier Agency	5,011	672	5,683	5,011	672
30	Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..
31	Pondicherry	17,557	10,088	24,645	..	..
32	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,234	287	1,521	1,234	287
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	2,39,08,047	96,47,701	3,35,55,748	76,67,655	22,61,075

*Includes information in respect of Pre-primary, primary (basic and non-basic), middle (basic and non-basic), Junior High, high, higher secondary and post-basic schools.

STATEMENT No. 1—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Pre-Matric stage in Educational Institutions (excluding Enrolments in Institutions of Special and Professional type of Education) in the various States and Union Territories.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory		Percentage of increase to total enrolments			
			1955-56 as compared to 1951-52		1956-57 as compared to 1955-56	
		Total	Total Number including Backward Classes	Backward Classes	Total Number including Backward Classes	Backward Classes
1	2	20	21	22	23	24
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,29,900	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	5,72,617	23·02	106·97	6·95	12·94
3	Bihar	14,19,037	22·58	35·79	4·15	6·42
4	Bombay	11,84,770	16·58	21·59	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	42,224	..	..	17·00	..
6	Madhya Pradesh	3,56,674	47·45	51·79	..	..
7	Madras	18,08,935	(—)20·02	(—)11·42	(—)16·72	(—)13·5
8	Orissa	3,32,817	35·4	148·63	5·69	16·21
9	Punjab	2,16,587	54·25	120·54	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh	11,92,912	4·48	34·99	5·52	7·31
11	West Bengal	6,47,252	38·51	41·75	7·41	11·92
12	Hyderabad	..	42·83	659·35	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	..	53·24	170·05	..	..
14	Mysore	1,61,080	11·39	4·36	121·62	69·6
15	Pepsu	..	90·5	125·52	..	..
16	Rajasthan	1,00,521	47·13	..	..	..
17	Saurashtra	..	53·19	151·22	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	3,46,406	25·45	31·46	38·96	130·32
19	Ajmer	..	29·86	166·23	..	..
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,434	61·13	61·13	9·53	9·53

21	Bhopal	..	199·93	833·28	..	..
22	Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..
23	Coorg	..	49 94	..	..	..
24	Delhi	38,076	54·58	153·05	10·7	68·03
25	Himachal Pradesh	12,511	76·99	113·01	28·17	39·74
26	Kutch	..	187·65	481·92	..	..
27	Manipur	28,232	72·71	(—)99·05	11·21	6010·82
28	Tripura	31,545	114·84	262·5	8·56	9·64
29	North East Frontier Agency	5,683	..	..	(—)24·24	(—)24·24
30	Vindhya Pradesh	..	155·12	1067·41	..	..
31	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..
32	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,521	..	..	..	..
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	99,28,730	27·60	50·15	6·54	3·28

*Includes information in respect of Pre-primary, primary (basic and non-basic), middle (basic and non-basic), Junior High, high, higher secondary and post-basic schools.

STATEMENT NO. 2

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Post-Matric stage in Educational Institutions (excluding enrolments in Institutions of Special and Professional type of Education) in various States and Union Territories.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of enrolments during 1951-52						*Number of enrolments during 1955-56				
		Total No. including Backward Classes			Backward Classes			Total No. including Backward Classes			Backward Classes	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,301	2,114	33,415	7,982	580
2	Assam	6,223	987	7,210	60	3	63	11,243	1,749	18,992	2,629	397
3	Bihar	19,057	1,098	20,155	6,216	116	6,332	40,068	2,490	42,558	12,427	312
4	Bombay	34,798	7,900	42,698	1,077	32	1,109	48,072	12,654	60,726	2,439	125
5	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,356	689	5,045	163	82
6	Madhya Pradesh	7,982	1,230	9,212	502	29	531	12,186	1,947	14,133	2,273	179
7	Madras	40,444	5,123	45,567	10,766	760	11,526	38,172	6,716	44,888	11,447	1,075
8	Orissa	4,903	358	5,261	137	..	137	5,408	505	5,913	456	15
9	Punjab	19,918	1,950	21,868	694	4	698	29,750	5,453	35,203	1,605	16
10	Uttar Pradesh	87,216	7,990	95,206	..	..	..	70,707	7,676	78,383	4,239	75
11	West Bengal	41,667	6,691	48,358	1,766	82	1,848	79,683	16,073	95,756	3,546	285
12	Hyderabad	7,291	1,095	8,386	111	9	120	10,499	1,630	12,129	983	63
13	Madhya Bharat	4,203	672	4,875	142	5	147	16,263	3,274	19,537	582	68
14	Mysore	12,364	2,195	14,559	619	43	662	15,274	3,127	18,401	564	45
15	Pepsu	2,735	294	3,029	52	..	52	4,838	1,820	6,658	191	27
16	Rajasthan	6,269	695	6,964	173	3	176	24,791	2,589	27,380	1,118	20
17	Saurashtra	1,770	233	2,003	80	12	92	2,632	401	3,033	126	3
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	17,730	5,358	23,088	86	77	163	24,478	7,827	32,305	2,510	538
19	Ajmer	1,237	167	1,404	72	3	75	3,020	1,379	4,399	185	3

20 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Bhopal	215	60	275	..	..	..	1,202	131	1,333	32	1
22 Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Coorg	165	33	198	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	263	57	320	69	8
24 Delhi	6,362	1,017	7,379	61	2	63	11,622	2,805	14,427	181	15
25 Himachal Pradesh	215	16	231	2	..	2	439	51	490	14	..
26 Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	26	216	5	..
27 Manipur	301	11	312	207	9	216	1,119	75	1,194	..	..
28 Tripura	552	61	613	82	5	87	1,103	95	1,198	180	6
29 N.E.F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Vindhya Pradesh	614	28	642	..	..	..	1,829	82	1,911	109	..
31 Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	3,24,231	45,262	3,69,493	23,231	1,244	24,475	4,90,508	83,428	5,73,936	56,055	3,936

*Includes information in respect of students enrolled in Arts and Science Colleges, Research Institutions and Universities during the year 1955-56 and 1956-57 and Arts and Science Colleges and Research Institutions during 1951-52.

STATEMENT NO. 2—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Enrolment of Backward Classes in the *Post-Matric stage in Educational institutions (excluding Enrolments in Institutions of Special and Professional Type of Education) in various States and Union Territories.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of enrolments during 1956-57							Percentage of increase to total enrolments			
		Classes	Total No. including Backward Classes			Backward Classes			1955-56 as compared to 1951-52		1956-57 as compared to 1955-56	
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total No. including Backward Classes	Backward Classes	Total No. including Backward Classes	Backward Classes
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,562	44,013	4,252	48,265	10,615	714	11,329	..	..	..	..
2	Assam	3,026	12,525	2,008	14,533	2,653	500	3,153	80·19	4,703·17	11·86	4·19
3	Bihar	12,739	47,732	2,988	50,720	14,541	443	14,984	111·12	101·18	19·17	17·62
4	Bombay	2,564	59,910	16,029	75,939	5,620	308	5,928	41·99	131·19	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	245	4,604	914	5,518	900	229	1,129	..	..	9·37	360·81
6	Madhya Pradesh	2,452	27,231	4,128	31,359	1,263	58	1,321	53·41	361·17	..	..
7	Madras	12,522	36,027	6,334	42,361	12,069	1,200	13,269	(—)1·49	8·63	(—)5·62	5·96
8	Orissa	471	5,965	642	6,607	781	34	815	12·39	214·00	11·73	73·03
9	Punjab	1,621	36,386	8,041	44,427	2,332	22	2,354	60·99	132·23	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh	4,314	73,453	8,504	81,957	4,816	113	4,929	(—)17·65	..	4·55	14·25
11	West Bengal	3,831	89,566	19,381	1,08,947	4,801	340	5,141	98·00	107·3	13·77	34·19
12	Hyderabad	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·63	771·66	..	..
13	Madhya Bharat	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	300·75	342·17	..	..
14	Mysore	607	25,694	4,796	30,490	882	24	906	26·38	(—)8·3	65·66	49·25
15	Pepsu	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	119·8	319·23	..	..
16	Rajasthan	1,138	28,007	4,301	32,308	1,511	38	1,549	293·16	546·59	..	..
17	Saurashtra	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·9	40·21	..	..
18	Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	3,048	26,056	9,051	35,107	2,459	659	3,118	39·85	1,769·99	8·65	2·29
19	Ajmer	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	213·31	150·66	..	..

20 Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Bhopal	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	384·72	..	..	..
22 Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Coorg	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·61	..	..	..
24 Delhi	196	11,318	3,356	14,674	508	23	531	95·51	211·11	1·69	170·91
25 Himachal Pradesh	14	473	79	552	24	..	24	112·12	600·00	12·65	71·42
26 Kutch	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Manipur	..	1,236	109	1,345	80	1	81	282·69	..	12·64	..
28 Tripura	186	1,299	116	1,415	223	7	230	95·43	113·79	18·11	23·65
29 N.E.F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Vindhya Pradesh	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	197·66	..	..	..
31 Pondicherry	..	1,138	72	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL: . .	59,991	5,32,633	95,101	6,27,734	67,336	4,899	72,235	55·33	145·11	9·37	20·40

*Includes information in respect of students enrolled in Arts and Science Colleges, Research Institutions and Universities during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 and Arts and Science Colleges and Research Institutions during 1951-52.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Progress of Education amongst Backward Classes in Pre-Matric %, Post-Matric and during 1951-52 *and* 1955-56 *to* 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Category of Backward Classes	Stage/Category of Education	Number of enrolments during 1951-52			Number of enrolments during 1955-56		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	Scheduled Castes	Pre-Matric	1,14,181	9,105	1,23,286	1,63,073	12,443	1,75,516
			†Post-Matric	408	2	410	673	9	682
			*Professional and Special Education	2,491	113	2,604	12,370	702	13,072
			TOTAL	1,17,080	9,220	1,26,300	1,76,116	13,154	1,89,270
		Scheduled Tribes	Pre-Matric	1,13,190	19,670	1,32,860	1,40,590	27,588	1,68,178
			†Post-Matric	406	121	527	919	255	1,174
			*Professional and Special Education	1,577	398	1,975	12,626	2,761	15,387
			TOTAL	1,15,173	20,189	1,35,362	1,54,135	30,604	1,84,739
		Other Backward Classes.	Pre-Matric	6,54,544	58,457	7,13,001	8,78,073	1,11,613	9,89,686
			†Post-Matric	5,272	33	5,306	10,571	82	10,653
			*Professional and Sepcial Education	21,211	582	21,793	91,892	3,969	95,861
			TOTAL	6,81,027	59,072	7,40,099	9,80,536	1,15,664	10,24,200
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, & Other Backward Classes).	Pre-Matric	16,31,690	2,44,264	18,75,954	19,49,321	3,50,410	22,99,731
			†Post-Matric	21,917	1,024	22,941	37,708	2,318	40,026
			Professional and Special Education	96,237	3,378	99,615	2,11,736	15,564	2,27,300
			TOTAL	17,49,844	2,48,666	19,98,510	21,98,765	3,68,292	25,67,057
2.	Bombay	Scheduled Castes	Pre-Matric	Complete information for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes not available.			2,58,203	1,00,202	3,58,405
			‡Post-Matric				1,421	63	1,484
			*Professional and Special Education				44,863	9,377	54,240
			TOTAL				3,04,487	1,09,642	4,14,129
		Scheduled Tribes	Pre-Matric				1,75,712	54,721	2,30,433
			‡Post-Matric				116	8	124
			*Professional and Special Education				36,054	3,401	39,455
			TOTAL				2,11,882	58,130	2,70,012
		Other Backward Classes	Pre-Matric				1,79,687	90,949	2,70,636
			‡Post-Matric				902	54	956
			*Professional and Special Education				38,823	6,688	45,511
			TOTAL				2,19,412	97,691	3,17,103
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, & Other Backward Classes).	Pre-Matric				31,37,143	15,75,518	47,12,661
			‡Post-Matric				48,072	12,654	60,726
			*Professional and Special Education				4,61,285	85,227	5,46,512
			TOTAL				36,46,500	16,73,399	53,19,899
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Scheduled Castes.	Pre-Matric	35,470	2,257	37,727	74,519	17,352	91,871
			Post-Matric	...	3	3	...	...	...
			*Professional and Special Education	829	307	1,136	48	23	71
			TOTAL	36,299	2,567	38,866	74,567	17,375	91,942
		Scheduled Tribes	Pre-Matric	22,326	3,782	26,108	63,812	30,113	93,925
			Post-Matric	...	...	...	1	...	1
			*Professional and Special Education	...	...	...	126	134	260
			TOTAL	22,32	3,782	26,108	63,939	30,247	94,186

No. 3

Professional and Special Education in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Triupura

Number of enrolments during 1956-57			Number of enrolments during 1957-58			Percentage of increase in the total enrolments during the year		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1955-56 as compared to 1951-52	1956-57 as compared to 1955-56	1957-58 as compared to 1956-57
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,71,084	15,160	1,86,244	1,68,303	16,391	1,84,694	42·36	6·1	(—)0·83
915	13	928	1,463	34	1,497	66·34	36·07	61·31
18,487	942	19,429	19,716	1,256	20,972	401·99	50·52	7·98
1,90,486	16,115	2,06,601	1,89,482	17,681	2,07,163	49·85	9·15	0·27
1,53,099	36,001	1,89,100	1,57,557	39,433	1,96,990	26·57	12·43	4·17
981	314	1,295	1,183	325	1,508	122·77	10·3	16·44
7,866	1,507	9,373	8,448	2,370	10,818	679·08	(—)39·07	15·41
1,61,946	37,822	1,99,768	1,67,188	42,128	2,09,316	36·46	8·13	4·77
9,15,534	1,24,958	10,40,492	9,57,733	1,36,669	10,94,402	38·8	5·13	5·17
12,372	97	12,469	15,235	152	15387	100·77	17·03	23·4
1,19,538	5,798	1,25,336	1,21,008	8,494	1,29,502	339·87	30·74	3·32
10,47,444	1,30,853	11,78,297	10,93,976	1,45,315	12,39,291	38·38	15·03	5·17
20,10,136	3,85,230	23,95,366	20,73,955	4,17,014	24,90,969	22·58	4·15	3·99
44,652	2,7	47,420	53,685	3,423	57,108	74·47	18·47	20·43
2,51,733	24,925	2,76,658	2,63,590	30,253	2,93,843	128·17	22·59	6·21
23,06,521	4,12,923	27,19,444	23,91,230	50,690	28,41,920	28·44	5·93	4·5
3,73,419	1,31,882	5,05,301	3,82,490	1,46,938	5,29,428	...	40·97	4·77
2,539	106	2,645	3,124	173	3,297	...	78·18	24·65
33,294	6,230	39,524	39,418	9,998	49,416	...	(—)27·13	25·2
4,09,252	1,38,218	5,47,470	4,25,032	1,57,109	5,82,141	...	32·19	6·33
2,18,640	68,930	2,87,570	2,34,798	79,620	3,14,418	...	24·78	9·33
284	16	300	341	9	360	...	141·93	20·00
40,677	4,124	44,801	41,621	3,357	44,978	...	13·54	0·39
2,59,601	73,070	3,32,671	2,76,760	82,996	3,59,756	...	23·19	8·14
2,91,777	1,01,041	3,92,818	3,31,211	1,21,853	4,53,064	...	45·13	15·33
2,833	186	3,019	2,936	232	3,168	...	215·79	4·93
30,747	4,003	34,750	33,019	4,098	37,117	...	(—)23·64	6·81
3,25,357	1,05,230	4,30,587	3,67,166	1,26,183	4,93,349	...	35·77	14·57
34,70,208	18,98,083	53,68,291	42,04,572	20,64,255	62,68,827	...	13·91	16·77
59,898	16,025	75,923	65,353	18,734	84,087	...	25·02	10·75
3,82,945	79,420	4,62,365	4,09,549	85,456	4,95,005	...	15·39	7·05
39,13,051	19,93,528	59,06,579	46,79,474	21,68,445	68,47,919	...	11·02	15·93
65,508	5,233	70,741	68,195	10,344	78,539	143·5	(—)22·99	11·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	30	104	158	4	162	(—)93·75	46·47	55·76
65,582	5,263	70,845	68,353	10,348	78,701	136·56	(—)22·52	11·08
49,630	27,708	77,338	55,809	7,557	63,366	259·73	(—)17·65	(—)18·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	135	276	538	113	651	...	6·15	135·86
49,771	27,843	77,614	56,347	7,670	64,017	260·73	(—)17·59	(—)17·51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Other Backward Classes.	Pre-Matric . . .	12,286	3,210	15,496	74,301	4,916	79,217
			Post Matric	10	...	10	52	...	52
			*Professional and Special Education	...	...	...	105	...	105
			TOTAL	12,296	3,210	15,506	74,458	4,916	79,374
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes)	Pre-Matric . . .	2,05,071	46,679	2,51,750	4,71,274	65,736	5,37,010
			Post-Matric .	517	. .	517	1,291	...	1,291
			*Profession and Special Education	2,016	418	2,434	2,775	489	3,264
			TOTAL	2,07,604	47,097	2,54,701	4,75,340	66,225	5,41,565
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Scheduled Castes .	Pre-Matric . .	Separate figures for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes not available.					
			‡Post Matric . .						
			*Professional and Special Education .						
			TOTAL . . .						
		Scheduled Tribes	Pre-Matric . .						
			‡Post Matric . .						
			*Professional and Special Education . .						
		Other Backward Classes.	Pre-Matric . . .						
			‡Post-Matric						
			*Professional and Special Education . .						
			TOTAL						
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes).	Pre-Matric . . .						
			‡Post-Matric . .						
			*Professional and Special Education . .						
			TOTAL . . .						
5.	West Bengal .	Scheduled Castes .	Pre-Matric . . .	Not available			3,44,776	1,07,286	4,52,062
			†Post-Matric . .				2,833	179	3,012
			*Professional and Special Education . .				62,014	4,386	66,400
			TOTAL .				4,09,623	1,11,851	5,21,474
		Scheduled Tribes .	Pre-Matric. .				62,492	13,883	76,375
			†Post-Matric . .				209	40	249
			*Professional and Special Education . .				10,132	615	10,747
			TOTAL . . .				72,833	14,538	87,371
		Other Backward Classes	Pre-Matric. . .				6,065	13,763	49,828
			†Post-Matric . .				504	66	570
			*Professional and Special Education . .				14,105	1,630	15,735
			TOTAL . . .				50,674	15,459	66,133
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes).	Pre-Matric . . .				20,33,861	8,41,286	28,75,147
			†Post-Matric . .				72,988	14,386	87,374
			*Professional and Special Education . .				2,26,611	33,913	2,60,524
			TOTAL . . .				23,33,460	8,89,585	32,23,045
6.	Tripura Administration	Scheduled Castes .	Pre Matric . .				2,946	796	3,742
			†Post-Matric . .				31	...	31
			*Professional and Special Education . .				488	115	603
			TOTAL . . .				3,465	911	4,376

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
78,827	5,857	84,684	84,226	4,466	88,692	411·2	6·9	4·73
57	...	57	..	...	...	420 00	9 61	...
121	...	121	397	2	399	...	15·23	229·75
79,005	5,857	84,862	84,623	4,468	89,091	411·78	6 91	4·98
5,54,670	86,022	6,40,692	5,14,855	72,965	5,87,820	113·28	19·3	(—)82·52
1,423	...	1,423	...	3	3	149·71	10·22	(—)99 78
3,265	924	4,189	4,405	1,258	5,663	34 1	28·33	35 18
5,59,358	86,946	6,46,304	5,19,260	74,226	5,93,486	112·58	19·33	(—) 8·17
5,27,795	38,547	5,66,342	5,39,765	42,110	5,81,875		..	2·74
2,340	26	2,366	2,979	36	3,015		...	27·43
4,918	257	5,175	4,491	594	5,085	...	...	(—) 1 73
5,35,053	38,830	5,73,883	5,47,235	42,740	5,89,975	...	...	2·8
No Scheduled Tribes								
5,75,573	51,006	6,26,579	6,55,363	58,554	7,13,917	...	...	13·93
2,508	87	2,595	3,451	119	3,570	...	...	37·57
5,465	248	6,713	3,636	188	3,824	...	...	(—)43·03
5,84,546	51,341	6,35,887	6,62,450	58,861	7,21,311	...	...	13 43
33,31,112	6,90,917	40,22,029	36,80,264	7,61,016	44,41,280	...	...	10·42
73,547	8,504	82,051	73,924	9,639	83,563	...	...	1·84
85,927	9,595	95,522	88,342	10,879	99,221	...	...	13·87
34,90,586	7,09,016	41,99,602	38,42,530	7,81,534	46,24,064	...	...	10 1
3,53,788	1,18,969	4,72,757	3,60,192	1,24,710	4,84,902	...	4·57	2·56
3,888	215	4,103	4,266	182	4,448	...	36·22	8·4
62,427	4,178	66,605	71,495	5,871	77,366	...	0·3	16·15
4,20,103	1,23,362	4,43,465	4,35,953	1,30,763	5,66,716	...	4·21	4·27
66,707	12,833	79,540	68,897	14,272	83,169	..	4·14	4·56
243	37	280	225	41	266	...	12·44	(—) 5·00
10,382	661	11,043	15,560	1,360	16,920	...	2·75	53 18
77,332	13,531	90,863	84,682	15,673	1,00,355	...	3 99	10 44
73,977	20,978	94,955	72,051	19,484	91,535	...	90 56	(—) 3·6
670	88	758	592	100	692	...	32·99	(—) 8·7
4,466	1,654	6,120	16,614	2,116	18,730	...	(—)61·1	206·04
79,113	22,720	1,01,833	89,257	21,700	1,10,957	...	53·97	8·95
21,44,344	9,44,538	30,88,882	21,74,579	9,60,258	31,34,837	...	7·43	1·48
89,571	19,378	1,08,949	88,667	20,371	1,09,038	...	24·69	0 08
2,19,438	38,206	2,57,644	2,09,447	34,962	2,44,409	...	(—) 1·1	(—) 5·13
24,53,353	10,02,122	34,55,475	24,72,693	10,15,591	34,88,284	...	4·1	0 94
3,738	1,059	4,797	4,143	1,720	5,863	...	28·19	22·222
42	...	42	42		42	...	35·48	...
623	191	814	347	171	518	...	34·99	(—)36·3
4,405	1,250	5,653	4,532	1,891	6,423	...	29·18	13·66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Scheduled Tribes .	Pre-Matric . . .	Separate figures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes not available.			11,407	2,073	13,480
			‡Post-Matric . .				35	4	39
			*Professional and Special Education . .				3,691	179	3,870
			TOTAL . . .				15,133	2,256	17,3 9
		Other Backward Classes.	Pre-Matric . . .				4,796	1,606	6,402
			†Post-Matric . .				114	2	116
			*Professional and Special Education . .				1,578	64	1,642
			TOTAL . . .				6,488	1,672	8,160
		Total (including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes).	Pre-Matric . . .				56,442	16,933	73,375
			‡Post-Matric . .				1,103	95	1,198
			*Professional and Special Education . .				11,628	1,920	13,548
			TOTAL . . .				69,173	18,948	88,121

%Includes information in respect of pre-primary, primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools (basic and non-basic).

/ Information so far available.

†Includes figures in respect of students enrolled in arts and science colleges for General education.

*Includes information in respect of schools and colleges for professional and special education.

& Do not cover information in respect of Bhopal Region

@Figures for the year 1957-58 are provisional.

‡ Includes figures in respect of students enrolled in Arts and Science Colleges, Universities (including Professional and Special Courses) and Research Departments.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15,651	3,384	19,035	14,166	3,745	17,911	...	41·2	(—) 5·9
50	5	55	66	7	73	...	41·2	32·72
3,814	509	4,323	7,727	1,898	9,625	...	11·7	122·64
19,515	3,898	23,413	21,959	5,650	27,609	...	12·51	17·91
5,701	2,012	7,713	7,631	3,471	11,102	...	20·47	43·93
133	2	135	134	6	140	...	16·37	3·7
3,031	339	3,370	1,842	271	2,113	...	105·23	(—)37·29
8,865	2,353	11,218	9,607	3,748	13,355	...	37·47	11·13
58,873	20,791	79,664	59,321	26,072	85,393	...	8·57	7·19
1,299	116	1,415	1,335	189	1,524	..	18·11	7·7
12,954	2,791	15,745	16,979	4,054	21,029	...	16·21	33·54
73,126	23,698	96,824	77,630	30,315	1,07,946	...	9 87	11·48

APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing State-wise Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved in respect of Education during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59 *(Estimated) under the State Sector schemes.*

S. No.	Name of the State/ Category	EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING 1956-57 State Sector	1956-57 Committed scheme	1957-58 State Sector	1957-58 Committed scheme	1958-59 (Estimated) State Sector	1958-59 (Estimated) Committed scheme	PHYSICAL TARGET ACHIEVED DURING 1956-57 State Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	**Andhra Pradesh :**							
	Scheduled Castes	1,40,600	..	3,21,900	..	9,53,500	..	250 scholarships, 400 hostels subsidised, 60 Government hostels, 2 buildings for schools/ hostels constructed or repaired, 170 private hostels given aid, 125 boarders helped, 586 students were given other educational facilities.
	Scheduled Tribes	1,00,247	..	7,47,331	..	4,85,600	..	2327 students given stipends, one basic school, 4 hostels, one school opened.
	Denotified Tribes .	13,837	..	17,800	..	54,900	..	2 radio sets, 2 children parks, 167 scholarships, 2 schools, 1 hostel given aid.
	Other Backward Classes	2,12,540	..	2,80,700	..	7,04,700	..	927 scholarships, 537 hostels opened/maintained and 26 students given grant-in-aid.
2.	**Assam:**							
	Scheduled Castes	1,18,000	..	83,600	..	1,38,500	..	209 scholarships for pre-matric studies, 6 scholarships for technical studies 36 schools upto middle standard maintained, 21 higher secondary schools maintained, 10 school/hostel buildings maintained, 605 students given book grants.
	Scheduled Tribes	16,81,900	..	15,01,500	..	25,02,900	..	1,736 scholarships awarded to pre-matric, students, 11 scholarships for technical studies. 13 schools converted into basic ones. 15

							primary schools opened, 125 primary schools maintained, 296 High schools maintained, 5 technical centres opened, 2 hostels opened, 1 University and 126 non-Government institutions given grants for cultural activities, 82 students received grants for books etc. 2 members of staff appointed, 4 basic training schools opened, 168 schools received grant for sports, 100 Adult Education Centres opened, 40 village libraries, 13 school buildings constructed, 17 hostel buildings constructed/maintained, 7 secondary schools were given grant for improvements of play-grounds and sports.
De-notified Tribes.	No De-notified Tribes						
Other Backward Classes .	No Schemes						
3. **Bihar**							
Scheduled Castes. .	8,72,196	15,88,188	14,97,932	14,07,516	15,75,240	13,45,000	16,034 stipends awarded, 934 hostel grants given, 167 Primary Schools opened, 12 residential schools opened, 3 hostels opened and 1 hostel under construction.
Scheduled Tribes .	5,27,359	18,99,195	9,42,620	15,90,918	11,58,983	17,31,000	Award of 685 stipends, 193 book grants, 200 schools opened and 17 hostels opened.
De-notified Tribes. .	65	..	195	..	6,000	..	13 students benefitted by mid-day meals.
Other Backward Classes	7,59,228	10,07,393	11,56,911	9,38,167	12,11,674	10,27,000	9,947 stipends awarded, 1 middle school upgraded and 2 hostels opened.

STATEMENT NO. 1—*Contd.*

Statement showing State-wise expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of education during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (estimated) under the State Sector Schemes.

S.No.	Name of the State/ Category	PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED DURING 1957-58: Committed scheme	1957-58: State Sector	1957-58: Committed scheme	1958-59 (Estimated): State Sector	1958-59 (Estimated): Committed scheme
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**					
	Scheduled Castes	—	440 scholarships, 467 subsidised hostels, 250 Govt. hostels, 14 buildings of schools/hostels constructed or repaired, 342 private hostels given aid, 169 boarders helped, 1,637 students given other, educational facilities.	—	1,000 scholarships, 800 subsidised hostels, 875 Government hostels, 11 buildings of schools/hostels constructed or repaired, 312 private hostels given aid, 220 boarders given aid, 2,666 students given other educational facilities.	—
	Scheduled Tribes	—	2,075 students given scholarships, 3 Basic schools, 3 hostels, 17 schools (Upto middle) opened, 18 school/hostel buildings constructed/repaired, 28,400 children supplied books, slates etc., 7 hostels converted into Government boarding houses.	—	4 Basic schools, 3 hostels. (Details of other targets are not available).	—
	De-notified Tribes	—	2 radio sets and 2 children parks maintained. 332 scholarships, 1 hostel given aid.	—	182 scholarships, 3 schools, 2 hostels given aid.	—
	Other Backward Classes	—	1,646 scholarships, 800 mid-day meals served. 549 hostels opened/maintained.	—	2,652 scholarships, 211 hostels to be opened/maintained.	—
2.	**Assam**					
	Scheduled Castes	—	362 scholarships for prematric students, 13 scholarships for technical students, 1 scholarship for overseas studies, 68 schools upto middle standard maintained, 24 higher secondary schools maintained, 16 hostel/school buildings maintained, 676 students given book grants.	—	950 scholarships for pre-matric students, 28 scholarships for technical students, 1 scholarship for overseas studies, 65 schools upto middle standard maintained, 31 higher secondary schools maintained, 150 students given grant.	—
	Scheduled Tribes	—	1,892 scholarships to prematric studies, 10 scholarships for technical, 4 schools converted into basic ones, 15 primary schools opened, 5 middle schools maintained, 310 high schools maintained 5 technical centres opened, 3 hostels opened, 1 University and 104 non-official agencies given grant for cultural activities, 186 students received grants for books etc., 3 school buildings constructed, 4 basic training schools opened, 159 schools	—	3,239 scholarships for pre-matric studies, 8 scholarships for technical and 3 for overseas studies, 8 schools converted into basic ones, 49 primary schools opened. 5 middle schools opened. 305 high schools maintained, 6 technical centres were to be opened, 1 University and 187 non-Government agencies were to receive grant for cultural activities, 120 students received grants for books etc. 4 members of staff appointed, 2 teachers quarters,	—

		received grant for sports. 84 Adult Education centres opened. 41 village libraries. 21 school buildings constructed. 41 hostel buildings constructed/maintained. 391 schools were given grant for books etc. to poor P. T. students. 13 schools given grant for improvement of playgrounds and sports.		constructed. 3 Basic training schools opened. 162 schools received grant for sports. 45 Adult Education Centres opened, 44 village libraries. 23 schools buildings were to be constructed. 50 hostel buildings constructed/maintained. 121 schools were to be given grant for books etc. to poor P. T. students. 21 secondary schools were to be given grant for improvement of playgrounds and sports, 45 members of staff entertained in senior basic schools and 49 members of staff entertained in junior basic schools.	
De-notified Tribes.		No De-notified Tribes			
Other Backward Classes		No Schemes			
3. Bihar					
Scheduled Castes	—	8,652 stipends and 472 hostel grants awarded. 205 Primary schools and 17 residential schools opened/maintained, 11 hostels maintained. Reorganisation and remodelling of Theosophical industrial school, mahendru taken up. .	—	Information regarding stipends not available. 17 residential schools and 205 schools maintained. One residential school opened. 7 building sanctioned for construction. 14 hostels maintained and 7 hostels sanctioned for construction. Remodelling of Theosophical Industrial school, Patna completed. Harijan Industrial school Tilka Manjhi maintained.	—
Scheduled Tribes .	—	Stipends 2,797, book grants 1485 and university examination fee awarded. 223 schools opened/maintained, 20 hostels started. One building constructed. Hostels opened in the previous year maintained.	—	3,336 stipends, 401 book grants and university fee awarded. 223 schools maintained. 40 hostels maintained and 20 hostels sanctioned to be opened.	—
De-notified Tribes.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	
Other Backward Classes	—	9479 stipends awarded. One middle school upgraded. One hostel building under construction. 2 hostels maintained.	—	9652 stipends awarded. One hostel building under construction and 2 hostels being maintained. 5 Institutions given grant. 181 college book grants and 65 school book grants awarded.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	**Bombay**							
	Scheduled Castes .	5,98,581	—	7,54,334	—	11,93,099	—	3416 scholarships awarded. 287 students provided educational facilities. 19 Adult Education centres opened and maintained. One hostel opened and 1 maintained. 420 students provided hostel facilities. Building grant given for 42 students. 4 hostels aided and 142 inmates benefited. 4041 students benefited by supplying books, clothes, 11 Balwadis opened/maintained. 19 Sanskar Kendras and Sanskar Girhas opened and maintained.
	Scheduled Tribes	5,58,840		9,82,463	—	14,48,289	—	764 scholarships awarded. 3 ashram schools opened and 19 developed. One basic school opened and 60 students benefited. 8 Adult Education centres opened and maintained. 8 hostels opened and 10 buildings constructed. Freeships to 1143 and 424 students provided books and clothes. 178 teachers trained. One industrial home of 7 students started. 9 Sanskar Kendras and 3 Sanskar Girhas started/maintained. One residential school developed.
	De-notified Tribes	1,18,199	—	1,75,495	—	1,58,549	—	138 scholarships awarded. 2 ashram schools developed, 4 schools maintained. One hostel opened/maintained and 66 students benefited. One hostel building constructed. 1477 students supplied free of charge books, clothes and spinning wheels. 3 Community Centres and 5 cultural centres developed and opened.
	Other Backward Classes	4,97,436	—	8,90,154	—	10,18,396	—	2750 scholarships awarded. Aid given to 2 hostels and 2 hostels opened/maintained. 371 students, benefited. 183 students given freeship and lump-sum scholarships, tuition fee and examination fee. Sport material supplied to 17 groups. 8

							Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis opened/maintained. 4 Sanskar Girhas opened/maintained, and 37 students benefited. 19 students given aid.
5. Jammu and Kashmir							
Scheduled Castes .	60,000	N.A.	1,00,000	N.A.	1,75,000	N.A.	Building and land for 1 hostel made fit for accommodation. Number of stipends awarded is not available.
Other Backward Classes	Separate figures not available	N.A.	60,000	N.A.	75,000	N.A.	N.A.
6. Kerala							
Scheduled Castes . .	—	—	22,43,000	—	32,26,000	—	—
Scheduled Tribes . .	1,68,000	—	2,01,500	—	2,89,000	—	38 schools upto middle standard maintained and opened. 512 students given education concession.
Other Backward Classes	7,326	—	8,78,332	—	23,000	—	3 elementary schools maintained.
7. Madhya Pradesh							
Scheduled Castes .	6,63,000	N.A.	11,43,947	N.A.	11,54,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 25,000 students. 16 Boarding Homes opened and maintained.
Scheduled Tribes . .	6,40,900	N.A.	20,55,569	N.A.	29,21,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 24,174 students. 10 Savashrams opened and maintained. 75 Adult education centres opened. 16 hostels opened. Midday meal given to 7,514 persons.
De-notified Tribes .	12,115	N.A.	15,280	N.A.	34,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 10,001 students, 1 Sanskar Kendra building constructed. 3 cultural programmes arranged. 3 school buildings repaired.
Other Backward Classes	2,48,820	N.A.	3,17,000	N.A.	3,18,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 1209 students. 72 primary schools, 12 middle schools started and maintained. 12 hostels opened.

1	2	10	11	12	13	14
4.	**Bombay**					
	Scheduled Castes	—	3708 scholarships awarded. 400 students provided education facilities. 19 Adult education centres opened and maintained. 2 hostels maintained. 1708 students provided hostel facilities. 17 Balwadis opened and maintained. 4 hostels aided and 118 inmates benefited. 3451 students provided books and clothers. 25 Sanskar Kendras and Sanskar Girhas opened and maintained.	—	1566 scholarships awarded. Number of scholarships awarded in other regions except Vidharba & Kutch are not available. 16 Adult Education Centres to be opened or maintained. One hostel to be opened and two to be maintained. 960 students provided hostel facilities. One hostel building under construction. 4 hostels to be aided and 124 inmates to be benefited. 2500 students to be given books and clothes. 18 Balwadis to be opened and maintained. 30 Sanskar Kendras and Sanskar Girhas to be opened and maintained.	
	Scheduled Tribes .	—	1535 scholarships awarded. 5 ashram schools opened and maintained and 22 developed. One basic school maintained and 60 students benefited. One Nursery school maintained. 7 Adult Education Centres opened and maintained. 17 hostels opened and 10 buildings constructed. Freeships to 266 students and 501 students provided books and clothes. 112 teachers trained. 2 Industrial Homes with 5 students opened and maintained. 18 Sanskar Kendras centres opened and maintained. One residential school developed.	—	401 scholarships awarded. 18 ashram schools opened and maintained and 23 ashram schools developed. One basic school maintained, and 51 students benefited. 3 schools opened and maintained. 8 Adult Education Centres opened and maintained. 6 hostel buildings constructed. 60 teachers trained. 2 cultural centres opened. 10 Sanskar Kendras opened and maintained. 370 students supplied books and clothes. 1 residential school developed.	
	De-notified Tribes.	—	498 scholarships awarded. 2 ashram schools developed. 4 schools maintained. One hostel opened/maintained and 79 students benefited. One school and 2 hostel buildings constructed. 5555 students supplied free of charge books, clothes and spinning wheels. 6 Community centres opened and 5 cultural centres developed. 157 students benefited by Sanskar Kendras.	—	231 scholarships awarded. 2 ashram schools developed; One opened and 1 maintained. 4 schools maintained. 25 students provided hostel facilities. 2 schools and 2 hostels constructed and maintained. 8055 students supplied books clothes, and spinning wheels free of charge. 7 community centres opened and cultural centres developed.	
	Other Backward Classes	—	3030 scholarships awarded. 534 students benefited. 7 hostels aided/maintained. 1760 students given free-ships, lump-sum scholarships, tuition fee and examination fee. 20 groups supplied sport material. 8 Sanskar Kendras and 12 Balwadis opened/maintained. 4 Sanskar Girhas opened/maintained and 117 students benefited and 15 students given aid.	—	2945 scholarships to be awarded. One ashram school to be opened. 901 students to be given hostel facilities. One hostel maintained. 4 Sanskar Girhas opened/maintained and 179 students benefited. 19 groups supplied sport material. 12 Sanskar Kendras and 12 Balwadis opened/maintained. 7 Cultural Centres opened and 247 students benefited.	

5. Jammu & Kashmir					
Scheduled Castes	N.A.	The number of stipends awarded and information about the construction of Boarding Houses and the pay of establishment and other contingencies is not available.	N.A.	9 Boarding houses. The number of stipends proposed to be given is not available.	N.A.
Other Backward Classes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.
6. Kerala					
Scheduled Castes . .	—	Education concessions given to 2,40,000 students. 15 hostels maintained. 119 schools maintained. 800 students given boarding grants.	—	78,000 students to be given education concessions. 28 hostels to be maintained. 151 schools to be maintained. 550 students to be given boarding grants.	—
Scheduled Tribes . .	—	49 schools maintained and opened. 6,100 students given education concession. 150 students supplied mid-day meals. Boarding grants to 60 students.	—	76 schools to be maintained and opened. 150 students to be supplied mid-day meals. 95 students to be given boarding grant. 1,050 scholarships.	—
Other Backward Classes	—	Scholarships awarded to 173 students. 4 elementary schools maintained. 1 school building constructed. 203 students given grant for boarding houses.	—	1,580 scholarships to be awarded. 4 elementary schools to be maintained. Boarding grant to be given to 250 students.	—
7. Madhya Pradesh					
Scheduled Castes . .	N.A.	Award of scholarships, hostel stipends, craft training stipends to 28,244 students. 2 ashram school buildings repaired. 2 hostels opened and maintained. 100 Night schools opened. 7 Balwadies started. 10 students were taken on excursion.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes . .	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 26,904 students. 1 ashram school building constructed. 177 schools opened. 75 Adult Education centres started. 18 Boarding houses opened and maintained. 2 Buildings constructed. Mid-day meals given to 7,514 students.	N.A.	Award of scholarships to 26,920 students. 76 Sevashrams and Ashrams to be opened 352 Primary (maintained and 8 opened) and 68 other schools to be opened. Mid-day meals to 7514 students. 19 hostels to be opened.	N.A.
De-notified Tribes. .	N.A.	3 Teachers schools were run. 1 Sanskar Kendra building constructed. 3 cultural programmes were arranged.	N.A.	13,000 scholarships to be awarded. 1 Sanskar Kendra. 3 cultural programmes.	N.A.
Other Backward Classes	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 1,100 students.	N.A.	1,558 scholarships to be awarded.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	**Madras**							
	Scheduled Castes	7,81,186	N.A.	13,45,086	N.A.	25,73,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 8,293 persons. 1 hostel maintained. 6 school buildings repaired and 250 schools maintained. Mid-day meals provided to 3,366 students. 2,492 were given Boarding grants.
	Scheduled Tribes	23,241	N.A.	1,57,208	N.A.	4,88,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 20 students 3 ashram schools and 4 residential schools opened. 11 schools upto middle standard opened.
	De-notified Tribes	3,45,674	N.A.	4,74,529	N.A.	8,30,000	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 1,564 pupils. 10 basic schools opened with 750 pupils. 13 schools upto middle standard with 470 pupils opened. 19 hostels with 1,355 pupils started. Mid-day meals to 480 pupils and clothing to 200 pupils were provided. Moral Instruction classes were started in 18 villages. 5 Reading Rooms opened.
	Other Backward Classes	5,93,053	N.A.	12,99,229	N.A.	11,97,000	N.A.	2007 scholarships were awarded. 2 Elementary and 1 residential schools opened. School building and teachers quarters constructed. 126 students provided with Boarding facilities. 2 more hostels started. 1 hostel block and 1 ashram school maintained.
9	**Mysore**							
	Scheduled Castes	51,155	..	3,07,230	..	2,50,000	..	132 scholarships awarded, 1,700 students given clothes, 2,143 students mid-day meals. Books supplied to 2,143 students.
	Scheduled Tribes	57,901	..	62,628	..	1,50,000	..	2 Adult education centres opened. 4 hostels maintained. 3 school buildings constructed. 2 hostel buildings maintained.
	De-notified Tribes	..	..	30,886	..	40,000	..	..
	Other Backward Classes	30,716	..	1,07,388	..	2,95,000	..	3 hostels recognised.

10. **Orissa**							
Scheduled Castes	4,22,699	..	3 44.359	..	6.37,000	..	1 ashram school opened, 6 basic schools opened. 4 trainees in Harijan Udyogshala given scholarships. Information about scholarships awarded not available.
Scheduled Tribes	17,70,355	..	17,82,512	..	22,54,000	..	5,324 scholarships awarded. 6 students trained in basic schools. 24 Sevashrams maintained. 1 Tamil Kendra reorganised. 2 training centres reorganised. 5 hostels opened. 9 trainees given stipends.
			Expansion of Tribal Research Bureaus				1 excursion.
De-notified Tribes	8,060	..	8,110	..	12,400	..	4 scholarships for technical studies. 2 basic schools opened. 2 Adult Education Centres opened.
11. **Punjab**							
Scheduled Castes (including OBC) . . .	2,33,143	N.A.	40,67,000	N.A.	24,48,000	N.A	
Scheduled Tribes .	33,572	N.A.	87,000	N.A.	91,000	N.A.	1 primary school and middle school opened.
De-notified Tribes .	24,156	N.A.	34,000	N.A.	37,000	N.A.	500 scholarships awarded.
12. **Rajasthan**							
Scheduled Castes .	2,70,000	..	2,84,405	..	3,52,590	..	4,902 scholarships awarded. 60 Adult education centres opened. 5 old sanskar kendras equiped, 2 new sanskar kendras opened One hostel opened.
Scheduled Tribes .	71,400	..	1,13,248	..	2,09,150	..	2,580 scholarships awarded.
De-notified Tribes .	97,095	..	24,719	..	51,200	..	442 scholarships awarded. 4 adult education centres opened. One hostel maintained.
Other Backward Classes	1,38,700	..	2,48,924	..	3,20,380	..	3,126 scholarships awarded. One hostel constructed.

2	10	11	12	13	14
8. Madras					
Scheduled Castes	N.A.	22 school buildings repaired and 2 hostels constructed. 1 site acquired. 13 hostels and 382 schools were opened and maintained. 15,641 students were provided with mid-day meals. 3860 were given boarding grants.	N.A.	Scholarships to be awarded to 27,480 persons. 82 hostels, 3 school buildings. Mid-day meals to 20,363 students. 4,585 boarding grants.	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 66 students. 21 ashram schools opened. 3 schools upto middle standard started. 2 Adult education centres opened, 2 hostels with 65 boarders started. Boarding grants were given in two schools with 196 pupils.	N.A.	Scholarships to be awarded to 90 students. 25 ashram schools to be started. 12 schools upto middle standard to be opened. 2 Adult Education Centres and 2 hostels to be started. 198 pupils to get boarding grants.	N.A
De-notified Tribes	N.A.	Scholarships and schooling charges paid to 443 pupils. Education Teachers Training and midwifery scholarships awarded to 494 pupils. 21 boarding homes with 1230 students started. Boarding grants given to 50 pupils. Mid-day meals to 2545 and clothing to 200 pupils provided. Moral instruction classes were started in whole district, 5 reading rooms opened.	N.A.	1260 pupils to get scholarships. 10 Basic schools with 460 pupils. 9 schools for 494 pupils. Construction of 1 building. 18 Boarding Homes with 1290 students. Grants to 530 pupils. Construction of 1 school building. Mid-day meals to 1708 and clothing to 200 pupils. Moral Instruction to 18 villages. 5 reading rooms.	N.A.
Other Backward Classes	N.A.	Scholarships to 3498 students and boarding grants to 1174 students, were given.	N.A.	Scholarships to 3100 and Boarding grants to 1300 students.	N.A.
9. Mysore					
Scheduled Castes	N.A.	N.A.	..	1500 scholarships to be awarded. 4 hostels to be maintained, 1500 students to be given clothes, 500 students mid-day meals.	..
Scheduled Tribes	..	4 stipends given. 4 school buildings constructed. 3 hostel buildings maintained. Books, slates etc. supplied to 2255 children.	..	100 scholarships to be awarded. 6 hostels to be maintained. 2 school buildings constructed. 9 schools to be maintained. 1 hostel building to be maintained. One residential school to be established. 200 children to be supplied slates, books, etc.	..
De-notified Tribes	..	50 scholarships awarded and stipends given to 3037 students.	..	20 scholarships to be awarded. Equipment grant to 200 schools to be given. 200 children to be supplied clothes, slates etc.	..
Other Backward Classes	..	1,690 scholarships awarded, 1 ashram school opened.	..	900 scholarships to be awarded. One ashram school to be opened. 23 schools to be maintained. 175 students to be benefited, 80 children to be benefited. Equipment grant and examination fees given to 750 students. Mid-day meals supplied to 500 students.	..

10. **Orissa.**					
Scheduled Castes	..	Information about scholarships awarded not available. 1 ashram school opened. 6 basic schools opened.		7,195 students given Scholarships upto 30-9-58. 1 ashram school opened. 6 basic schools opened.	
Scheduled Tribes	..	Information about the number of Scholarships awarded not available 2 students trained in basic schools, 24 Savashram maintained. 1 Talim Kendra reorganised. 5 hostels opened.		Information about Scholarships awarded not available N.A. (12,796 scholarships upto 30-9-58) 2 students in Basic schools. 24 Sevashram to be maintained. 5 hostles to be opened.	
Expansion of Tribal Research Bureau		1 excursion.		1 excursion.	
De-notified Tribes	..	4 scholarships for technical studies. 2 basic schools. 2 Adult Education Centres.	..	N.A. N.A. N.A.	..
11. **Punjab**					
Scheduled Castes (including OBC)	..	Award of scholarships to 57,620 students.	..	Scholarships to 4,300 students.	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Conversion of 3 primary schools into basic schools. Opening of new primary schools. Upgrading of one primary school to middle standard and enhancing of pay scale of teachers.	N.A.
De-notified Tribes	N.A.	Scholarships awarded to 872 students.	N.A.	Scholarships to 100 students.	N.A.
12. **Rajasthan**					
Scheduled Castes	..	14,193 scholarships awarded. 1 Nursery school opened. Material supplied to 60 social education centres. 4 Boarding houses maintained. 5 Sanskar Kendra continued.	..	4,500 scholarship to be awarded. 3 hostels opened. One building maintained. One new social education centre to be opened. 13 boarding houses maintained. 5 old sanskar kendras continued. 2 New sanskars Kendras opened.	..
Scheduled Tribes	..	4,073 students awarded scholarships. 30 basic schools continued. 1 hostel opened and maintained. 1 building for hostel constructed. Aid given to 4 boarding houses.	..	2,500 scholarships to be awarded. 30 basic schools to be maintained. 1 hostel continued. 2 hostel buildings constructed and maintained.	..
De-notified Tribes	..	410 students awarded scholarships. One hostel maintained. 5 nursery schools continued and one new opened. 4 education centres continued.	..	200 scholarships awarded. 1 hostel continued. 4 nursery schools continued.	..
Other Backward Classes	..	9,830 scholarships awarded. 6 schools converted into basic schools. 3 hostels continued. One school building constructed. One hostel building maintained. Material supplied to 37 social education centres.	..	3,580 scholarships to be awarded. 6 (basic schools) converted schools continued. 4 hostels continued. One school building to be constructed and maintained. Information material to be supplied to 37 social education centres.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	Scheduled Castes	61,78,000	N.A.	51,72,000	N.A.	86,54,000	N.A.	Stipends and non-recurring assistance given to 25,664 students. Fees of 41,448 students reimbursed and 4,60,000 students under local bodies benefited.
	De-notified Tribes	26,000	N.A.	28,000	N.A.	28,000	N.A.	Award of stipends to 677 students.
	Other Backward Classes	11,12,000	N.A.	11,33,000	N.A.	11,50,000	N.A.	Stipends awarded to 9,171 students.
14.	**West Bengal**							
	Scheduled Castes	82,691	8,05,190	2,34,526	6,59,929	2,47,625	8,01,220	703 students awarded stipends, 1 hostel expanded, 150 students given hostel charges, and 3 primary schools maintained.
	Scheduled Tribes	4,24,608	45,294	7.01,102	24,732	8,38,985	35,340	7,465 students given free tuition, book grants, examination fee. 310 students given boarding charges. 26 primary schools renovated, 4 hostels expanded. New hostels constructed. 302 students awarded stipends and grants given for Adult Education Centres.
	Other Backward Classes	20,512	87,840	63,388	68,398	61,264	85,180	25 students awarded stipends.
15.	**Delhi**							
	Scheduled Castes	..	..	3,300	..	4,438	..	..
16.	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	Scheduled Castes	24,306	..	81,344	..	75,500	..	N.A.
	Scheduled Tribes	25,666	..	62,747	..	84,200	..	14 ashram schools opened. 25 students benefited by supply of books, clothes etc.
17.	**Manipur**							
	Scheduled Castes	118	..	7,302	..	18,700	..	1 Primary school continued. One Adult education centre started.
	Scheduled Tribes	2,19,574	..	1,78,553	..	4,86,000	..	40 Hindi schools and 8 centres started. 10 schools constructed. Furniture supplied to 40 schools. 21 hostels constucted. 10 quarters for teachers constructed. 2 social service centres established. 25 National days observed. 3 Tribal books printed.

Other Backward Classes	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	Two primary schools opened. 2 schools constructed. 2 quarters constructed. 6 centres (Adult literary) opened. 2 social service camps opened.
18. Pondicherry							
Scheduled Castes	2,000	..	40,000	..	23,483	..	100 students awarded scholarships. 200 Harijan children supplied clothes.
19. Tripura							
Scheduled Castes	6,800	..	13,000	..	13,000	..	Re-imbursement of tuition and examination fees and payment of book grants.
Scheduled Tribes	46,000	..	1,57,100	..	1,06,000	..	20 primary schools given building grant, school and examination fees re-imbursed for students and book grants paid to 130 students. Grants for learning tribal language given to 50 primary school teachers. 2 cultural centres established.

1	2	10	11	12	13	14
13.	**Uttar Pradesh**					
	Scheduled Castes .	N.A.	Scholarships and stipends awarded to 27,732 students. Reimbursement on account of exemption from payment of tuition fee etc. to 5,72,126 students. 612 Institutions and Committees were maintained.	N.A.	Award of stipend to 30,750 students. Re-imbursement on account of fees for Primary to University stage to 6,30,900 students. Maintenance of 640 Institutions and Committees.	N.A.
	De-notified Tribes	N.A.	Stipends awarded to 677 students. Figures of non-recurring not available.	N.A.	334 stipends.	N.A.
	Other Backward Classes	N.A.	Stipends awarded to 5,891 students	N.A.	9,480 stipends.	N.A.
14.	**West Bengal**					
	Scheduled Castes .	N.A.	868 students awarded stipends. 4 hostels expanded, 328 students given hostel charges, 778 students given free tuition, 1 hostel maintained and 3 primary schools maintained.	..	1,130 students to be awarded stipends, 2 hostels to be expanded and 1 to be maintained. 487 students to be given hostel facilities. 592 students to be given free tuition and 134 students examination fee, 3 primary schools maintained.	..
	Scheduled Tribes	..	8,833 students given free tuition, book grants, examination fee. 529 students given boarding grants, 26 primary schools renovated. 28 school maintained. 2 basic schools established. 3 schools upgraded. 4 new hostels expanded and 7 hostels maintained. 2 hostels constructed. 408 students awarded stipends.	..	11,571 students given free tuition, book grants, examination fee. 913 students given boarding grants. 28 school renovated. One school upgraded. 516 students awarded stipends. 2 hostels constructed. Completion of 1 hostel taken up last year, construction of 3 new hostels and 7 old hostels maintained.	..
	Other Backward Classes	..	430 students awarded stipends.	..	438 students awarded stipends.	..
15.	**Delhi**					
	Scheduled Castes .	..	11 scholarships awarded.	..	29 scholarships awarded.	..
16.	**Himachal Pradesh**					
	Scheduled Castes	..	790 scholarships awarded. 33 students benefited and aid given to three Chhatrawas. 1,527 sets of books and stationery articles purchased.	..	661 scholarships to be awarded. 40 students to be benefited. Aid to be given to 3 Chhatrawas. Books, stationery, clothes etc. to be supplied to 1,461 students.	..
	Scheduled Tribes	..	152 scholarships awarded. 2 ashram schools opened. 14 J. B. schools opened. Monetary help to 78 students and excursion trips in Chini.	..	204 scholarships awarded. 2 ashram schools continued and one new started. 10 J. B. schools continued. Books, clothes etc. supplied to 21 students.	..
17.	**Manipur**					
	Scheduled Castes .	..	16 stipends awarded. 3 Primary schools continued. 7 Adult Education centres started. One school building maintained. One teachers quarter constructed.	..	22 M.E., 5 High & 1 college to be maintained. Continuance of 3 schools and 3 new schools to be opened. 7 Centres to be started. 3 schools buildings to be maintained. 3 teachers quarters to be constructed.	..

Scheduled Tribes	..	40 Hindi schools started. 140 scholarships awarded. 10 schools constructed. Furniture supplied to 40 schools. 10 hostels constructed. 10 teachers quarters constructed. 2 social service camps established. 1 hostel maintained.	..	N A.	..
Other Backward Classes	..	.. ..	..	..	..
18 **Pondicherry**					
Scheduled Castes	..	103 students awarded scholarships. 1020 Harijan children supplied clothes.	..	100 students awarded scholarships. 1000 Harijan students supplied clothes. 5 schools constructed and maintained.	..
19. **Tripura**					
Scheduled Castes	..	Tuition and examination fee re-imbursed for 135 and 4 students respectively and book grant paid to 76 students.	..	Tuition and examination fee re-imbursed.	..
Scheduled Tribes	..	Construction of 6 boarding houses completed and 10 under completion. 20 primary schools given building grants. Tuition and examination fees to 1,077 students re-imbursed. Grants to 17 primary schools' teachers for learning tribal language given. 2 culture centres established.	..	8 boarding houses constructed. 20 primary schools given building grants. 20 primary schools' teachers were given grant for learning tribal languages 2. culture centres established. 3 books and Monographs of life and culture of tribals finalised. 5 awards for acquiring proficiency in tribal language given. Folk art organised successfully.	..

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing State-wise expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved in respect of Education during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated) under Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory		EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING			PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED DURING		
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes	*6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	N.A.	36,000 students. benefited	20,000 students, benefited
2	Bihar	Scheduled Tribes	Nil	1,57,958	3,15,000	Nil	Technical training institute started and 68 students were admitted for training. Technical training school was also started.	Construction of building for the Institute and school to be taken up and 144 and 112 students to be admitted in each respectively
3	Bombay	Scheduled Tribes	15,000	1,33,900	3,66,320	One ashram school started.	2 ashram Schools maintained.	2 ashram Schools to be opened and 4 ashram schools to be maintained.
4	Kerala	Scheduled Tribes	..	.	17,000	..	..	1 ashram school.
5	Madhya Pradesh	Scheduled Tribes	5,000	91,000	5,28,000	1 workers' training institute.	1 workers' training institute (Continuance).	1 training institute (Continuance) 1 technical training institute.
6	Mysore	Scheduled Castes	..	14,249	..	..	..	..
7	Orissa	Scheduled Tribes	2,52,000	2,56,968	4,78,000	2 ashram schools and 1 Technical Institute. (Continuance).	2 ashram schools and 1 Technical Institute (Continuance).	2 ashram schools and 1 Technical Training institute (Continuance).
		Other Backward Classes	..	1,00,000	4,40,000	..	21 hostels.	Number of hostels not available. Lump-sum grant for scholarships.
8	Rajasthan	Scheduled Tribes	Nil	12,000	9,700	..	1 ashram school.	1 ashram school.
9	Uttar Pradesh	De-notified Tribes	Nil	Nil	1,02,000	Nil	Nil	1 ashram school.
10	Delhi	De-notified Tribes	..	N.A.	14,900	..	59 students awarded scholarships for technical education.	N.A.
11	Himachal Pradesh	Scheduled Tribes	Nil	18,300	19,000	..	4 schools continued.	3 schools started and stipends awarded.
		TOTAL	8,72,000	13,84,375	28,89,920			

*Combined Scheme for both categories.

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement showing the total expenditure incurred on Institutions specially meant for pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities during 1956-57.

S. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Expenditure incurred (In Rs.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	46,23,566
2	N.E.F.A.	13,72,895
3	Assam	23,594
4	Bihar	13,73,624
5	Bombay	..
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..
7	Kerala	4,41,922
8	Madhya Pradesh	22,96,978
9	Madras	48,46,388
10	Mysore	5,43,637
11	Orissa	1,02,78,665
12	Punjab	..
13	Rajasthan	..
14	Uttar Pradesh	10,55,844
15	West Bengal	..
16	Andamans Nicobar Islands	3,45,614
17	Delhi	..
18	Himachal Pradesh	..
19	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	6,287
20	Manipur	6,29,518
21	Tripura	3,96,292
	INDIA TOTAL	2,82,34,824

APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the progress of the scheme of Award of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships for studies in India from its inception in the year 1944-45 to 1958-59.

The Government of India instituted the scheme for the grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. The benefits were extended to Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and to 'Other Backward Classes' in 1949-50. The progressive increase in the expenditure incurred under the scheme is clear from the fact that whereas a sum of about Rs. 30·52 lakhs was spent under the scheme in 1952-53, in 1957-58 a sum of about Rs. 200 lakhs was spent on this scheme. The expenditure on the scheme was stabilised at Rs. 200 lakhs per year for 1957-58 and the remaining years of the Second Five Years Plan. It was, therefore, decided that during 1958-59 Scheduled Caste students should be treated at par with 'Other Backward Class' candidates and selections made in respect of the former also as was being done in the case of the Other Backward Class applicants heretofore. Subsequently, however, the ceiling on the expenditure was raised from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 225 lakhs per year for the remaining period of the Plan, beginning from the year 1958-59. As a result thereof all the eligible Scheduled Caste applicants were awarded scholarship, as was done in the previous years. A total sum of Rs. 224 lakhs was spent on the scheme during 1958-59.

Ad hoc Payments

The scheme of making *ad hoc* payments to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing post-matric education was instituted in 1956-57, in order to remove the great hardship caused to them due to late payment of scholarships. Accordingly *ad hoc* amounts totalling about Rs. 23 lakhs were distributed to about 1,400 institutions. The concession was extended to the eligible 'Other Backward Class' students during 1957-58 who were scholarship-holders in 1956-57 and were continuing their studies at the same stage of education after their promotion to the next higher class, *e.g.*, from Intermediate Arts (Junior) to Intermediate Arts (Senior), etc. A sum of about Rs. 41·50 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Heads of 1,845 Institutions concerned in July, 1957, for making *ad hoc* payments to the eligible students.

During 1958-59, due to the ceiling on the expenditure on the scheme having been fixed at Rs. 200 lakhs it was decided in the first instance to make *ad hoc* payments only to those Scheduled Caste students who were scholarship-holders during 1957-58 and were continuing their studies at the same stage of education on passing the last annual examination, *e.g.* Intermediate Arts (Senior) on passing the Intermediate Arts (Junior), etc. as was done in the case of 'Other Backward Class' students and to those 'Fresh' Scheduled Caste applicants who had passed their last University examination with 50% and above marks. Subsequently, due to the increase on the ceiling of expenditure from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 225 lakhs, it was decided to make *ad hoc* payments to all the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, and 'Renewal' Other Backward Class candidates as was done during 1957-58. A sum of about Rs. 45 lakhs was placed at the disposal of 1,839 Heads of Institutions concerned, for making *ad hoc* payments to the eligible backward class students.

The table given below will indicate the percentage of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for different courses of study during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59:

Course of study	Percentage of sholarships awarded			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5
Professional	18·8	18·3	18·9	19·9
Post-graduate stage	2·6	2·6	2·4	2·5

1	2	3	4	5
Graduate stage	16·8	18·1	17·6	18·1
Under Graduate	61·6	60·8	61·0	59·2
Trade courses	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3

It will be seen that there has been no appreciable change in the percentage of scholarships awarded for various courses of study.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing State-wise the Total Number of applications received from and Scholarships awarded to Eligible as well as Ineligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Students separately, during the year 1958-59 for Post-Matric Studies in India.

States	Scheduled Castes								Scheduled Tribes				
	Applications received					Scholarships awarded			Applications received				
	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Renewal		Total
	Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible	Col. 2 and Col. 4				Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible	Col. 10 and Col. 12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	1,240	73	355	10	1,595	1,240	355	1,595	68	16	26	5	94
Assam	478	115	284	7	762	478	284	762	1,112	193	730	5	1,842
Bihar	297	174	328	15	625	297	328	625	958	55	663	8	1,621
Bombay	3,563	321	1,069	179	4,632	3,563	1,069	4,632	155	55	75	17	230
Kerala	732	104	106	3	838	732	106	838	14	36	4	..	18
Madhya Pradesh	420	58	99	12	519	420	99	519	142	14	67	2	209
Madras	1,183	123	538	23	1,721	1,183	538	1,721	15	5	6	2	21
Mysore	1,049	144	217	30	1,266	1,049	217	1,266	7	11	6	1	13
Orissa	116	7	50	1	166	116	50	166	103	15	57	1	160
Punjab	1,943	161	1,538	68	3,481	1,943	1,538	3,481	21	8	32	1	53
Rajasthan	244	35	87	1	331	244	87	331	100	5	40	..	140
Uttar Pradesh	8,106	510	3,428	97	11,534	8,106	3,428	11,534	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	2,892	213	1,894	27	4,786	2,892	1,894	4,786	128	21	72	..	200
Jammu & Kashmir	41	2	20	1	61	41	20	61	..	..	..	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	105	24	48	1	153	105	48	153	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	21	3	12	..	33	21	12	33	4	1	3	..	7
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	1	..	4	..	5	1	4	5	70	25	59	..	129
Tripura	24	5	18	1	42	24	18	42	44	8	34	1	78
Pondicherry	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	6
Total	22,455	2,072	10,096	476	32,551	22,455	10,096	32,551	2,945	470	1,876	43	4,821

Statement No. 2

Statement showing state-wise the total number of applications received from and scholarships awarded to eligible as well as ineligible Scheduled Ccaste, Scheduled Tribe, and other Backward Class Students separately during the year 1958-59 for Postmatric studies in India.

State	Scheduled Triebes			Other Backward Classes								Total appli-cations received	Total Scholar-ships awarded
	Scholarships Awarded			Appications received					Scholarships awarded				
	Fresh	Renewal	Total	Fresh		Renewal		Total	Fresh	Renewal	Total		
				Eligible	Ineli-gible	Eligible	Ineli-gible	Col. 18 and Col. 20				Columns 6, 14 & 22	Columns 9,17 & 25
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Andhra Pradesh	68	26	94	3,662	283	686	17	4,348	1,728	686	2,414	6,037	4,103
Assam	1,112	730	1,842	946	88	181	9	1,127	205	181	386	3,731	2,990
Bihar	958	663	1,621	3,067	62	832	3	3,899	353	832	1,185	6,145	3,431
Bombay	155	75	230	3,679	351	423	14	4,102	770	423	1,193	8,964	6,055
Madhya Pradesh	14	4	18	2,723	42	192	11	2,915	63	192	255	3,771	1,111
Kerala	142	67	209	1,012	271	309	18	1,321	1,012	309	1,321	2,049	2,049
Madras	15	6	21	5,979	511	938	20	6,917	1,103	938	2,041	8,659	3,783
Mysore	7	6	13	4,172	195	606	16	4,778	234	606	840	6,057	2,119
Orissa	103	57	160	949	54	410	10	1,359	380	410	790	1,685	1,116
Punjab	21	32	53	675	56	83	5	758	39	83	122	4,292	3,656
Rajasthan	100	40	140	395	167	162	9	557	395	162	557	1,028	1,028
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	3,843	93	462	11	4,305	359	462	821	15,839	12,355
West Bengal	128	72	200	348	82	93	8	441	135	93	228	5,427	5,214
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	218	32	73	7	291	101	73	174	352	235
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	5	4	5
Delhi	..	..	..	277	13	25	..	302	44	25	69	455	22
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	7	139	15	18	4	157	139	18	157	197	197
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	70	59	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	134
Tripura	44	34	78	19	2	9	..	28	5	9	14	148	134
Pondciherry	..	..	..	25	1	7	..	32	4	7	11	33	12
Sikkim	4	2	6	10	2	3	..	13	4	3	7	19	13
Total	2,945	1,876	4,821	32,140	2,321	5,514	165	37,654	7,076	5,514	12,590	75,026	49,962

SUMMARY

Serial No.	Community	Applications received (Eligible)	Scholarships Awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheduled Castes	32,551	32,551
2.	Scheduled Tribes	4,821	4,821
3.	Other Backward Classes	37,654	12,590
	TOTAL	75,026	49,962

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement Showing Subject-wise the number of applications received from and Scholarships Awarded to Eligible and Ineligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class Students Separately during 1958-59 for Post-Mātric Studies in India.

Subjects	Scheduled Castes — Applications received — Fresh — Eligible	Ineligible	Renewal — Eligible	Ineligible	Total Col. 2 and Col. 4.	Scholarships awarded — Fresh	Renewal	Total	Scheduled Tribes — Applications received — Fresh — Eligible	Ineligible	Renewal — Eligible	Ineligible	Total Col. 10 and Col. 12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(a) *Professional Education*													
Medicine	321	61	373	52	694	320	373	693	27	9	52	5	79
Engineering	863	163	548	36	1,411	859	548	1,407	101	29	89	11	190
Agriculture	493	26	129	6	622	493	129	622	18	4	9	..	27
Veterinary Science	17	4	28	7	45	16	28	44	..	1	2	..	2
Technology	19	10	3	1	22	19	3	22	3	2	2	..	5
Law	395	66	115	10	510	389	115	504	60	8	15	..	75
Teacher's Training	288	43	179	7	407	227	179	406	56	9	5	..	61
Fine Arts	21	35	11	..	32	21	11	32	1	..	2	1	3
TOTAL	2,357	408	1,386	119	3,743	2,344	1,386	3,730	266	62	176	17	442
(b) *Post-Graduate Stage*													
Ph. D.	3	1	3	..	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	35	11	24	2	59	35	24	59	7	6	10	..	17
M.A.	340	67	172	5	512	330	172	511	60	29	69	1	129
M.Com.	29	14	16	1	45	28	16	44	2	..	2	..	4
TOTAL	407	93	215	8	622	405	215	620	69	35	81	1	150

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement Showing Subject-wise the number of applications received from and Scholarships Awarded to Eligible and Ineligible Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class Students Separately during 1958-59 for Post-Matric Studies in India.

Subjects	Scheduled Tribes — Scholarships awarded: Fresh	Scheduled Tribes — Scholarships awarded: Renewal	Scheduled Tribes — Scholarships awarded: Total	Other Backward Classes — Applications received: Fresh: Eligible	Other Backward Classes — Applications received: Fresh: Ineligible	Other Backward Classes — Applications received: Renewal: Eligible	Other Backward Classes — Applications received: Renewal: Ineligible	Other Backward Classes — Applications received: Total (Col. 18 and Col. 20)	Other Backward Classes — Scholarships awarded: Fresh	Other Backward Classes — Scholarships awarded: Renewal	Other Backward Classes — Scholarships awarded: Total	Total applications received (Columns 6, 14 & 22)	Total Scholarships awarded (Columns 9, 17 & 25)
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
(a) *Professional Education*													
Medicine	27	52	79	1,403	113	888	69	2,291	358	888	1,246	3,064	2,018
Engineering	101	89	190	5,245	415	2,056	42	7,301	1,463	2,056	3,519	8,902	5,116
Agriculture	18	9	27	893	58	181	3	1,074	230	181	411	1,723	1,060
Veterinary Science	..	2	2	258	10	80	1	338	46	80	126	385	172
Technology	3	2	5	121	9	163	..	284	31	163	194	311	221
Law	60	15	75	299	17	16	2	315	53	16	69	900	648
Teacher's Training	56	5	61	962	54	26	..	988	172	26	198	1,456	665
Fine Arts	1	2	3	5	..	4	..	9	1	4	5	44	40
TOTAL	266	176	442	9,186	676	3,414	117	12,600	2,354	3,414	5,768	16,785	9,940
(b) *Post-Graduate Stage*													
Ph. D.	..	..	..	66	6	5	..	71	16	5	21	77	27
M.Sc.	7	10	17	317	28	66	..	383	127	66	193	459	269
M.A.	60	69	129	446	52	94	5	540	136	94	230	1,181	870
M.Com.	2	2	4	77	7	21	1	98	22	21	43	147	91
TOTAL	69	81	150	906	93	186	6	1,092	301	186	487	1,864	1,257

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Graduate Stage													
B.Sc.	555	40	320	16	875	555	320	875	50	17	41	..	91
B.A.	2,993	170	1,729	53	4,722	2,991	1,727	4,718	583	50	413	7	996
B.Com.	421	29	232	4	653	420	230	650	50	5	20	1	70
TOTAL . . .	3,969	239	2,281	73	6,250	3,966	2,277	6,243	683	72	474	8	1,157
Upper-Graduate Stage													
I.Sc.	2,750	251	1,000	72	3,750	2,740	995	3,735	372	77	170	2	542
I.A.	11,576	924	4,644	182	16,220	11,609	4,653	16,262	1,449	213	909	14	2,353
I.Com.	1,303	100	560	22	1,863	1,298	560	1,858	104	10	63	1	167
TOTAL . . .	15,629	1,275	6,204	276	21,833	15,647	6,208	21,855	1,925	300	1,142	17	3,067
Trade-Course													
Regular (Full time)	72	51	10	..	82	72	10	82	1	1	3	..	4
Irregular (Part time)	21	6	..	..	21	21	..	21	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL . . .	93	57	10	..	103	93	10	103	2	1	3	..	5
GRAND TOTAL . . .	22,455	2,672	10,096	476	32,551	22,455	10,096	32,551	2,945	470	1,876	43	4,821

(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Graduate-Stage													
B.Sc.	50	41	91	2,887	159	216	12	3,103	500	216	716	4,069	1,682
B.A.	583	413	996	2,635	238	284	1	2,919	505	284	789	8,637	6,503
B.Com.	50	20	70	648	51	52	2	700	99	52	151	1,423	871
TOTAL	683	474	1,157	6,170	448	552	15	6,722	1,104	552	1,656	14,129	9,056
Under-Graduate													
I.Sc.	372	170	542	4,471	334	823	17	5,294	1,426	823	2,249	9,586	6,526
I.A.	1,449	909	2,358	9,853	661	441	10	10,294	1,632	441	2,073	28,872	20,693
I.Com.	104	63	167	1,246	92	89	..	1,335	230	89	319	3,365	2,344
TOTAL	1,925	1,142	3,067	15,570	1,087	1,353	27	16,923	3,288	1,353	4,641	41,823	29,563
Trade Course													
Regular (Full time)	1	3	4	229	16	9	..	238	28	9	37	324	123
Irregular (Part time)	1	..	1	79	1	..	..	79	1	..	1	101	23
TOTAL	2	3	5	308	17	9	..	317	29	9	38	425	146
GRAND TOTAL	2,945	1,876	4,821	32,140	2,321	5,514	165	37,654	7,076	5,514	12,590	75,026	49,962

SUMMARY

S. No.	Course of Study	Number of Application received (Eligible)	Number of Scholarships awarded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Professional Courses	16,785	9,940
2.	Post-graduate stage	1,864	1,257
3.	Graduate stage	14,129	9,056
4.	Under-graduate stage	41,823	29,563
5.	Trade courses	425	146
	TOTAL	75,026	49,962

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the award of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships for studies in India to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students since the inception of the Scheme in 1944-45 to 1958-59

Year	Number of scholarships awarded			Total	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)			Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
1944—45	114	..	..	114	47,697	..	..	47,697
1945—46	292	..	..	292	2,11,962	..	..	2,11,962
1946—47	527	..	..	527	4,70,397	..	..	4,70,397
1947—48	655	..	..	655	5,39,307	..	..	5,39,307
1948—49	647	84	..	731	4,52,317	45,986	.	4,98,303
1949—50	879	186	349	1,414	5,15,512	94,965	2,46,327	8,56,804
1950—51	1,316	348	517	2,181	7,26,651	1,85,301	3,57,504	12,69,456
1951—52	1,604	575	655	2,834	8,17,976	2,81,780	4,41,186	15,40,942
1952—53	3,404	1,093	1,947	6,444	14,35,551	5,22,452	10,94,264	30,52,267
1953—54	5,954	1,587	4,393	11,934	26,36,316	8,18,538	26,51,100	61,55,954
1954—55	10,034	2,356	8,268	20,658	45,80,498	12,37,733	49,70,769	1,07,89,000
1955—56	16,081	2,883	12,487	31,451	63,78,432	13,05,238	73,70,266	1,50,53,936
1956—57	21,744	3,482	14,259	39,485	87,98,891	15,77,850	83,51,641	1,87,28,382
1957—58	26,447	4,300	13,668	44,415	1,00,37,379	18,97,538	82,18,575	2,01,53,492
1958—59	32,551	4,821	12,590	49,962	1,25,86,131	20,76,206	76,49,338	2,23,11,675

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement showing the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in each State to their respective total population and the percentage of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships awarded to each category of Backward Classes in the States to the total number of awards made to each category in India.

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
		Percentatge of Scheduled Castes population in the State/ Union Territory to their total population in India	Percentage of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes in the State/Union Territory to the total number of awards made to them in India	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in the State/ Union Territory to their total population in India	Percentage of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribes in the State/Union Territory to the total number of awards made to them in India	Percentage of Other Backward Classes population in the State/Union Territory to their total populaton* in India	Percentage of scholarships awarded to Other Backward Classes in the State/Union Territory to the total number of awards made to them in India.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7·98	4·89	5·10	1·95	19·67	19·17
2	Assam	0·76	2·34	7·82	38·20	2·90	3·06
3	Bihar	8·88	1·91	17·23	33·62	9·68	9·41
4	Bombay	9·40	14·22	16·62	4·77	9·43	9·47
5	Kerala	2·18	2·57	0·59	0·37	0·93	2·02
6	Madhya Pradesh	7·07	1·59	21·51	4·33	12·58	10·49
7	Madras	9·72	5·28	0·60	0·43	15·37	16·21
8	Mysore	4·66	3·88	0·35	0·26	5·77	6·67
9	Orissa	4·75	0·51	13·36	3·31	6·43	16·27
10	Punjab	6·30	10·69	0·01	1·09	0·80	0·96
11	Rajasthan	4·52	1·01	7·88	2·90	4·62	4·42
12	Uttar Pradesh	23·67	35·42	..	..	6·40	6·52
13	West Bengal	8·57	14·69	6·95	4·14	1·94	1·81
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0·28	0·18	..	..	1·33	1·38
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03
16	Delhi	0·48	0·47	..	..	0·50	0·54
17	Himachal Pradesh	0·57	0·10	0·12	0·14	1·48	1·24
18	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..	..	0·06	..	..	..
19	Manipur	0·05	0·01	0·86	2·67	..	..
20	Tripura	0·08	0·12	0·85	1·61	0·04	0·11
21	Pondicherry	..	0·03	..	..	..	0·09
22	Sikkim	..	..	..	0·12	..	0·05

*Population figures of Other Backward Classes have been supplied by the Ministry of Education.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the progress of tne working of Tecnnical Training Institutes

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Location of the Institution	Date from which institute started functioning	Plan provision (in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred during		
					1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Bihar . . .	Ranchi .	7th February, 1958	Rs. 14 76 (Centrally Sponsored)	..	69,141	1,22,388·75
2	Madhya Pradesh .	Korba-District Bilaspur	March, 1959	Rs. 17·97 (Centrally Sponsored)	..	84,000	6,52,440·21
3	Orissa	Takatpur-District Mayurbhanj	15th October, 1957	Rs. 12·60 (Centrally Sponsored)	2,00,000	2,34,000	Rs. 72,000 (Upto December, 1958)
4	Manipur	Imphal	15th August, 1956	Rs. 7·50 (Under State Sector)	1,19,606·50	1,65,815·41	2,78,686·90
5	Assam	Gauhati		Rs. 15·00 (Proposed to be raised to Rs. 25·00 (Centrally Sponsored)			

XXIII

for Tribals sanctioned during second Plan period

Courses of study	No. of seats in each course — Provision	Actually filled (during 1958-59)	Duration of the courses.	Facilities provided to the trainees
9	10	11	12	13
(i) Draftsmen Civil	32	22	18 months for each course	The trainees are not charged any fee. A stipend of Rs. 25/- per month is given to every student. Hostel accommodation of dormitory type is also provided.
(ii) Draftsmen Mechanical	32	23		
(iii) Motor Mechanic (Fitter)	32	22		
(iv) General Mechanic	32	22		
(v) Moulder	32	24		
(vi) Black-Smith	32	23		
(vii) Carpenter	32	22		
(viii) Line-men and wire-men	32	22		
(ix) Electrician	32	22		
TOTAL	288	202		
	(in two batches)			
(i) Black-Smithy	16	16	2 years for each of these courses.	Each trainee is awarded a scholarship of Rs. 50/- per month. Free training is provided. Besides, facilities for free medical treatment, free supply of workshop clothing and free accommodation in hostel has been provided.
(ii) Carpentry	16	16		
(iii) Fitter	16	16		
(iv) Turner	12	12		
(v) Moulder	16	16		
(vi) Electrician	16	16		
(vii) Wireman & Lineman	16	16		
TOTAL	108	108		
(i) Fitter	32	8	2 years for each course including compulsory training for the last 6 months in factories.	The trainees are provided free accommodation and a stipend of Rs. 30/- each per month.
(ii) Electrician	16	16		
(iii) Linemen	16	32		
(iv) Turner	12	12		
(v) Welder	8	8		
(vi) Machinist	12	12		
TOTAL	96	88		
(i) Civil Engineering (1)	40	31	2 years certificate course in weaving. National certificate course in Engineering has been adopted from 1957-58 which is of 3 years duration.	The students are not charged any tuition fee. Boarding and hostel accommodation is free. The necessary material like books, etc. are supplied free to the trainees.
2 (2)	40	15		
TOTAL	80	46		
(ii) Weaving (1)	20	19		
(2)	20	12		
TOTAL	40	31		
(i) Mechanical Engineering	30	..	5 years certificate course.	The institution has not been opened so far.
(ii) Electrical Engineering	30	..		
TOTAL	60	..		

APPENDIX XXIV

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students with prescribed qualifications for award of overseas Government of India Scholarships and the actual number of recipients during the years 1957-58 *and* 1958-59

Category of Backward Class	Number of applications received from students who possessed the prescribed qualifications for award of overseas scholarships		Number of students who received overseas Scholarships	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59†
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes .	15	13	4	
Scheduled Tribes	12	16	3	
Other Backward Classes .	68	69	5*	
TOTAL . .	95	98	12	

*The scholarship of an Other Backward Class candidate was cancelled as he declined the offer on personal ground.

†The selection of the candidates for the year 1958-59 has not been finalized by the Ministry of Education as the Scheme was sanctioned late due to foreign exchange difficulties.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing particulars of Tourist Class/Second Class Sea Passage (outgoing and return) allowed to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students going abroad for studies who were in receipt of merit scholarships either from foreign Governments or under any other Scheme of the Government of India (not covering the cost of passage) during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Category of Backward Class	Number of applications received for award of Tourist Class/Second Class Sea passge during				Number of applications granted Tourist Class/Second Class Sea passage during				Total expenditure so far incurred for award of Tourist Class/Second Class Sea passage during			
	1957-58		1958-59		1957-58		1958-59		1957-58		1958-59	
	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return	Outgoing	Return
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	9	2	10	6	4†	..	3	..	5,499	..	3,594	..
TOTAL	9	2	12	6	4	..	3	..	5,499	..	3,59	.

†The travel grant of one candidate was subsequently cancelled as he did not avail of it.

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the number of Overseas Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates under General Schemes of the Ministries of the Government of India since 1949-50.

Year	Name of the Scheme	Number of scholarships awarded to		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
1949-50	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme .	..	..	1
1953-54	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme .	..	..	1
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	..	..	1
1954-55	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme .	..	..	1
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	..	..	2
	Colombo Plan Food Technology .	..	..	1
1955-56	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..	..	2*
	Sisterhood Relationship Programme of Technical Cooperation Mission .	..	..	1
1956-57	Colombo Plan . . .	1	..	..
	Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme	..	..	1
1957-58	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme .	1	..	3
1958-59	Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme	..	..	1
	University of Philippine Scholarships Scheme	..	..	1
	Scholarships offered by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (West Germany) for practical training in West Germany	..	..	7
	TOTAL .	2	..	23

*One of the two scholars returned to India without completing his studies abroad.

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the award of Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribed and Other Backward Class students and the expenditure incurred thereon by the State Governments during the year 1958.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Number of scholarships awarded			Expenditure incurred on the scholarships awarded
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
1.	Bombay† . . .	4*	1	1	14,655·55
2.	Orissa . . .	1‡	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	5	1	1	14,655·55

*So far only one candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste could actually be sent abroad as he alone could secure admission abroad.

†Another Scheduled Caste student selected in 1951-52 under the scheme of post-war reconstruction programme for the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes was sent abroad during 1958 and an amount of Rs. 1971·25 was spent on that account.

‡There is no regular scheme. However, one Scheduled Caste officer has been deputed by the State Government for foreign training in Canada under Colombo Plan.

APPENDIX XXV

Statement showing the award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & other Backward Classes in Public Schools

(A) Government of India

The Government of India reserve 17 1/2% scholarships in the ratio of 7 1/2 : 2 1/2 : 7 1/2 for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class candidates respectively in the scheme of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools instituted by them. During the year 1958-59 a total number of 3,454 applications were received for award of these scholarships which included 78 applications from Scheduled Castes, 12 from Scheduled Tribes and 81 from Other Backward Class students. Out of these, one Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student each and 15 Other Backward Class students were awarded these scholarships. The selected scholars have yet to join the schools and the payment of fees, etc. have not yet been made. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 25,075 is likely to be incurred on these 17 scholars.

(B) State Governments

The State Governments have been approached by the Ministry of Education to undertake schemes for the award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students in Public schools. The available information indicates that the scheme of award of scholarship or reservation in Public schools for backward class students have been undertaken by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Union Administrations of Tripura and Delhi. In Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur there is no scheme of award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Public schools. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad sanctioned Rs. 1,500 during the year 1955-56 for the scheme of admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Public schools. The budgeted amount was, however, not utilized as no Scheduled Caste student applied for the scholarship in spite of the publicity. In 1957-58 no amount was sanctioned. During 1958-59 the Government of Andhra Pradesh reserved one scholarship each for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class boy students out of a total of 7 scholarships sanctioned for the year and one Scheduled Caste and 2 Other Backward Class students were selected. The Government of Orissa sanctioned 4 scholarships to the students reading in Public Schools with effect from the session 1957-58. Out of the 4 scholarships, one was reserved for students belonging to Backward Classes. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, one Other Backward Class student each was awarded scholarship for study in Rajkumar College, Raipur and an expenditure of Rs. 900 and Rs. 3,300 respectively was incurred on this account. The Administration of Tripura reserved 3 scholarships, one each for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students out of a total of 4. However, only 2 applications were received and those two candidates were not found suitable by the Selection Committee for the award of these scholarships. The Administration of Delhi also reserved one scholarship for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, however, no candidate from amongst these communities was awarded scholarship during 1958-59. The Government of Kerala and Rajasthan have decided not to award these scholarships to backward Classes. Out of the 2 and 6 Scholarships instituted by the Governments of Kerala and Rajasthan respectively no reservation was made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Administration of Manipur has stated that it is not possible for them to send the students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class to Public schools. The scheme for admission of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-criminal Tribes drawn up by the ex-Madhya Bharat State continued to function. 54 students from amongst these communities were enrolled during 1957-58 under this scheme. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1957-58 was Rs. 65,000. The Government of Bihar reserves 11 % seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and 4% seats for Other Backward Class students in the Netarhat Residential School. The available information, thus indicates that during the year under review only one Scheduled Caste and 3 Other Backward Class students were awarded Public School Scholarships by the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(C) Public Schools

The available information indicates that the Public School/Colleges, *viz.*, Daly College, Indore; M.G.D Girls' Public School, Jaipur; Mayo College, Ajmer; Modern School, New Delhi; Rajkumar College, Raipur and Rajkumar College, Rajkot have schemes for the award of scholarships. During the year 1957-58, out of 7 scholarships awarded by the Public Schools, 2 each were awarded to Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class students and one to a Scheduled Tribe pupil. During the year 1958-59, Mayo College, Ajmer, instituted 2 scholarships (half freeships) and M.G.D. Girls, Public School, Jaipur and Daly College, Indore, one each In none of these provision of reservation was made for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward. Class students. The selections for these scholarships was made by the Government of India along with selection for their own scheme.

APPENDIX XXVI

Reservation of seats in Technical and Educational Institutions, lowering of admission criteria and relaxation in age limits for entry into institutions

(*A*) *Government of India*

The position with regard to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the technical and educational institutions under the control of the various Ministries of the Government of India has been indicated in the previous Reports. Further information received in this regard shows that the Ministry of Education now reserves 20 percent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Teachers Training Institute (Central Institute of Education, Delhi). The Department of Food in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have informed that the question of reservation of seats for Backward Classes in the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, was considered early in 1957-58 and it was decided to make a start by reserving two seats for Backward Classes out of a total of 20. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which is conducting one year's course in Agricultural Marketing at its centre at Nagpur, have decided that out of the five seats open to private candidates one will be reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the next session, commencing in August, 1959. No reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (i) The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar; (ii) Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun; (iii) Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centre, Dehra Dun, (iv) each of the two Technical Centres under the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection at Sangli and Hyderabad; (v) Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore; (vi) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta; (vii) Post Graduate course of India Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi; (viii) Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay. In the last named Institution preference is however, given to persons belonging to fishermen community for admission and in the four Institutions mentioned in the beginning, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made because nominees are submitted by the State Government.

The Ministry of Health have reserved 20 per cent of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Medical College Pondicherry, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. If sufficient number of students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities are not forthcoming candidates belonging to the Backward Classes are considered against the reserved seats. Arrangements are also made by the Ministry every year for the reservation of seats in certain Medical Colleges for admission of students belonging to Union Territories other than Delhi and 20 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belonging to these Union Territories. If sufficient number of students from amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities from the Union Territories concerned are not forthcoming candidates belonging to Backward Classes are considered against the reserved seats. The Ministry of Home Affairs have decided to reserve two seats in each course of Training for sub-officers (Elementary Course) run at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for private candidates from amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and to grant them certain concessions, *e.g.* a stipend of Rs. 110/- per month, exemption from payment of tuition fees, etc. The Ministry of Labour and Employment reserves 12½ per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribes in I.T.I. Korin, Bilaspur and Aundh and in Craftsman Training Institute (S.T.C.), Korin. The Ministry have decided to accord the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the above basis also in the Training Institutes run for the benefit of displaced persons from West Pakistan, recently transferred by Ministry of Rehabilitation to them. No reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the multipurpose institutes run by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation under the Ministry for the colliery workers, a considerable percentage of whom belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the Children of Mica Miners as there is ample scope for admission of any number of students.

The Northern Railway have informed that they reserve 1/6th of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes in 7 of their schools in Uttar Pradesh and 19 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent for Other Backward Class students in the remaining two primary schools in Punjab. The South-Eastern Railway have reserved 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their 1 Higher Secondary, 9 High, 4 Middle and 21 Primary Schools. The Eastern Railway have reserved 1/6th of the vacancies in their only Higher Secondary School and one Primary School located in Uttar Pradesh. In the 3 High, 3 Middle and 8 Primary Schools in Bihar 20 per cent seats have been reserved. However, in 1 High, 1 Middle and 3 Primary Schools in West Bengal, no reservation has been made. The North Eastern Railway have reserved 1/6th of the available seats for Scheduled Castes in their 2 Primary and one High

schools in Uttar Pradesh. The North East Frontier Railway reserve 20 per cent seats, in their 3 high schools in Assam; no reservation has been made in the 2 High and 2 Primary Schools in West Bengal. In Western Railway 20 per cent seats are reserved in the schools. The Southern Railway, Central Railway and the Chitranjan Locomotive Works in West Bengal do not reserve any seats in their schools. The Ministry of Transport and Communication, on the recommendation of the Raha Committee, have made a relaxation of two years in the upper age limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for entry into the Flying school at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad. 12 per cent of the scholarships (50) granted by the Government of India under the 'Free Flying Scholarships scheme' are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 6 Merchant Navy Training institutions under the Ministry of Transport and Communication reservation of less than 20 per cent has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 5 of these institutions. In the sixth institution, namely, Nautical and Engineering College, any number of eligible students can join at any time throughout the year. No reservation has been made in the primary schools at Cochin and Visakhapatnam ports. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs reserves 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for admission to degree courses in each of the Institutes at Kharagpur and Bombay. The upper age limit is also relaxable upto 3 years in favour of the candidates from amongst these communities in the Institute at Kharagpur. There is, however, no reservation of seats in Post-Graduate course and in the award of Research scholarships. 20 per cent of the seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Mining and Engineering College, Dhanbad, besides, the concession of 2 years given to the candidates belonging to these communities has now been raised to three years. A reduction of 5 per cent marks has been made in the aggregate minimum required at the Entrance Examination. No reservation has been made in the technical school conducted by the Department of Atomic Energy. If suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes apply for the course, for which highly qualified graduates are required, they are given preference.

(B) State Governments

Further information received indicates that the Government of West Bengal do not reserve any seat for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in technical and educational institutes excepting that one seat (less than 20 per cent) has been reserved in each of the two medical colleges at Calcutta and less than 20 per cent seats in the Veterinary College. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Orissa and the Administration of Manipur are not following a uniform policy of according reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh reserves two seats (less than 20 per cent) for Scheduled Caste candidates in each of the three medical colleges under them. The State Government have moved the State Medical Department to consider the possibility of increasing the percentage of reservation in the Institutions under the control of the Department. No reservation has been made for backward class candidates except that one seat is reserved in every branch of Engineering at the University of Roorkee. In the engineering schools/colleges, polytechnics and technology institutes relaxation in age limit is granted in suitable cases to the extent of one to two years by the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh, on the recommendation of principal. In junior and higher secondary schools one out of every six seats is reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. Similar practice is in vogue in the degree colleges. In training institute under the State Education Department 18 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes. No reservation is however, made in L.T. and C.T. colleges but other things being equal preference is given to Scheduled Caste students. The Government of Bombay have prescribed a combined reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in 8 out of 9 medical colleges in the State. In the remaining one medical college in Marathwada Region (Nagpur) a reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 15 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been made. In the 4 non-government Engineering Colleges and 2 out of the 5 Government Engineering Colleges there is a reservation of 7 per cent combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In one of the Engineering Colleges at Bombay there is a combined reservation of 5 per cent for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In the Marathwada Region 15 per cent of the seats each are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (including nomadic Tribes). In the Engineering College in Saurashtra Region all the eligible Harijans are admitted and a weightage of 5 per cent marks is given to Backward classes other than Harijans. So far as polytechnic institutes are concerned 7 per cent seats are reserved for backward classes in the former Bombay State and 30 per cent for backward classes in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions. In Saurashtra Region no eligible Harijan student is refused admission. In the Industrial Training Institute and Centres 12 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes respectively. A combined reservation of 10 per cent for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been made in the veterinary college. 5 per cent seats are reserved for backward classes (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in Fine Arts College and 15 per cent seats each are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Higher Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions. 20 per cent seats are reserved in High Schools in former Bombay State and 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes each in Vidarbha Region. There is no reservation in Saurashtra Region. The Government of Orissa reserve 8 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Medical College and a reservation of less than 20 per cent has been made in the Engineering Schools and Industrial Training Institutes (Technology). No reservation has been made in the only Engineering College in Orissa. In the Agricultural College 6 per cent seats are reserved each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 12

per cent for Backward Classes. In the veterinary college less than 20 per cent of seats have been reserved combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. No reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Schools and Colleges. The Administration of Manipur reserves more than 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Teachers Training Institute and Fine Arts College. In the Science and Arts College 20 per cent reservation has been kept. So far as Primary, Middle, and High Schools are concerned the reservation varies from less than 20 per cent to more than 20 per cent in these schools. The Administration of Delhi reserves 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes in Teachers Training Institute under the control of the Administration. The Administration of Pondicherry do not make any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational and technical institute under them.

(C) *Universities*

The position as regard reservation, etc. emerges as follows:—

Out of the 37 Universities, in respect of whom information is available, 6 of the Universities, namely, Gorakhpur, Gauhati, Jadavpur, Jammu & Kashmir, Kurukshetra and S.N.D.T. Women's, Bombay do not reserve any seat for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. There is a uniform reservation of seats in all the institutions and colleges controlled by the Annamalai, Mysore, Patna, Osmania, Roorkee and Visva Bharati Universities. In the Mysore, Roorkee and Visva Bharati Universities, the reservation is 20 per cent for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students combined. In Annamalai and Osmania Universities, reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is 16 per cent and 15-16 per cent respectively. In the University of Patna, 8 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 7 per cent for Scheduled Tribe students. In the remaining 25 Universities—Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Baroda, Banaras, Bihar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gujerat, Jabalpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, Saugar, Utkal, Venkateshwara and Vikram—no uniform percentage of seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In Visva Bharti University the reservation is combined for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students. In the Aligarh and Banaras Universities, however, the reservation is almost negligible as one seat is reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in only one course, *i.e.* first year B.Sc. (Engineering) class of Aligarh University and one seat each is reserved for Scheduled Castes only in mining engineering and metallurgical engineering courses of Banaras University.

So far as relaxation of Minimum marks required for admission into various technical and educational courses of the Universities is concerned, the Vishva Bharati University allows a relaxation of qualifying marks up to an extent of 5 per cent for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The University of Delhi gives a concession of 5 per cent marks to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student seeking admission to M.A. courses of the University. The Patna University admit students belonging to Backward Classes against reserved seats provided they have obtained 45 per cent marks at the last University examination or 10 per cent marks lower than those secured by the last candidates taken on the basis of merit, whichever is lower. In the college of Technology and the Engineering College, Banaras University, a weightage of 10 per cent and 15 per cent marks respectively has been allowd to Scheduled Caste students.

Information regarding relaxation of age limit for admission into institutions controlled by various Universities is available with regard to 26 Universities. In the institutions controlled by the Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Osmania, Patna, Poona, Rajputana, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, S.N D.T. Women's Bombay, Saugar and Viisva Bharati, no upper age limits for candidates seeking admission have been fixed. The Universities of Baroda, Jadavpur and Roorkee have relaxed age limits by 3 years in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

APPENDIX XXVII

Statement showing the details regarding the working of Ashram Schools and the Expenditure incurred on the Running of these schools by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Andhra Pradesh

The State Government have intimated that two ashram schools have been opened at Killaguda and Huekumpet in the Agency area of Visakhapatnam District. These schools were managed by Servants of India Society during the year 1958-59 but have been taken over by the State Government from 1-4-1959. The strength of the inmates in each of these ashrams is 50 boys belonging to Scheduled Tribes. During the year 1957-58 an expenditure of Rs. 38,425 was incurred on the running of these schools. The estimated expenditure during the period under report is Rs. 33,266. The Servants of India Society shared 25% of the expenditure on the running of these institutions and the remaining expenditure was met by the Government of India during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. During the year under report the Society has been asked to share only 10% of the cost whereas 90% of the expenditure will be met by Government of India.

Bihar

The Government of Bihar is running residential schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present there are 20 residential schools for Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas. Of these, 17 are being directly managed by the State Government and the remaining three are being managed by Adimjati Seva Mandal. The number of students varies from 35 to 65 in these schools. The standard of teaching is, however, not uniform for all the schools as there are three different standards of such schools, *viz.*, Senior Basic, Junior Basic, and High Schools of traditional pattern. In these schools the students are provided with free accommodation in attached hostels plus free food, clothing, etc. It is proposed to increase the number of such residential schools in the tribal areas, particularly in pockets where the Scheduled Tribes population is more backward and needs more attention. An expenditure of Rs. 3,08,913 was incurred during 1957-58 on the running of these schools and it is expected that an amount of Rs. 3,13,989 will be spent during 1958-59 on this account. Some of these schools are financed from grants-in-aid under the State Sector and some are financed entirely from the State funds.

So far as residential schools for Scheduled Castes are concerned a total number of 18 schools are currently running in the State. Of these, 3 were opened during the First Plan period and the remaining 15 during the Second Five Year Plan period. These schools are primarily intended for the most backward Scheduled Castes namely, Doms, Mushars and Mehtars. Each school is of the Junior Basic standard with a capacity to admit 25 students and with a provision of 2 teachers. The State Government intends to reorganise the pattern of these schools so as to provide admission to 125 students in each. The number of these schools is also to be increased in the State.

Bombay

So far the Government of Bombay have sanctioned the opening of 50 ashram schools for Scheduled Tribe children, of these, 42 ashram schools are actually functioning and the remaining 8 ashram schools are expected to have been started from the beginning of the current year. 12 of these ashram schools are to be financed entirely by the Government of India and the remaining are financed partly from the State funds and partly from grant-in-aid from Centre. In addition, opening of ashram schools for children belonging to Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes have also been sanctioned. At present 4 ashram schools for Denotified Tribes and one for Nomadic Tribes are functioning in the State. All the ashram schools in Bombay are being run by voluntary agencies. In majority of the schools agriculture forms the main crafts and spinning and weaving as subsidiary crafts. The intention is to have these schools self-sufficient in respect of food and clothes. During the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 an expenditure of Rs. 11,77,570 and Rs. 12,55,062 (estimated) was incurred respectively on the running of these schools.

Madhya Pradesh

In Maha Koshal region of the reorganised State 123 ashram schools of residential middle school type were established by the end of year 1957-58. It is proposed to increase the number of ashram Schools to 143 by the end of 2nd Plan. Every hostel attached to such middle school has a capacity of 40 inmates. Students who are not inmates are also allowed admission in the schools. The number of students in the ashram Schools during the year 1957-58 was 6,698 out of which 3,766 were tribals, 591 Scheduled Castes and the remaining belonged to other Backward Classes and other communities. The above figures include 149 tribal and 27 Scheduled Caste girls. The curriculum in the schools is based on the lines of basic education programme with special emphasis

on agriculture and crafts such as carpentry, smithy, pottery, bricks and tiles making, etc. The schools are provided with 15 acres of land to serve as demonstration farm. Out of the total number of 123 ashram Schools 41 are being run by Vanwasi Seva Mandal, Chhindwara. The Mandal is receiving 100% grant-in-aid for running 32 schools and 80% grant-in-aid for the remaining schools. The Mandal received a grant to the tune of Rs. 9,59,848/- for the running of these schools during 1957-58.

In Madhya Bharat region 4 ashram schools are run by the non-official organisation from the grant-in-aid received from the Government. Besides, Community Welfare Centres are being run on the pattern of ashram schools. There were 16 Community Centres for Scheduled Tribes with 413 boys and 228 girls, 4 for Denotified Tribes with 90 boys and 34 girls, and 6 for Backward Classes with 136 boys and 57 girls.

In Vindhya Pradesh region there were 8 Ashrams for Scheduled Castes, 4 for boys and 4 for girls of which one Ashram for boys was run by a voluntary agency. There are 11 Ashrams for Scheduled Tribes, of these, 9 are for boys and two for girls. The capacity of these Ashrams varies from 20 to 25. The pattern of education of 5 ashram schools is more or less of basic type and of the rest on the educational bias only.

In Bhopal region, by 1957-58, 2 ashram schools were running for Scheduled Tribes, one of the ashram schools which was started during 1957-58 has a capacity of 200 children. However, only 32 residential and 14 day-scholars were taking education in the Ashram. The other Ashram is being run by the Bhopal Branch of the Adimjati Sewak Sangh for which financial assistance to the extent of 80% of the expenditure is given by the Government. By 1957-58, the strength of the Ashram had risen to 93. The education imparted in these ashram schools is of basic pattern with particular emphasis on agriculture and village crafts. Another Ashram is under construction at Silwani.

Kerala

In Kerala there are 14 ashram schools for Scheduled Tribes in Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts which have been transferred from the erstwhile State of Madras and merged with Kerala. The inmates of the ashram Schools belong to Scheduled Tribes. Each school has a capacity of 30 students. No girl students are staying in these Ashrams. Provision of free supply of food, clothing, books, etc., has been made in the schools. Spinning is the only craft taught to the students. There is no provision of any extra curricular activities such as games, etc. The teachers and students reside together in the Ashrams. The teachers in these schools are Senior-Basic trained. The management of these schools is directly under the State Government. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 an expenditure of Rs. 99,649·21 and Rs. 99,253·23 (estimated) respectively was incurred on the running of these schools which was met from the grants-in-aid under State Sector.

Mysore

The available information indicates that there are only four ashram schools in Mysore State, located in Dharwar and Bijapur Districts, which formed part of erstwhile Bombay State. Spinning and weaving are the crafts which are taught in these schools.

Rajasthan

In Rajasthan there are only two ashram schools, primarily for Schduled Tribe students: The one located at Sirohi was taken over by the State Government from the Bhil Seva Mandal during May, 1958. There are 60 students and two teachers in this school, of these, 9 students belong to Other Backward Classes and the remaining 51 belong to Scheduled Tribes. There are no girl students. Carpentry and agriculture are the main crafts taught to the students. The other school located at Ajmer was started by the State Government during 1957-58. The school at Ajmer have only 18 students, all Scheduled Tribes, and one teacher. Girls and boys both are studying in the school. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto January, 1959) an expenditure of Rs. 16,782 and Rs. 13,900 respectively was incurred on the running of these Ashrams. The expenditure on one of the Ashrams is met by grant-in-aid from State Sector while the expenditure on the other is met entirely by the Government of India.

Uttar Pradesh

The scheme of opening two ashram type schools for Denotified Tribes to be managed by non-official agencies has been sanctioned by the Government of India during the current financial year.

Himachal Pradesh

The Himachal Pradesh Administration is currently running three ashram schools in the tribal areas under the management of Parvatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh. Out of the three schools, two are located in Mahasu District and the remaining one in Chamba District. The ashram school in Chamba District and one of the schools in Mahasu District were started from January, 1957 whereas the remaining one was started only from October, 1958. In two of the schools boys and girls are studying whereas the remaining one has only boy students. The strength of these schools is 70, 21 and 14. In two of the schools some Harijan students have also been admitted besides the tribal students. These schools have small farms attached to them. They are also equipped with necessary implements for the teaching of crafts like spinning, weaving and sewing. One of the ashram schools, located at Garola in Chamba District, has also facilities for the teaching of carpentry, poultry and toy making. The craft teachers employed in these schools are basic trained. The teachers have also been provided residential accommodation. During the year 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 26,679·95 was incurred on the running of two schools opened during that year and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 35,500/- during the period under report for running three schools. The entire expenditure was incurred out of State funds.

APPENDIX XXVIII

Statement showing available information on the steps taken by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to encourage teaching in mother-tongue of the tribal children

The available information indicates that education in all Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam, except Mikir Hills, is imparted in the respective mother-tongue of the tribal people. In the Autonomous Districts, Primary education is under the control of the District Councils where they are functioning. The medium of instruction for the L.P. Schools is invariably the mother-tongue of the pupils or the tribal language of the locality. This is true both with regard to Government and Government aided L.P. Schools and also schools run by private agencies without any aid from the Government or by the District Councils. In some hill districts like the Garo Hills in the plains portions where the students in the L.P. Schools are non-tribals, the medium of instruction is their mother-tongue or the language of the locality according to their convenience. In the M.E. Schools, the medium of instruction is the language of the locality or English according to the choice and convenience of the school authorities concerned. In the M.E. Schools, in the Ao and Angami areas of Naga Hills, the medium of instruction is Ao and Angami Naga languages. Similarly in the Garo Hills, the Garo language is the medium of instruction in the M.E. Schools and so also in the Lushai Hills. In any M.E. Schools in any Tribal Area, where the medium of instruction is a tribal language, English is taught as a compulsory secondary language to link up eductation in the M.E. Schools with education at the upper stages. Where, however, the medium of instruction is English this question does not arise. The grant of any assistance from Government to any non-Government school is not conditioned by the adoption of any particular language as the medium. The same policy is applicable to the Tribal Areas up to Class VI in the H.E. Schools. In the High School Classes from Class VII to X the medium of instruction is either the language of the locality or English. Here, however, any language accepted as the medium of instruction is to be recognised for the purpose by the University. If the medium of instruction is not English then in the High School classes also English has to be taught as a compulsory language for facilities in higher education. In the High School classes in the Tribal Areas, the students have also the option to answer the questions in their examinations either through the recognised tribal language or in English and there are facilities for teaching through both these languages in most of the schools according to the number of students in the higher classes. For example, a Khasi student who was taught through the Khasi language in the M.E. Standard has the option to continue his education in the High School classes through Khasi. In the interests of more intimate contacts between the students of the Plains and the Hills arrangements have accordingly been made to teach Garo, Naga and the Khasi languages in the Government High Schools in Goalpara, Jorhat and Gauhati respectively, for the present. Accordingly the State Government have left the question of learning the Assamese language by tribal students to their own liking or choice. The Khasi language is recognised up to the B.A. standard by the Gauhati University and the State Government have made that language one of the subjects in the syllabus for the competitive examination for the recruitment to the State Civil Service (Senior and Junior) and the State Police Service. For the purpose of recruitment to the principal State Services, the Khasi language has been placed on the same footing as Assamese or Bengali. If other hill languages come to be recognised up to the degree standard by the University in due course, the same treatment will be meted out to them.

The Government of Bihar have decided that elementary education should be in pupils' mother-tongue and from the 6th standard Hindi will be introduced. On the recommendation of the Bihar Tribal Advisory Council a committee has been appointed to prepare readers and primers in Santhali, Oreon, Mundari, Ho and Kharia dialects. The primers in Santhali, Ho and Mundari in Dev-Nagri script have been prepared and that in Santhali has already been prescribed for use from the 1955-56 session. Other primers are still under preparation Besides, the Santal Paharia Seva Mandal, a Non-Official organisation of Bihar, has also done some good work in the field by publishing a set of books on Santhali in Dev-Nagri script. The publications include help books for learners, dictionary, primers and a few general books.

In West Bengal, in the primary schools, which are mostly attended by or are intended for tribal children teachers from backward communities are appointed. A tribal language committee has been set up by the Government of West Bengal to advise the State Government on matters connected with the preparation of text books in tribal languages and encouragement of tribal literature. At the instance of the committee, who made a detailed survey of the tribal languages spoken in the various districts of West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute in the State has collected educational records of about 18,000 tribal and non-tribal students in primary and secondary stages in order to analyse and determine the role of language in educational progress of tribals. A list of existing text books and published literatures in different tribal languages are also being compiled by the Cultural Research Institute. These preliminary steps have been taken with a view to determine the types of books that are needed at present in different tribal languages and also to tackle the problems of script and standardisation of tribal languages for literary purposes.

In Manipur, the Administration have undertaken to introduce elementary education in its hill areas in the respective tribal languages. A separate committee has been formed to encourage writing of primers in tribal dialects. For the purpose, 7 dialects, *viz.*, Tangkhul, Mao, Kabui, Kacha, Thadou, Paite and Hmar have been selected for writing out primers and giving subsidies for printing of books written in these dialects. So far the Administration have paid Rs. 3,000/- during 1956-57 for three books and Rs. 5,100 during 1958-59 for 18 books out of a budget of Rs. 10,000/- provided during the year.

In N.E.F.A., it has been decided that the mother-tongue of the students should be used as the medium for imparting instruction in the schools upto the primary stage, after which Hindi will be used as the medium of instruction upto the Xth class. Assamese language will be introduced as a compulsory second language from class VIth and Hindi is a compulsory subject from the third schooling year. Assamese will, however, be retained as the medium of instruction for those students who are using it as such at present. 34 text-books for Grade I have been translated into Adi (Abor) Apatani, Khampti, Singhpho, Tangsa, Nocte Change, Sema, Sangtam, Yimchungyr, Khemnungan, Konyak and Phom, while books for Grades II and III are under translation. Primers on arithmetic and social studies in Khampti dialect have been prepared and primers on these subjects in Idu, Diagru, Singpho, Tangsa Noktey, Adi, Apatani, Defla and Monapa dialects are under preparation. A song book on Adi and a couple of alphabet charts have also been produced. A dictionary on Digaru has also been brought out.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also got text books prepared in local tribal dialects. The Government of Rajasthan are also taking steps to bring out primers in mother-tongue of the tribal communities inhabiting in the State.

APPENDIX XXIX

Statement showing legislative and executive measures adopted in various States and Union Territories for providing security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Legislative and executive measures and scope of Acts/Rules
1	2	3
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**	
	(i) Andhra Region . . .	In the Scheduled Areas of the Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh, the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act, 1917, dealing with the transfer of land have been replaced by Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1958. This Regulation contains further provisions particularly to check 'benami' transfers from the Scheduled Tribes and also authorises the officers to enforce the provision of the Regulation *suo motu* in order to eject the unauthorised occupiers of land. The Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948, and the Amendment Act, 1950, have been made applicable to the Scheduled Areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes; the Government have also enacted the Andhra Inam Tenants Protection Act, 1954. The last two measures are of general nature applicable to the entire State and to all classes.
	(ii) Telangana Region . .	Though there is no exclusive legislation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure security of land tenure, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, affords security of land tenure to all agricultural tenants including persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Special Laoni Rules have also protected those Scheduled Caste cultivators who had unauthorisedly occupied *poramboke* or Government lands by regularising such encroachments.
2.	**Assam**	In the Plains Districts of Assam, in order to give protection to the backward people against the aggressive and more advanced elments of the society, the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation was amended in 1947. Under this law the formation of 'Tribal Belts and Blocks' has been undertaken. The settlement of land within these Belts and Blocks is restricted to the members of Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes. Transfer of land too is similarly restricted. Government have also issued executive orders to the local officers for taking into consideration the cases of Scheduled Caste people in the matter of settlement of land. The relation between landlords and tenants in the permanently settled areas of Goalpara and Karimganj and temporarily-settled areas in the temporarily settled districts both in respect of land-rent and land tenure is governed by the Goalpara Tenancy Act, and the T. S. District Tenancies Act respectively. As regards the rights of *Adhiars* the provisions of the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, Act XII of 1948, ensure that disputes between landlords and Adhiars, are settled by the Adhi Conciliation Boards and they cannot be evicted except under the provisions of the said Act.

1	2	3
		In the Autonomous Districts of the State, administration of land under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constituion is within the purview of the respective District Councils, some of whom have already made and the rest are making laws of their own restricting ownership of land by non-tribals in their districts to one piece of landed property and that also subject to the previous approval of the District Council in order to safeguard the interest of the tribal people inhabitating these districts. Prior to the constitution of the District Councils, the State Government, with a view to protecting the interests of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, had passed orders that in the Hill Districts no land should be settled with non-tribals except with the prior approval of the State Government. The United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1953, seeks to restrict transfer of land by a tribal or non-tribal to a non-tribal in this District. The Garo Hills District (Transfer of Land) Act, 1955, seeks to restrict transfer of land by a tribal or a non-tribal in the Autonomous District of Garo Hills. Similar laws have also been passed by the Mikir Hill District Council.
3.	**Bihar**	Under the provisions of the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885, no transfer by certain aboriginal tenure-holders, raiyats or under-raiyats is valid to any extent except as provided in the Act. Under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, transfer of land from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is prohibited to non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes. Under the Santal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary provisions) Act, 1949, lands are not alienable in the district of Santhal Parganas.
4.	**Bombay**	
	(*i*) Old Bombay Area . .	The State Government have enacted the Bombay Tenancy and Agriculture Lands Act, 1948, which provides security of tenure to all tenants (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and enables a tenant to purchase land cultivated by him. This Act also prohibits transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists.
	(*ii*) Vidharbha Region and Kutch Area	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidharbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958, provides the same security of tenure to all tenants including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as is provided in old Bombay Area, as indicated above.
	(*iii*) Marathawada Area . .	The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, affords security of land tenure to all agricultural tenants including persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.
	(*iv*) Saurashtra Area	The erstwhile Government of Saurashtra had adopted the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, the Bharkhalli Abolition Act, 1951, and the Estates Acquisition Act, under which all tenants inclusive of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to acquire occupancy rights. After reorganisation the Government of Bombay are considering the question of undertaking a suitable legislation on lines of similar laws in other regions.
5.	**Jammu and Kashmir**	The State Government have by amending the old Tenancy Act granted fixity of tenure to the tenants in respect of tenancy holdings not exceeding 2-1/8 acres of wet land and 4-1/8 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and double that size in the Jammu Province. All the tenants have also acquired the rights of protected tenancy in respect of the land held by them in cultivating occupation on 9-12-55. These rights are heritable but not alienable. Procedure for summary reinstatement in order to give relief to tenants who are ejected forcibly has also been provided. This has provided protection for all tenants covered by the law, including the Scheduled Castes.

1	2	3
6.	**Kerala**	In Kerala the Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957, prevents the eviction of Agriculturist Tenants from their holdings. Members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are Agriculturist Tenants are also protected from eviction by this Act.
7.	**Madhya Pradesh**	
	(*i*) Old Madhya Pradesh Region .	Under the enactments in force since 1916, land belonging to aboriginal tribes cannot be transferred to person belonging to other tribes without the sanction of a Revenue Officer, not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The same provisions have been incorporated under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954. Government have further directed that the Deputy Commissioner should not accord sanction to the transfer of land belonging to aboriginal tribes to other castes until Government's sanction has been obtained. The Malguzari and Zamindari and analogous systems in this State had been abolished with effect from 31st March 1951 under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950. Under that scheme, the tenants holding lands from (former) private proprietors in the villages have become tenants of the State. The Malguzars and Zamindars have also become "Plot proprietors" of the land under their personal cultivation on the date of abolition of the Malguzari and Zamindari systems.
	(*ii*) Madhya Bharat Region	The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, Samvat 2007, provides security of land tenure to all classes of tenants including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1954, the Madhya Bharat Scheduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of Land) Regulation, 1954, was promulgated exclusively for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. Under Section 3(1) of the Regulation "No un-occupied land in Scheduled Area shall be allotted for agricultural purposes by the Collector to any persons other than a member of the Scheduled Tribes." By Section 4(1) "No member of a Scheduled Tribe shall, except with the previous sanction of the Collector, transfer by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease or othrwise any land to any person other than a member of Scheduled Tribe." In addition to this, the Madhya Bharat Muafi and Inam-Tenants and Sub-tenants Protection Act provides that no Inam-land tenant or sub-tenants or ordinary tenants shall be evicted from the land. The Madhya Bharat Raiyatwari Sub-lease Protection Act, 1955, provides that no sub-lessee except in certain cases can be evicted from land. All these provisions apply to all sections of people and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also derive benefit therefrom.
	(*iii*) Bhopal Region.	The tenure system is Raiyatwari under which an occupant holding land enjoys full occupancy, heritable and transferable rights. This applies to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe occupants also. The only restriction on transfers imposed by the Bhopal State Land Revenue Act, 1933, is that transfer of land to agriculturists by profession can be freely done but in other cases Collector's permission is necessary. This Act has been further extended so as to include Bataidars (crop sharers) who are mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to protect the rights of the sub-tenants of Jagirdars from ejectment a "Sub-tenant Protection Act" was enforced from the 1st May, 1952. Since then, no ejectments of sub-tenants have been made by the Jagirdars and these persons enjoy full occupancy rights. Although, the Act does not specify the concessions specially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but the fact that most of the tenants and sub-tenants are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Act obviously gives benefit to them.

1	2	3
	(*iv*) Vindhya Pradesh Region .	The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, and the Rules made thereunder, provide enough security of right on land to the sub-tenants who mostly belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sub-tenants cannot be ejected from their holdings for a period of at least seven years. Even after this period, they cannot be ejected except by the orders of the Revenue Courts, provided the land is required by the tenant-in-chief for his personal cultivation. Sub-tenants have a right to acquire at any time full tenancy rights on 10 acres of land comprised in their sub-tenancy. Sub-tenants have also been protected from paying excessive rent.
8.	**Madras**	
	(*i*) Old Madras area	The State Government have not adopted any legislative or executive measures in the State, solely for the purpose of providing security of land tenure to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Legislation enacted to provide security of tenure to the tenants will give protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who form a good percentage of the agricultural classes. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, recently enacted, lays down that no cultivating tenant should be evicted from his land except on the conditions mentioned in that Act. Provision has also been made in that Act to the effect that a tenant who was in possession of any land on 1st December 1953 and was evicted subsequently should be restored to the land, subject to certain conditions. The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, and The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Farm Labourers Protection Act, 1952, protect the cultivating tenants in the Gulalur Taluk of the Nilgiri district and Tanjore and in certain areas of South Arcot districts, respectively. The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956, also provides for the payment of fair rent by cultivating tenants.
	(*ii*) Areas transferred from Travancore-Cochin	The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Act, 1071 (Travancore Act V of 1071) provides that the Jenmi shall not have any right, claim or interest in any land except the right to receive a payment called 'Jenmi Karam' thereon and the Kudiyan, *i.e.*, a person holding the land to the payment of the 'Jenmi Karam' shall be deemed to be the owner of the land subject only to the payment of the 'Jenmi Karam'. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950, provides for stay of proceedings in execution of a decree in a suit for the recovery of possession of holding.
9.	**Mysore**	
	(*i*) Old Mysore area . .	The State Government have not undertaken any legislation or adopted any executive measures for providing security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the provisions of the Land Revenue Code and the Tenancy Act apply to these classes as well as to others. Since 80 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are landless, the Tenancy Act benefits them equally.
	(*ii*) Areas transferred from Bombay State	The Bombay Tenancy and Agriculture Lands Act, 1948, provides security of tenure to all tenants (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and enables a tenant to purchase land cultivated by him. This Act also prohibits transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists.
	(*iii*) Areas transferred from erstwhile Hyderabad State	The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, affords security of land tenure to all agricultural tenants including persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1	2	3
	(*iv*) Coorg Area . . .	No exclusive legislation has so far been undertaken to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but executive measures have been adopted to transfer land permanently to these communities in case they have been in occupation of the same for over 12 years. In case any objections are raised by the owners of such lands, the same are acquired by the State Government at its own cost and allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The State Government have recently imposed restrictions prohibiting the alienation of lands allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a period of 35 years without the prior permission of the State Government.
	(*v*) Areas transferred from Madras	The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 provides protection to the cultivating tenants in this area.
10.	**Orissa**	The Madras Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act, 1917 which provided security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes living in the whole of Koraput district, the Agency Areas of Ganjam district and Balliguda and G. Udayagiri Taluka, Khondmals district has been repealed in 1956 and replaced by the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 which provides for the control and check of the transfers made by the Scheduled Tribes to the non-Scheduled Tribes in these Scheduled Areas. The permission of the Collector is required for making any valid transfer of immovable property under this Regulation. Under Section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936, no transfer or change (whether permanent or temporary) by a tenure holder or Rayot of his right in his tenure of holding or any portion thereof is valid unless it is made with the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner and no transfer or change in contravention of the above law is recognised as valid by any court in the exercise of Civil Revenue jurisdiction. The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898 which applies to the old Sambalpur district, except Khariar and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920 which applies to Khariar, as recently amended, places restrictions on the transfer of land by Scheduled Tribes in favour of non-Scheduled Tribes. As regards Scheduled Castes no special provision has been made. The usual protection provided for non-Scheduled Castes benefit them as well.
11.	**Punjab**.	No special legislation has been adopted by the State Government in this regard but the security of land tenure, provided under Sections 6 to 10 and 15 to 18 of the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953 (as amended) and Sections 7, 7A, 8, 8A, 8B, 14—18 and 29—32 of the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 (as amended) for all tenants irrespective of any distinction, is admissible to tenants of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as well.
12.	**Rajasthan**	The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 made all persons who were tenants of land, otherwise than as a sub-tenant of khudkasht, khatedar tenants with heritable and transferable rights. This benefitted all tenants including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to prevent lands held by the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from passing into the hands of persons who are not members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Sections 42, 43 and 46A in the said Act contain special provisions. These laws apply to the whole of the State including the areas integrated after reorganisation for which purpose the Rajasthan Revenue Laws (Extension) Act, 1957 was enacted.

1	2	3
13.	**Uttar Pradesh** .	The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, applicable to the bulk of the State, safeguards, irrespective of caste or creed, to a great extent the rights of all tenure-holders, Bhumidhars and Sirdars, who form the bulk of the tenure-holders, paying land revenue direct to Government. So long as they continue to pay land revenue and observe the provision of the Act relating to the use of land and subletting, they would be immune from ejectment and would hold land from generation to generation. In order to ensure that possession and title to land, remains vested in the same persons, many mortgages have been prohibited and subletting cannot be resorted to except by disabled persons. In Kumaon Division where the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 is not appliacable with a view to providing protection to Sirdars which mostly comprise of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, ejectment was stayed by executive orders which have now been incorporated in the Kumaon Agricultural Lands (Miscellaneous Provision) Act, 1954. This Act also provided for commutation of rents of tenants in cases where the rent payable by a tenant is payable in kind or on estimate or appraisement of the standing crop or on rates varying with crops sown or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or other such ways. In pargana Jaunsar Bawar in Dehra Dun district to which the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 is not applicable and for abolition of Zamindari and introduction of land reforms wherein the Jaunsar Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 has been enacted the tillers of the soil, consisting mostly of people of the Backward Classes known as Koltas and Bajgis, were subjected to arbitrary ejectment from their holdings by the land-holders. To afford protection to them from ejectment and to place the law relating to the land tenures on a more stable footing and to regularise the framing of the records of rights in that area, record operations were started in 1950 and the Jaunsar Bawar Security of Tenures and Land Records Act, 1952, Section 3 whereof affords protection to the tenants from ejectment, was brought on the Statute Book.
14.	**West Bengal** . . .	The Scheduled Tribes specified in that Act continue to get the protection extended by Chapter VIIA of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. Under the provisions of this Chapter, an aboriginal tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat cannot lease, sublet or mortgage his holding to a non-aboriginal without the previous permission of the Collector. He cannot also transfer by private sale, gift or will to any person, be he an aboriginal or a non-aboriginal, his land or any part thereof, without the previous permission of the Collector. Some other safeguards have also been provided in this chapter for the benefit of the aboriginals. Certain provisions imposing restrictions on transfer of land by the Scheduled Tribes have also been made in the Land Reforms Act, 1955, which will soon replace the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.
	Areas transferred from Bihar .	Under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 which is in force in the areas transferred from Bihar, transfer of land from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is prohibited to non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes.

1	2	3
	UNION TERRITORIES	
1.	**Delhi**	The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 which deals with almost all tenants confers Bhoomidari rights on the cultivators who were tenants at will. The Scheduled Caste people get security of tenure like other cultivators.
2.	**Himachal Pradesh** . .	No separate legislative and executive measures have been adopted for security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An enactment known as the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953 has been enforced which will ensure security of land tenure to all agricultural classes, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in Himachal Pradesh.
3.	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	Since all the inhabitants are Scheduled Tribes no preferential security of land tenure appears necessary.
4.	**Manipur**	In Manipur, the Scheduled Tribes live in the hill areas and own their lands. The transfers of lands from Tribals to non-Tribals have been checked by extending the provisions of Chapter X of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation. Under the provisions of this Regulation, the hill areas have been declared as Tribal Blocks and the transfer of land from Scheduled Tribes to non-Scheduled Tribes is prohibited, without prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner. In addition to this land transfers from a tribal of one village to another tribal living in another village is also not allowed without the prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner. The draft Land Reforms Bills now under consideration of the Government of India also contains adequate provision in this regard. The Scheduled Castes, who live in the valley areas, also own their lands and no separate measure has been considered necessary for them. The Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants (Protection from Eviction and Amendment to Tenancy Lands) Act, 1958 which applies to all tenants in the valley areas is adequate for them. The Draft Land Reforms Bill includes provision for giving sufficient protection to all tenants including Scheduled Castes.
5.	**Tripura**	There is no specific legislation providing special security of land tenure to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But there was an order issued by the Ruler of the former State that transfer of land owned by the five specified tribes, *viz.*, Jamatia, Noatia, Reang, Halam and Puran Tripura in some reserved areas to persons other than those belonging to any of these tribes would be void. Recently adequate measures for the security of land tenure have been incorporated in the draft Tripura Estate Acquisition and Land Reforms Bill, 1957 which is now under examination of the Government of India.

APPENDIX XXX

Statement showing the acreage of land allotted to landless Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class agriculturists.

State/Union Territory	Land allotted in acres to : Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	15,429 (*a*)
2. Bihar :—				
(*i*) Through abolition of intermediaries	50,937	51,091	16,342	1,18,370
(*ii*) By Bhoodan movement	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,67,479 (*b*)
3. Bombay :—				
(*i*) Waste Lands	8,52,973	8,91,581	22,13,923	39,58,477 (*c*) +39,020 (*d*)
(*ii*) Forest lands granted on agri-silvi and pure cultivation basis (*e*)	4,547	35,998	23,551	64,096
(*iii*) Under Forest Settlement Schemes (*f*)	..	..	..	63,352
4. Kerala (*g*)	517	118	..	635
5. Madhya Pradesh (*h*) (Madhya Bharat Region).	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000
6. Madras (*i*)	55,606	N.A.	N.A.	55,606
7. Mysore (*j*)	1,32,009	N.A.	N.A.	1,32,009
8. Orissa (*k*)	30,686	72,758	N.A.	1,03,444
9. Punjab:—				
(*i*) Under land utilisation Act, 1949 (*l*)	44,460	N.A.	N.A.	44,460
(*ii*) By Bhoodan movement (*m*)	701	N.A.	N.A.	701
(*iii*) Purchased under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	..	.	2,791 (*n*)	2,791
10. Rajasthan (*o*)	7,65,140	4,783 (*p*)	..	7,69,923
11. West Bengal (*q*) :—				
(*i*) Before abolition of zamindari (*r*)	2,39,548 (*s*)	90,886 (*t*)	N.A.	3,30,434
(*ii*) After abolition of zamindari (*u*)	13,398 (*v*)	7,100 (*w*)	N.A.	20,498
12. Manipur	..	5,330 (*x*)	..	5,330
13. Tripura (*y*)	.	34,982	..	34,982
TOTAL	23,90,522	11,94,627	22,56,607	62,27,036

(*a*) This land was allotted to both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra region only during 1957-58. As regards the Telangana region, figures for each category are not separately available. During the period from 1954 to June, 1958 3 lakhs acres were assigned to about 80,000 landless persons in Andhra Region which inlcuded Harijans and Other Backward communities.

(*b*) This acreage is for the period up to December, 1958. Most of this land was allotted to Backward Classes and 50,9738 14,820 and 73,124 families of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others, respectively benefited. An acreage of 18,55,448 remained unallotted from the Bhoodan lands.

(*c*) The information is in respect of period from 1947 to March, 1955 and includes lands given on lease hold basis and one year leases.

(*d*) This land was granted in the year 1955-56 category-wise break up is not available.

(*e*) These lands were granted during the year 1955-56.

(*f*) These lands were settled in the year 1955-56, separate figures for each category are not available.

(*g*) The information was in respect of the period from 1951-52 to 1957-58 and benefited 574 families of Scheduled Castes and 101 families of Scheduled Tribes. All the land excepting 19 acres was made through reclamation schemes while 19 acres was made through abolition of intermediaries The area remaining unallotted is 90,104 acres.

(*h*) This information is for 3 districts only and the land was allotted in the year 1954.

(*i*) This information is for the period 11-6-1949 to 31-12-58 and includes lands allotted from those reserved for Harijans as well as those unreserved. It has been estimated that nearly 2,00,000 acres of land has been reserved for allotment to Harijans.

(*j*) This land has been given during the 10 years.

(*k*) This information is in respect of years 1951-52 to 1958-59. Acreage of lands assigned to other landless persons was 32,838. The information does not include certain small periods and certain districts or parts of districts.

(*l*) Upto April, 1958 an area of 1,61,176 acres was taken over out of which 1,24,499 has been leased out.

(*m*) Upto November, 1958, total acreage collected was 19488 5 acres, out of which 1,950 acres had been allotted.

(*n*) This land was given to Vimukta Jatis.

(*o*) This in formation does not pertain to the whole of the State and the period for which the information has been made available is not uniform for all the districts.

(*p*) This information is for the year 1958-59 and for eight districts only. The land was made available through abolition of intermediaries, reclamation schemes and bhoodan. The number of families who benefited was 493. Only 32 acres of land came through Bhoodan. The land which remains unallotted is 2,19,607 acres. Scheduled Castes received 15,384 acres of land in these eight districts during the year 1958-59 and the number of families who benefited was 2,968.

(*q*) This information is in respect of khas lands.

(*r*) The total area settled is 10,95,557 acres.

(*s*) The number of bene ficiaries is 2,35,240.

(*t*) The number of beneficiaries is 69,895.

(*u*) The total acreage settled is 30,217.

(*v*) The number of beneficiaries is 8,771.

(*w*) The number of beneficiaries is 5,477.

(*x*) The information is for the period 1951-52 to 1957-58.

(*y*) This information is in respect of khas land held by the Administration for years 1952-53 to 1958-59. The land is under survey and the number of families that will benefit is 9,554.

APPENDIX XXXI

Statement showing the legislative and executive measures adopted in the various States/Union Territories for providing agricultural land to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Details of the measures undertaken
1	2	3
1.	**Andhra Pradesh** . . .	In the Andhra region it was previously reported that the assignment of waste lands in estate areas to all communities has been postponed pending completion of the survey and settlement of the estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Rayotwari Act, 1948. Now a set of integrated rules has been issued for assignment which applies uniformly to both the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State. According to these rules, lands at the disposal of the Government in Ryotwari areas are assigned to only landless poor persons who directly engage themselves in cultivation including Harijans and backward communities. They are eligible for one acre of wet land or 5 acres of dry land per family. In the Telangana Region the assignment is not made by Gram Panchayats, but by subordinate Revenue Officers of the Government. Members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes too take their chance along with other landless persons in respect of the assignment of land. Before re-organisation the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 had provided for ceilings of agricultural holdings in the Telangana area and its implementation was taken up in some districts but no surplus lands were, however, taken over. Now the Andhra Pradesh Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 has been introduced for fixation of ceilings in the whole of the state.
2.	**Assam**	The zamindari estates have been abolished and big tenures have been acquired under the Estate Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951 in most parts of the State The ceiling on land has been fixed but the implementation of the Ceilings Act is in its initial stages. In the Plains Districts of Assam, the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as amended in 1947, provides for the formation of 'Tribal Belts and Blocks'. These Tribal Belts and Blocks now constitute about 24% of the total areas of these districts and settlement of waste lands in these Blocks and Belts is ordinarily confined to the cultivators belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (both Plains and Hill tribes), Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes categories as notified under Section 162 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. In the rest of the Plains Districts waste land is allowed to be settled with landless cultivators from all communities but preference is given to cooperative farming societies of such cultivators.
3.	**Bihar**	Instructions have been issued to the District Officers to settle the available waste and vacant lands in the estates vested in the Government through the abolition of intermediaries. With Schedueld Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backawrd Classes (The Other Backward Classes entitled to receive the lands have been listed in a separate list known as list I) at the rate of 5 acres per family. The allotment is done by the District Welfare Officer in each district. To enable person of the above

1	2	3
		mentioned class to reclaim the waste land settled with them, the District Officers have been directed to advance land improvement loans to them. The statutory rules framed under the Land Improvement Act have been amended to enable land improvement loans being advanced for reclamation to members of the Backward Classes on joint basis upto Rs. 400 per acre in leteritic regions and Rs. 200 per acre elsewhere. No *salami* is charged from the members of backward classes for settlement of lands which require reclamation. The Land Reclamation by Manual Labour Scheme provides for loans up to Rs.400 per acre being given to those tenants who reclaim land by manual labour. Subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre is also given in leteritic regions. Another important scheme for reclaiming of lands in the heavily eroded area through the Central Tractor Organisation, Damodar Valley Corporation and other private agencies is also in execution. The entire cost of reclamation of these lands is being limited to Rs. 400 per acre which is subsidised *in toto* by the Government. The Revenue Department does not provide any facilities besides the above. The schemes for financial assistance to the Backward Classes are being executed in the Backward Classes Sector. The Scheduled Castes are granted subsidies upto a maximum of Rs. 500 per family for a pair of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc. which is given in kind as far as possible. The Scheduled Tribe families settling on land are also given the same facilities. The Other Backward Class families who receive *khas mahals* lands vested lands or bhoodan lands to the extent of not more than 5 acres per family are given grants to the extent of Rs. 270 per family for bullocks, manure, seeds and agricultural implements. A statutory committee known as Bihar Bhoodan Yajna Committee has been established under Section 3 of the Bihar Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954 to administer all Bhoodan lands which vested in the Committee. Most of the persons with whom such lands have been settled belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Two schemes have also been sanctioned for the resettlment of landless agricultural workers on bhoodan lands in Bihar. The first scheme relates to the establishment of 10 pilot projects for 250 families of such agricultural workers and the second one is for settling 10,000 such families. The cost of the first scheme is shared by the State Government and the Government of India, while the cost of the second scheme is to be borne entirely by the Government of India. A proposal for fixation of the ceiling of land holdings is under consideration of the Government.
4.	**Bombay**	Abolition of intermediaries has taken place in all the areas of Bombay State. Orders have been issued for giving preference to members of Backward Classes in respect of grant of waste land for cultivation and directions have been given that in all districts, including the Scheduled Areas, a systematic attempt should be made to give out for cultivation to backward classes and other lessees all waste land including those leased under 'Grow More Food' Campaign and forest lands which can more suitably and advantageously be used for cultivation. In the Scheduled Areas no land can be given out for cultivation to a non-Backward Class person without previous sanction of the Government and in these areas lands are granted to Backward Classes free of charge. No measures for fixation of a ceiling on land holdings in any of the areas of the re-organised Bombay State have been taken so far.

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5.	**Jammu and Kashmir**	With a view to allot available estate and evacuee lands to the landless persons for cultivation a Government order was issued on 5-6-58. The provisions of this Order have, for the present, been made applicable to the whole of Jammu Province and such lands of the District Leh which are likely to be irrigated by the works undertaken by the development schemes. For making allotment preference will be given to landless agricultural labourers and petty land-holders. There is no preference for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The allottees, however, have to enter into an agreement that they will, as and when required, cultivate the lands allotted on cooperative basis and will have no objection to a subsequent consolidation of such holdings. By the enactment of the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act S-2007 a ceiling was placed on proprietary holdings. The surplus land has been transferred to the tillers holding it to the extent of their actual cultivating occupancy and where it was not held in this manner it has vested in the State. The tillers were made the full owners of land thus transferred to them. As a result of this about 9,000 land owners were expropriated from the surplus land amounting to 4·5 lakh acres out of which 2·3 lakh acres were transferred to the tillers into ownership right. The rest of the surplus lands are yet to be redistributed.
6.	**Kerala**	The former Travancore Government had taken steps to provide land to landless persons. Land assignment rules provide that waste land may be given to Scheduled Castes on concessional terms. At present a scheme of colonisation has been launched for acquiring lands at Government cost and settling Harijans where no Government land is available. The Department dealing with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also authorised to distribute available Government lands to these people: A recent order also prevents eviction of Scheduled Caste persons encroaching on *poramboke* lands. The orders regarding allotment provide that 25 per cent of Government land available for allotment in each village will be reserved for allotment to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. Each family will be eligible for 1 acre of wet land or 3 acres of dry land in the plains or 2 acres of wet land or 5 acres of dry land in the hilly tracts. The Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also eligible for these allotments. The allotment are made by the Revenue authorities in consultation with Taluka Advisory Committee constituted for this purpose. These Committees consist of members representing the various political parties of the State and also of Revenue Officials. In respect of reclamation the parties concerned are liable to pay cost but concessional rates have been allowed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The grants of land are made to individuals as well as cooperative societies. Other facilities like seeds, manure, etc. for the persons who have been newly allotted lands, are provided by Agricultural Cooperative Societies and N.E.S. Blocks, etc. As regards the land collected under the Bhoodan Movement, rules have now been framed for the distribution of these lands and these lands will be distributed through the Committees constituted for this purpose. The Agrarian Reforms Bill which is still pending in the State Legislature provides for a ceiling of land and the redistribution of excess lands.

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7.	Madhya Pradesh .	The abolition of intermediaries has taken place in all the areas of Madhya Pradesh. Bhoodan lands and lands which have vested in the State through the abolition of intermediaries are being allotted by the Revenue Officials. Preference is always given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Fifteen acres of land is given to landless persons and part of reclamation cost is borne by the Government. The former Madhya Bharat Government had also taken some steps in this direction and demarcated blocks of 2 lakh acres of land for distribution to Harijans in the districts of Morena, Shivpuri and Guna. All this land has since been made available to the Scheduled Caste people in these districts. No provision for a ceiling on land holdings has been made so far. In 1958 the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill was drafted which provided for uniform tenancy rights in all the areas integrated in the State after reorganisation but it had no provision for a ceiling. The Code Bill has been returned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Planning Commission for certain suitable changes.
8.	Madras	No such legislative measures have been taken as a result of which surplus lands could be made available. Lands at the disposal of the Government are assigned by the Revenue Department under executive orders. Under the rules for the disposal of land for agricultural purposes, assessed lands (valuable and non-valuable), unassessed lands and lands reserved for Scheduled Castes are assigned free of cost to landless and poor persons, subject to the conditions, that the land will be brought under cultivation within 3 years; it will be cultivated by the allottee himself; it shall not be alienated within a period of 10 years and after that period too only to another Harijan (if the land is reserved for Harijans) and there shall be no default in the payment of land revenue. Normally the lands uncultivated for 5 fasals are exempted from revenue for the first 3 years after assignment. Tehsildars and Deputy Tehsildars have been empowered to assign non-valuable lands while the District Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers are competent to assign valuable lands. In the case of *poramboke* lands the local Panchayats are also consulted. Revenue Divisional Officer can, if he thinks necessary in the interest of Scheduled Castes, set apart a special area for assignment to Scheduled Castes. Large extent of Government lands have been reserved under this provision in every district. As regards the other lands which are not reserved for Scheduled Castes, all the landless persons including Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes have to take their chance. The cost of reclamation is given as loans. The area allotted is 2 1/2 acres wet or 5 acres of dry land including the land already owned by the persons concerned. But in case of Scheduled Tribes the maximum extent to be assigned is fixed at 10 acres of dry land and 5 acres of wet land in hilly tracts, if sufficient land is available. Lands are assigned to individuals as well as to cooperative farming societies and the members of the societies are given financial assistance as grants in kind or in cash for seeds and manures in the first year. In order to introduce co-operative farming among Harijans a Special Deputy Collector has been appointed under the Director of Harijan Welfare to survey each district and submit proposals for the formation of co-operative farming societies. Under this scheme farming societies have already been established. A similar scheme is also being formulated for the benefit of the Denotified Tribes. One Bhoodan Farming Society has been formed in Coimbatore district and 62 poor landless persons have benefited from the Bhoodan lands. No decision regarding the fixation of ceiling on land-holdings has been taken so far.

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9.	Mysore	A policy has now been adopted of only leasing out Government waste land in the first instance. The prior policy of reserving lands for Harijans and also settling it with them permanently has been given up. Among individuals priority is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but individuals under the preference list come after educational institutions, inferior village servants having insufficient *Inams* and co-operative farming societies. The extent of land granted to each is usually 1 acre of garden land or land under major irrigation project, 2 acres of irrigated wet land or 5 acres of dry land. The land so granted is leased for a period of 5 years, in the first instance, under the condition that it will be personally cultivated by the allottee within 2 years of allotment and cannot be alienated within a period of 10 years. At the end of the lease period the beneficiaries are entitled to registration as occupants of the land at an upset payment. There is no ceiling on holdings, except in the area transferred from Hyderabad where also no implementation has taken place. A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature.
10.	Orissa	Available lands are being allotted to the landless. First preference is given to landless Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the order mentioned. Landless persons from other than backward classes come last. A person is considered landless if he has either no land or land below half an acre per member of his family. Land is settled only after it has been reclaimed, if requiring reclamation and until then no rent is charged. If the land is already cultivable it is settled straight away on full assessment and the rent realised from the date of settlement. The allotment is done by the Revenue Officers. No *Salami* is charged for such settlement. During 1957-58 sixty Amins and Chainmen were working in ten districts for settling waste lands in favour of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes under the District Magistrates. In Ganjam District the Agency tracts are unsettled and the Scheduled Tribes there can occupy the waste lands wherever available. In order to facilitate redistribution of Bhoodan lands the Orissa Bhoodan Act has been enacted. There is no provision for a ceiling on land holdings. A Land Reforms Bill has been drafted.
11.	Punjab	The various types of lands which have been or will be made available for redistribution are : (i) Lands made available through the East Punjab Utilisation of Lands Act, 1949 and Pepsu Utilisation of Lands Act. (ii) The Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act and Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act. (iii) Punjab Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1955 and (iv) The Pepsu Nazul-Land (Transfer) Rules, 1956. Lands made available through measures (i), (ii) and (iv) are allotted by the Collectors and under (iii) are allotted by the Punjab Bhoodan Yajna Board. Gram Panchayats are not consulted. The cultivable waste lands left uncultivated for 6 harvests are taken over by the Collectors under the East Punjab Utilisation of Land Act and its Pepsu counterpart and are leased out to Harijans for a period of 7 to 20 years. The Government Nazul lands are allotted to Scheduled Castes on co-operative basis and the allotment is made at the rate of 3 acres irrigated or 6 acres un-irrigated or 9 acres *banjar* to each landless family on concessional price which has been fixed at Rs. 200 per acre or 90 times the land revenue. Lands made available under measures (i) and (iv) are allotted only to members of Scheduled Castes but no discrimination is made for areas made available through (ii) and (iii). The Government of Punjab have decided

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		to extend the operation of the Pepsu Nazul Land (Transfer) Rules, 1956 to the areas of former Punjab State also and steps are being taken to implement this decision. Waste lands which are allotted under these laws are reclaimed by the allottees at their own cost. No unit of lands made available through measure (i) has been fixed. Under the Bhoodan Act also no unit of land has been fixed but the Government proposes to make some provision to this effect in the Regulation. In case of Nazul lands only a unit has been fixed. No special facilities are provided to allottees, except in the case of lands given under measure (ii) where they are granted a subsidy of Rs. 100 and a loan of Rs. 500 if the land allotted is situated at a distance of more than 3 miles from the allottee's original home. All allottees are eligible for taccavi and other ordinary facilities. Lands are allotted to individuals under legislations (i), (ii) and (iii) and to co-operative societies under (iv). For Bhoodan lands an Act has been enacted and a Board is set up to collect and regulate the distribution of these lands. While distributing Bhoodan lands at least one-third is given to landless Scheduled Castes. As regards the fixation of ceilings, the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act empowers the Government to fix the permissible area for self-cultivation at 30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres and take over surplus areas for resettlement of tenants ejected or to be ejected. Under Pepsu law, a ceiling has been imposed on individual holdings at 30 standard acres or 80 ordinary acres. The surplus area with each land-owner or tenant under the Pepsu Act is allowed to the tenants ejected or to be ejected and to landless persons. Necessary steps are being taken to assess the surplus areas.
12.	**Rajasthan**	Hitherto allotment of land to landless was being done by the Government of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1957. The Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class persons were given preference under these rules and according to Section 6 (4), 25 per cent of the land was reserved for them. About 15 bighas was given to each allottee and individuals as well as co-operative societies were being granted lands. The Rajasthan Colonisation (Gang Canal Lands Permanent Allotment) Rules, 1956 also provided for reservation of land for Harijans and land to the extent of 12½ bighas was given to each allottee. These allotments were being done by the Revenue Officials in consultation with the Advisory Committee consisting of Tehsildars, Members of Legislative Assembly, Tehsil Sarpanches and social workers. But the Government of Rajasthan have, recently, issued orders that unoccupied cultivable land should not be allotted to individuals. These lands will now be allotted only to co-operative societies of landless persons and with this purpose in view the Government have framed the Rajasthan (Allotment of Land to Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1959. These rules fix scales on the basis of which areas will be allotted to these co-operative societies for cultivation and the allotment will be made by the Tehsildar in consultation with the Advisory Committees, subject to certain conditions as laid down in the rules. But very recently an executive order subsequently issued by the Government of Rajasthan provides that any agricultural land which has remained unallotted for want of formation of an agricultural co-operative society or which could not be allotted to such a society, may now be allotted to only landless cultivators purely on a temporary basis for one year, in consultation with the Allotment Committee.

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		These allotments will be subject to the priorities and quantities prescribed in the allotment rules in force. It was further decided that small patches of land not exceeding 3 acres (Barani) should be allotted to the neighbouring cultivators, giving preference to the cultivators who own the smallest holdings. Among the individuals the land should go to landless persons among whom first preference should be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and next preference to other agricultural labourers. The class to get the next preference is of those cultivators who have less than 6 acres (Barani) land. A bill for fixation of ceiling on holdings has been introduced.
13.	**Uttar Pradesh** . . .	The lands made available through abolition of Zamindari, Colonisation Schemes and Bhoodan Yajna are being distributed to landless people most of whom belong to Scheduled Castes. The first measure resulted in the vesting of about 19,000 square miles of private forest and waste lands in the State, of which 3,800 square miles have been retained by the Forest Department and the rest now vest in Gaon Samajs who make it available to landless persons for cultivation. The Land Management Committee of Gaon Samaj have the power to allot these lands after leaving 10 per cent for planned use. In such letting out of lands high priority is given to landless agricultural labourers. Besides these lands Government have also been able to make allotment of land in certain deserving cases out of vacant land vested in them as a result of abolition of Zamindari and not made over to the Gaon Samajs. These grants are made under Government Grants Act, 1895 which gives permanent tenancy rights to allottees. Lands under colonisation schemes, are allotted in order of priority to ex-service men, political sufferers, landless persons, agricultural graduates and displaced persons. This is done by District Magistrates. Since most of landless agricultural labourers are Scheduled Castes they get due benefit. The land vested in the State on the abolition of Zamindari are not being reclaimed under any organised schemes, and if this land is made available to landless it has to be reclaimed by them. In the case of colonisation schemes the cost of reclamation is borne by the Government of India and the State Government jointly. In the allotment of Gaon Samaj lands the limit is 5 to 7½ bighas for one landless person and in colonisation area, the size is 5 acres per family. Preference in allotment is given to individuals. The land made available through Bhoodan are redistributed by the Bhoodan Yajna Committee under the Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Act, 1952. The size of the holdings is decided by this Committee and Scheduled Castes take their chance with other landless persons, though it has been reported that a major portion of the land distributed has been allotted to the Scheduled Castes.
14.	**West Bengal** . . .	Under the provisions of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953, the estates and rights of the intermediaries vested in the State. But it is not possible to make any dependable estimate about the total quantity of different categories of lands that would come into the hands of Government as a result of the operation of this law which also fixes a limit to the agricultural holdings of the intermediary ryots and under ryots for which the preparation of the record of rights has been undertaken and is now in progress. The surplus land is estimated at 4 lakh acres. The surplus lands of the intermediaries taken possession of by the Government and which are fit for cultivation are being settled temporarily on a year to year basis in accordance with Section 49 of the West Bengal Lands Reforms Act, 1955. These lands are made available for personal cultivation by landless persons or those who own less than 2 acres of land. But

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		preference is given to co-operative societies. The Additional Collectors of the Estate Acquisition Department of the Districts have been authorised to make such settlements and Scheduled Castes take their chance with others. No special facilities are given to the new allottees by way of loans, etc. and they may avail of the normal facilities extended by the Agriculture Department. The co-operative farming societies are given certain additional facilities under Section 48 of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act. These facilities include reduction in Government revenue and financial assistance as well as free supply of seeds, manures and technical advice for cultivation and marketing. The Government does not bear the cost of reclamation if such lands have to be reclaimed, but remission in revenue for one year is given. No legislation regarding the lands received in Bhoodan has been made. In the areas transferred from Bihar, the Bihar Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954, is in force.
		UNION TERRITORIES
1.	**Delhi**	This Union Territory consists of large urban areas and there is no sizeable agricultural waste land or culturable areas available for allotment. The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 had conferred *bhoomidari* or *assami* rights on the agriculturists who were cultivating any lands in the year 1953-54. As regards the culturable waste lands that have now vested under this Act in the Gaon Sabhas, they may be leased out by the Gaon Sabhas which are to be constituted in the near future. The military authorities also have been advised from time to time to give preference to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes while leasing out military lands.
2.	**Himachal Pradesh**	The Nautor Rules provide that preference in respect of grant of waste land is to be given to the persons who have no land or less than 10 bighas of land. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not possessing any or enough land thus have opportunity under these rules to secure Nautor lands.
3.	**Manipur**	No special provision is considered necessary to give land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since they own adequate areas of land. Also no legislation regarding intermediaries is necessary. No ceiling on land holdings has been fixed so far. A land Reform Bill for Manipur which includes fixation of ceilings on holdings of land is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. But there is little prospect of lands being released for settlement with new persons under this provision. All settlement of lands are made by the Deputy Commissioner and it is settled individually. No land has been donated under Bhoodan so far in Manipur.
4.	**Tripura**	Lands held *khas* by the Administration are being distributed to Scheduled Tribes and others. The Tripura Estate Acquisition and Land Reforms Bill proposed by the Administration is under consideration of the Government of India. No other legislative measure for allotment or redistribution of land to these persons has been undertaken by the Administration. The allotment of land to the Scheduled Tribes and others is made by the Revenue Officials in consultation with the local people. In areas falling in a Community Development Block, the Village Development Committees are consulted. There are no Panchayats. The Scheduled Tribes who have been practising shifting cultivation are given preference in the allotment of

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		khas lands. There is no specific provision for allotment of land to Scheduled Castes. But their cases are given preference as compared to others. Generally two to four acres are allotted to each family. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 500 per family is given only in the case of shifting cultivators. To facilitate the redistribution of land received in Bhoodan, a Committee of Officials and non-Officials, with the District Magistrate as Chairman, has been constituted.

APPENDIX XXXII

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved in respect of Agriculture Schemes during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated) under the State Sector

S. No.	Name of the State/Category	Expenditure incurred during 1956-57	Expenditure incurred during 1957-58	Expenditure incurred during 1958-59 (Estimated)	Physical targets Achieved during 1956-57	Physical targets Achieved during 1957-58	Physical targets Achieved during 1958-59 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	*Andhra Pradesh* :						
	Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scheduled Tribes	68,290	2,61,619	3,55,200	Two demonstration farms, 70 families rehabilitated on reclaimed land. 130 families benefited by way of distribution of seeds, etc., 60 hillmen trained as demonstration mistries and 60 pairs of bullocks distributed.	3 Pilot farms, two demonstration farms continued. 51 families rehabilitated under soil conservation scheme, 240 families rehabilitated on reclaimed land. 80 families benefited by way of distribution of seeds, etc., 60 hillmen trained as demonstration mistries and 111 pairs of bullocks distributed.	One demonstrationn farm continued. 75 families were to be rehabilitated on reclaimed land and 59 pairs of bullocks distributed.
	Denotified Tribes	21,092	59,300	91,850	2 pumps installed and 5 wells repaired, 17 bullocks supplied and 17 families benefited by way of distribution of seeds, etc.	314 families benefited by way of distribution of seeds, 135 plough bullocks supplied.	220 families benefited by way of distribution of seeds, etc. and 160 plough bullocks supplied.
	Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	*Assam* :						
	Scheduled Castes	4,700	1,000	300	2 stipends for fisheries.	1 stipend for fisheries	3 stipends for fisheries.
	Scheduled Tribes	12,17,000	13,93,000	18,09,000	7 pilot centres, 20 acres of reclaimed land, 200 acres of land brought under cultivation and 47 stipends for training in agriculture.	5 pilot centres, 400 acres of land reclaimed, 700 acres of land brought under cultivation, 300 acres for cash crop, 14 employees employed and 32 stipends.	35 pilot centres, 2200 acres of land were to be reclaimed. 3 demonstration farms, 35 subsidised farms, 2680 acres of land were to be brought under cultivation, 325 acres of cash crop, 24 employees employed and 24 stipends for agricultural training.
	Denotified Tribes					No Denotified Tribes.	
	Other Backward Classes					No Schemes	

3. *Bombay*:						
Scheduled Castes	1,66,022	76,148	65,682	190 families rehabilitated in Agriculture.	48 families rehabilitated in Agriculture.	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes	1,65,165	2,27,950	3,10,428	427 acres of land reclaimed. 561 mds. seeds distributed by way of which 30 families benefited. 17 wells constructed and 75 families rehabilitated.	1226 acres of land reclaimed. 451 mds. seeds distributed by way of which 39 families benefited. 74 wells constructed and 30 families rehabilitated.	N.A.
Denotified Tribes	45,196	67,792	46,954	109 acres of land reclaimed. 66 mds. seeds distributed and 12 families benefited. 35 families rehabilitated on Agriculture.	210 acres of land reclaimed. 111 mds. of seeds distributed and 12 families benefited. 27 families rehabilitated on Agriculture.	N.A.
Other Backward Classes	1,02,186	1,25,133	1,45,936	522 acres of land reclaimed. 1524 mds. seeds distributed and 43 families rehabilitated on Agriculture.	1051 acres of land reclaimed. 2235 mds. seeds distributed. 65 families rehabilitated on Agriculture.	493 acres of land reclaimed. 12 families to be rehabilitated on Agriculture.
4. *Bihar*.						
Scheduled Castes	2,78,615	3,43,160	3,39,248	68 grain golas opened.	68 grain golas opened in 1956-57 maintained and 58 new grain golas opened.	126 grain golas maintained and 23 new grain golas opened.
Scheduled Tribes	16,788	4,01,871	4,79,452	One grain gola opened and 5 maintained.	99 grain golas opened and 1 maintained opened during 1956-57.	60 new grain golas opened and 100 grain golas maintained.
Denotified Tribes	116	122	35,500	Rent of land cultivated by the inmates of Chouterwa Dom Settlement sanctioned.	Agricultural rent in respect of land cultivated by the inmates of Chouterwa Dom Settlement sanctioned.	N.A.
Other Backward Classes	51,238	1,28,195	1,58,449	96 persons given grants for plough, seeds and bullocks. 5 grain golas opened.	About 452 persons given aid for ploughs, seeds and bullocks. 5 grain golas opened and 5 grain golas maintained.	About 462 persons granted aid for ploughs, seeds and bullocks. 5 grain golas opened and 10 maintained.
5. *Jammu and Kashmir*:						
Scheduled Castes	..	2,000	Separate figures not available.	..	N.A.	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes				No Scheduled Tribes		
Denotified Tribes				No Denotified Tribes		
Other Backward Classes	..	1,000	Do.	..	N.A.	N.A.
6. *Kerala*:						
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..		..	..
Scheduled Tribes	25,000	67,000	Do.	8 families settled.	N.A.	Aid for purchase of implements to be given to 173 families.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..		
	Other Backward Classes	3,282	1,400	Separate figures not available.	..	6 families were benefited by distributing seeds, etc.	10 families to be benefited.
7.	*Madhya Pradesh*:						
	Scheduled Castes	..	27,250	Do.	..	88 families settled on reclaimed land. Seeds, ools, agricultural implements given to 2 families.	N.A.
	Scheduled Tribes	73,000	3,63,700	Do.	64 families settled on land.	30 families settled on land. 19 bulls given to S. T. families and 56 Demonstration farms started. 1 Aloe Cultivation Centre started.	N.A.
	Denotified Tribes	..	..	2,500	..	..	100 acres of land to be tractorised.
	Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	*Madras*:						
	Scheduled Castes	5,78,050	8,12,140	Separate figures not available.	Seeds, tools, agricultural implements, bullocks, etc. supplied to 1625 persons.	Agricultural implements, seeds etc. supplied to 1754 families. 242 Irrigation wells provided.	Agricultural implements, seeds, bullocks etc. to be supplied to 1754 families. 280 Irrigation wells to be provided.
	Scheduled Tribes	..	89,006	Do.	..	N.A.	18 families to benefit by land. Colonisation and supply of Agricultural implements to 248 families.
	Denotified Tribes	4,00,129	2,89,275	Do.	Tools, seeds, bullocks, etc. distributed to 1515 families. 1 Irrigation well constructed.	1015 pairs of bullocks given to 1015 families.	1052 families to receive tools, seeds, bullocks, Agricultural implements, etc.
	Other Backward Classes	8,799	..	Do.	15 carts and 2 bulls distributed. 1 cattle shed constructed.	..	..
9.	*Mysore*:						
	Scheduled Castes	5,28,538	1,63,495	2,85,000	3954 families benefited by giving aid. Aid given to 20 co-operative societies. 30 pairs of bullocks distributed.	446 acres land reclaimed. 982 families benefited by way of distributing seeds, etc. 607 pairs of bullocks purchased and distributed.	100 acres of land to be reclaimed. 700 families to be benefited by distributing seeds, etc. 100 families to be given aid for poultry development, etc. 700 pairs of bullocks, etc.

Scheduled Tribes . .	66,352	*1,46,864	80,000	2 persons rehabilitated on reclaimed land. 23 pairs of bullocks, 3 cart loads, 16 oz. filling axes, 25 oz. pick excess and 8 oz. Namtic distributed amongst 38 persons.	642 persons benefited by way of distributing bullocks, seeds, etc.	200 pairs of bullocks to distributed and 200 families benefited.
Denotified Tribes . .	Nil.	65,094	1,00,000	..	213 pairs of bullocks distributed. 513 families benefited. Sheep, milch cows, etc. to 45 persons supplied.	300 bullocks to be distributed. 100 families to be supplied seeds, etc.
Other Backward Classes .	14,413	10,000	24,000	9 cart load of seeds, etc. purchased. 100 pairs of bullocks and 50 bags of manure purchaed and distributed.	211 pairs of bullocks distributed.	Aid for milch cows and dairy farming given to 400 persons. 195 pairs of bullocks distributed. Seeds distributed amongst 190 persons.
10. *Orissa*						
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes . .	3,67,400	3,80,326	7,39,000	10 grain-golas.	Countour bunding of 717 acres. 5 irrigation projects and 15 grain golas.	50 grain golas.
Denotified Tribes . .	17,160	3,800	24,000	100 families benifited by way of distributing seeds, etc.	100 families were to be benefited by way of distributing seeds. Actual number of families is not available.	160 families were to be benefited.
Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. *Punjab*:						
Scheduled Castes (including Other Backward Classes.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes . .	28,560	42,000	Separate figures not available.	2·7 mds. of fertilizers and 520 plants distributed.	..	200 mds. of seeds, 200 mds. of fertilizers, 2300 fruit plants, 2300 plants to be sprayed.
Denotified Tribes . .	15,000	12,750	Do.	Seeds, tools, Agricultural implements, bullocks, etc. distributed amongst 374 people.	Seeds, tools, Agricultural implements, bullocks, etc. distributed to 460 persons.	460 persons to benefit by the distribution of seeds, tools, Agricultural implements etc.
1 *Rajasthan*:						
Scheduled Castes . .	..	2,500	..	..	Aid given for 10 wells.	..
Scheduled Tribes . .	2,13,100	2,48,397	6,34,600	Subsidy given for 993 wells. 50 pairs of bullocks distributed.	160 families benefited by distributing seeds, etc. subsidy was given for 614 wells, 10 tanks and dams. Subsidy given for 63 wells, in Ajmer.	Subsidy to be given for 1000 wells and 10 tanks.

*This also includes expenditure under Housing Schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Denotified Tribes	2,476	3,000	2,250	12 pairs of bullocks purchased.	12 pairs of bullocks purchased.	..
	Other Backward Classes	2,22,700	2,73,529	3,18,700	1103 wells constructed and maintained.	40 pairs of bullocks distributed. 789 wells constructed and maintained.	1000 wells and 10 dams to be constructed.
13.	*Uttar Pradesh* :						
	Scheduled Castes	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Subsidy paid to 300 families for the purchase of seeds, tools, Agricultural implements, etc.	N.A.	Subsidy to be given to 300 families for the purchase of Agricultural implements, seeds tools, etc.
	Scheduled Tribes				.... No Scheduled	Tribes........	
	Denotified Tribes	50,000	50,000	50,000	100 persons aided for the development of Agriculture.	N.A.	100 families to be aided for the development of Agriculture.
	Other Backward Classes	50,000	50,000	50,000	100 persons aided for the development of Agriculture.	N.A.	100 families to be aided for the development of Agriculture.
14.	*West Bengal* :						
	Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scheduled Tribes	1,35,421	2,53,130	2,10,628	620 mds. seeds distributed. 156 plots demonstrated. 786 families benefited. One irrigation scheme taken up and one old scheme continued. 5 small irrigation schemes completed and 2 new schemes taken up. 7 pumping plants distributed. 5 tanks improved and 5 grain golas established.	1400 mds. seeds distributed. 710 plots demonstrated. 1580 families benefited. One old irrigation scheme continued and one new scheme taken up during 56-57 also continued. 13 small irrigation schemes completed and 6 schemes taken up and completion of 2 unfinished schemes and 2901 acres of land benefited. 6 pumping plants distributed. 5 tanks improved. 10 new grain golas opened and 36 grain golas maintained.	3535 mds. seeds distributed. 1110 plots demonstrated. 1557 families benefited. Completion of 2 old irrigation schemes. 6 old small irrigation schemes completed and 10 new schemes completed and 742 acres of land benefited (information incomplete) 5 new grain golas registered and 46 old grain golas maintained.
	Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	*Delhi* :						
	Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..

Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. *Himachal Pradesh* :						
Scheduled Castes	1,900	11,292	24,700	4506 plants distributed.	262 implements supplied. 10,600 Fruit plants distributed.	144 implements. Purchase of agricultural lands, building sites, etc. for 42 persons. 5276 Fruit plants.
Scheduled Tribes	6,733	52,262	70,100	300 plants distributed. 900 propagation fruit plants distributed.	One chilgoza nursery raised. Timber shed constructed for watcher. 23 Nursery beds, & 31 seers of seeds sown. 3619 plants distributed. One progency orchard-*cum*-vegetable centre started and site for other selected.	One chilgoza nursery continued, 1100 plants distributed. 100 propagation fruit plants distributed. 1 centre of progency orchard-*cum*-vegetable continued.
Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	..	—	..	..	..	..
17. *Manipur* :						
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..		..
Scheduled Tribes	1,03,763	1,16,698	Separate figures not available.	7900 acres of land reclaimed, 80 miles of irrigation channel. One agriculture farm opened.	80 miles of irrigation channels which will bring 7000 acres of land under reclamation completed.	
Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. *Pondicherry* :						
Scheduled Castes	..	4,898	4,943	..	200 families benefited by distributing, seeds, etc.	100 families distributed seeds, etc.
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. *Tripura* :						
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes	9,74,100	13,92,800	12,09,000	2611 families practising shifting cultivation given aid, 2 tractors, 20 productive irrigation, pumping sets.	2700 families practising shifting cultivation, given aid 8 colonies started, 2 Tractors and 20 irrigation pumping sets.	3760 families practising shifting cultivation given aid. 3 colonies set up. Maintenance of 4 tractors and staff appointed.
Denotified Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the Financial and Physical Targets achieved by the State Government/Union Territory Administration in respect of Agriculture Schemes during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated) under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1956-57 Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	1957-58 Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	1958-59 Expenditure incurred (Estimated) (in Rs.)	1956-57 Physical targets achieved	1957-58 Physical targets achieved	1958-59 Physical targets achieved (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	*Andhra Pradesh* :						
	Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scheduled Castes	32,500	39,000	95,000	100 families benefited by subsidies for bulls, implements, seeds, etc.	100 families benefited	100 families to be benefited.
	Denotified Tribes	7,500	49,000	10,000	16 families benefited by the distribution of bulls, implements, etc.	50 families benefited	50 families to be benefited.
2.	*Assam* :						
	Scheduled Tribes				No Scheme		
	Scheduled Castes				Do.		
3.	*Bihar* :						
	Scheduled Tribes	59,130	1,40,093	2,25,500	N.A.	280 families given subsidies for the purchase of seeds, implements, bullocks, etc.	481 families to be given subsidies.
	Scheduled Castes	52,036	1,50,112	2,78,520	N.A.	300 families given subsidies for settling in Agriculture.	562 persons to be given subsidies.
	Denotified Tribes				No Scheme		
	Bombay :						
	Scheduled Tribes	Nil.	Nil.	25,000	Nil.	Nil.	50 families to be given subsidies for bulls, implements, etc.
	Scheduled Castes	33,760	46,466	47,000	156 families benefited by subsidies for bulls, implements and seeds and one Garden started.	155 families benefited and one Garden maintained.	102 families to be benefited. 1 Garden to be maintained.
	Denotified Tribes				No Scheme		
5.	*Kerala* :						
	Scheduled Tribes	..	..	19,200	..	..	Rehabilitation of 40 shifting cultivation practising tribal families.

Scheduled Castes				No Scheme		
6. *Madhya Pradesh* :						
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..		..
Scheduled Castes				No Scheme		
Denotified Tribes				Do.		
7. *Madras* :						
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	13,900	..		N.A. (Shifting Cultivation).
Scheduled Castes	6,24,830	8,07,635	7,90,000	2192 families benefited with subsidies for purchase of bulls, implements and seeds.	2,873 families benefited with subsidy for purchase of bulls, implements and seeds.	2,764 families to be benefited with subsidy for purchase of bulls, implements and seeds.
Denotified Tribes	1,88,000	1,80,000	2,09,245 (actual)	376 families given subsidy for bulls, implements and seeds.	360 families given subsidy.	473 families to be benefited, (actual P. R.)
8. *Mysore* :						
Scheduled Tribes	25,915	45,942	60,000	66 families benefited with bulls, implements, etc.	66 families benefited.	120 families to be benefited.
Scheduled Castes	1,85,000	2,82,814	3,50,000	296 families benefited with bulls, implements, etc.	381 families benefited, 1 cattle-shed constructed, 24 pairs of bullocks distributed, 150 houses constructed, 1 children park, 4 wells, and aid to 126 families given.	700 families to be benefited.
Denotified Tribes				No scheme		
9. *Orissa* :						
Scheduled Castes				Do		
Denotified Tribes				Do		
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..		
Other Backward Classes	..	32,000	50,000	..	Grant for the improvement of vegetable, flowers, betal leaf, etc.	Grant for the improvement of vegetable, flowers, betel leaf, etc.
10. *Punjab* :						
Scheduled Tribes	Nil.	6,353	37,000	Nil.	Plant protection, Fruits industry, insecticides, etc.	Plant protection, Fruits industry, insecticides, etc.
Scheduled Castes	Nil.	6,40,000	6,40,000	Nil.	320 families benefited (purchase of land).	320 families (purchase of land)
Denotified Tribes	Nil.	80,000	80,000	Nil.	40 families (Purchase of land)	40 families (purchase of land)
11. *Rajasthan* :						
Scheduled Castes				No Scheme		
Scheduled Tribes				Do.		
Denotified Tribes				Do.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	*Uttar Pradesh* :						
	Scheduled Castes . . .	51,000	99,000	1,50,000	170 families benefited by agricultural development and irrigation.	330 families. Agricultural development and irrigation.	500 families.
13.	*West Bengal* :						
	Scheduled Tribes . . .	Nil.	9,819	1,00,061	Nil.	(*a*) Preliminaries for the rehabilitation of shifting cultivation practising families completed. (*b*) Sites for the settlement of landless tribals in agricultural colonies selected.	(*a*) Execution of the scheme of rehabilitation of 74 tribal families taken up. (*b*) Preliminaries of rehabilitation of landless tribals taken-up.
	Scheduled Castes . .				No Scheme		
14.	*Delhi* :						
	Scheduled Castes . .				No Scheme		
	Denotified Tribes . . .				Do.		
15.	*Himachal Pradesh* :						
	Scheduled Tribes . . .	Nil.	Nil.	35,000	Nil.	Nil.	(*a*) 6 Kuhls constructed in Chin and 26 Kuhl reservoirs prepared. (*b*) Desirable grass introduced in 6 pesture farms.
16.	*Manipur* :						
	Scheduled Tribes . . .	..	1,12,222	4,63,880	..	(*a*) One agricultural farm opened at Nungba. (*b*) subsidy given to 274 families for terracing.	(*a*) Agricultural Demonstration farm at Nungba to be continued and giving subsidy to 226 families. (*b*) One new farm to be opened at Thanlon and to give subsidy for terracing to 500 families.
17.	*Tripura*						
	Scheduled Tribes . . .	2,72,900	3,60,200	2,55,000	(*a*) 1 1st instalment of Rs. 300 paid to 833 families for purchase of bulls, seeds, implements. (*b*) 52 mds. of seeds, 600 mds. of fertilizer, 590 Sucker and 17,500 sugarcane cuttings distributed. (*c*) 2 tanks, 1 bund constructed.	(*a*) 833 families paid 2nd instalment, @ Rs. 200 and 544 families paid first instalment @ Rs. 300. (*b*) 200 mds. of seeds, 500 mds. of fertilizers distributed. (*c*) 4 tanks constructed.	(*a*) Payment of 1st instalment of Rs. 300 to 510 families and of 2nd instalment of Rs. 200 to 335 families. (*b*) Free distribution of seeds, fertilizers, manure to tribal settlements. (*c*) 12 tanks to be constructed.
	TOTAL . . .	15,32,571	30,80,656	39,84,306			

APPENDIX XXXIII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and the Physical targets achieved during the year 1957-58 and the Expenditure Estimated to be incurred and targets proposed to be achieved during 1958-59 in weaning away the Tribals from the practice of shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of persons practising shifting Cultivation	Allocation of the funds in the Second Five Year Plan				State Sector/Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved during 1957-58		Central Sector/Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved during 1957-58		State Sector Estimated Expenditure and Physical Targets proposed to be Achieved during 1958-59		Central Sector/Estimated Expenditure and Physical Targets proposed to be achieved during 1958-59	
			State Sector	Centrally Sponsored Programme	Special Allocation (April, 1958)	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Physical targets achieved	Expenditure	Physical targets achieved	Expenditure (Estimated)	Physical targets achieved (proposed)	Expenditure (Estimated)	Physical targets achieved (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Assam . .	9,79,000	70,32,850	...	15,00,000	85,32,850	7,98,000	9 Pilot Centres started.	Nil	Nil	10,42,400	35 Pilot Centres were to be started	Nil	Nil
2	Orissa . . .	9,35,700	6,93,000	...	30,00,000	36,93,000	. .	. .	Nil	Nil	80,000	N.A.	Nil	Nil
3	Andhra Pradesh .	2,00,000	2,49,892	8,00,000	10,00,000	20,49,892	76,229	4 Pilot Farms.	1,80,800	117 families colonised.	99,000	N.A.	4,53,513	215 families to be settled.
4	Manipur . .	1,83,000	...	14,00,000	10,00,000	24,00,000	...	...	1,12,222	(1) Demonstration farm. (2) Giving subsidy to 274 families.	...	...	4,63,880	Continuation of farm at Nungda and subsidy to 226 families—Establishment of a new Farm at Thanlon and giving subsidy to 500 families.
5	Bihar . .	1,15,000	8,40,000	...	*8,00,000	16,40,000	83,174	102 families rehabilitated.	Nil	Nil	89,593	80 families are being rehabilitated.	Nil	Nil
6	Tripura . .	95,501	53,92,000	7,20,000	10,00,000	71,12,000	12,72,300	394 families paid second instalment (Rs. 200), 2306 families paid first instalment (Rs. 300) and 8 colonies set up under Jhumia Colonisation schemes.	3,29,800	833 families paid second instalment of Rs. 200 each and 544 families paid first instalment of Rs. 300.	11,20,000	First instalment to 1630 and second instalment to 2130 families, 3 colonies. In all 396 houses have been constructed during 1956-57, 1957-58 and no houses constructed during 1958-59. Besides this, other facilities, *i.e.*, drinking water community centres, roads, etc., are being extended.	2,20,000	Payment of first instalment to 510 families and second instalment to 335 families.
7	Madhya Pradesh .	30,000@	20,86,000	...	2,00,000	22,86,000	10,000	20 families given subsidies for settlement on land.	Nil	Nil	..	Separate figures not available.	Nil	Nil
8	Bombay . .	25,000	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	...*	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	Nil	Nil
9	Mysore . . .	14,000	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	Nil	Nil

*The State Government do not intend to utilise the allocation and as such the Ministry of Home Affairs after discussions with the State representatives, have cancelled the allocation vide Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. 19/8/56.SCT/III dated 1-9-1959.

* Excluding the figures for Vindhya Pradesh region which are not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	Madras . . .	2,200	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...	13,900	(a) Sinking of 1 well, (b) cost of one engine and shed, (c) cost towards the employment of the mistry, (d) cost of seeds and other incidental charges to induce six families of Paliars of Tirunalveli District settled at Talayani Dam, to take to agriculture as a permanent occupation.
11	Kerala . . .	10,000	...	9,12,000	2,00,000	11,12,000	...	...	34,000	N.A.	...	...	1,40,200	Rehabilitation of 40 families of Nomadic Tribes known as Malai Pandaram practising shifting cultivation in Achankoil in Quilon District.
12	West Bengal . .	...	...	2,18,000	Nil	2,18,000	...	...	9,819	Preliminaries completed.	...	...	93,035	3 Pilot Schemes. 74 Toto families to be benefited.
13	Unallotted reserve .	...	...	...	38,00,000	38,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	25,89,401	1,62,93,742	40,50,000	1,30,00,000	3,33,43,742	22,39,703		6,66,641		24,30,993		13,84,528	..

APPENDIX XXXIV

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing Expenditure incurred and Physical targets achieved by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the schemes for Cottage Industries under State Sector during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated)

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Category	Provision for 2nd Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred during			Physical Targets Achieved during		
			1956-57 (Rs.)	1957-58 (Rs.)	1958-59 (Estimated) (Rs.)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	*Andhra Pradesh* :							
	Scheduled Castes	1·40	5,000	18,400	32,000	1 Artisans Co-operative Society.	14 Artisans Co-operative Societies.	9 Artisans Co-operative Societies.
	Scheduled Tribes	5·23	44,668	53,263	86,300	2 Cottage Industry Centres. One Training *cum*-Production Centre.	7 Cottage Industry Centres, 1 Sericulture Farm. 1 Training-*cum*-Production Centre.	3 Cottage Industry Centres, one Sericulture and one Training-*cum*-Production centre.
	Denotified Tribes	0·89	14,975	11,900	28,400	1 Artisans Co-operative Society.	11 Artisans Co-operative Societies.	9 Artisans Co-operative Societies.
	Other Backward Classes	1·12	12,700	11,300	31,300	13 persons given vocational aid, 2 Co-operative Societies for supply of raw material established. 13 Artisans Co-operative Societies.	6 Co-operative Societies for supply of raw material established. 52 Artisans Co-operative Societies.	12 Co-operative Societies for supply of raw material. 120 Artisans Co-operative Societies.
2.	*Assam* :							
	Scheduled Castes	1·98	12,100	13,300	27,800	Subsidy to 19 weavers. 8 stipends for training in sericulture. 13 stipends awarded for training in Cottage Industries. 14 persons given financial assistance.	Subsidy to 88 weavers. 9 stipends for training in sericulture. 19 stipends awarded for training in Cottage Industries. 70 persons given financial assistance.	Subsidy to 166 weavers. 7 stipends for training in sericulture. 15 persons were under training and 5 had received training. 107 persons were to be given financial assistance.
	Scheduled Tribes	34·08	1,48,800	3,86,400	5,31,560	7 vocational training centres. 5 persons trained. 353 persons financially assisted. 20 Cottage Industry Centres. Stipends to 8 students	9 vocational training centres. 5 persons trained. 217 persons financially assisted. 10 Cottage Industry Centres. Stipends to 21 students.	22 vocational training centres. 29 persons were trained. Financial assistance to 299 persons 22 Cottage Industry Centres Stipends to 24 students.
3.	*Bihar* :							
	Scheduled Castes	7·75	Nil	57,240	1,21,439	..	100 persons granted loan. 20 persons granted subsidy.	About 200 persons granted loan and 68 persons granted subsidy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Scheduld Tribes	26·80	2,45,895	2,99,088	27,192	54 Centres opened. 82 persons to be granted loans.	54 Centres maintained. 100 persons benefited.	54 Centres maintained. About 100 persons granted loans.
	Denotified Tribes	No separate figures.	Nil	Nil	43,000	..	..	Not available.
	Other Backward Classes	10·00	50,977	41,742	86,500	..	200 persons granted loans for development of Cottage Industries.	About 200 persons granted loans.
4.	*Bombay* :							
	Scheduled Castes	3·01	1,99,792	77,974	45,000	One centre started. Remodeling of 200 Charma-Kundas.	One centre maintained. 7 persons were given subsidy/loan. 114 families given interest free loan. 20 Charma-Kundas remodeled.	One centre to be maintained. 10 persons to be given subsidy/loan. 160 families to be given interest free loan. 50 Charma-kundas to be remodeled.
	Scheduled Tribes	1·78	7,310	27,405	46,720	Subsidy given to 40 persons for small trades. 5 persons given loan/subsidy for industries.	52 families benefited by interest free loan. 21 persons given loan/subsidy. 1 person trained.	150 families given interest free loan. 5 persons trained. Number of persons to be given subsidy/loan not available.
	Denotified Tribes	2·38	33,204	34,211	59,054	2 centres opened. 14 persons benefited and 3 Artisans Co-operative Societies opened.	2 centres opened. 12 families benefited. 40 persons' benefited. 3 Artisans Co-operative Societies opened.	Not available. One student given subsidy/loan. 29 families benefited and 22 persons benefited and 3 Artisan Co-operative Societies opened.
	Other Backward Classes	9·14	92,290	1,48,921	1,82,417	One Vocational Training Centre with 44 students started. Loan/Subsidy given to 48 families and 18 persons.	One Vocational Training Centre with 60 students started. 2 Cottage Industry Centres opened and 2 Tailoring Classes started. Loan/subsidy given to 62 families and 103 persons.	One Vocational Training Centre to be maintained 2 Cottage Industry Centres opened. 2 Tailoring Classes started and 2 tailoring classes maintained. 20 families and 136 persons given subsidy/loan.
5.	*Jammu & Kashmir* :							
	Scheduled Castes	3·00	..	11,000	Separate figures not available.	..	Not available.	Not available.
	Other Backward Classes	Not available.	..	11,000	..	..	Not available.	Not available.
6.	*Kerala* :							
	Scheduled Castes	Not available.	..	4,400	Separate figures not available.	..	Six Industrial Centres started. one supervisor appointed.	11 Industrial Centres to be started.
	Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..		

7. *Madhya Pradesh* :							
Scheduled Castes	3·83	10,000	36,830	Separate figures not available.	4 Cottage Industry Centres opened.	1 Cottage Industry Centre opened. 30 Leather Machines purchased. 5 students received financial assistance.	2 centres to be opened. 30 machines to be purchased.
Scheduled Tribes	33·26	90,000	43,500	Do.	3 Cottage Industries Centres started.	9 Cottage Industries Centres started. 15 students given aid for development of Cottage Industries.	7 Centres to be started.
8. *Madras* :							
Scheduled Castes	3·74	22,448	90,288	Do.	2 Centres started.	2 centres started.	Training of 6 Harijans in each 11 Industrial workshops.
Scheduled Tribes	2·75	2,550	18,385	Separate figures not available.	1 Cottage Industry Centre started. Supply of Bee-hives boxes to 20 families.	16 centres started	16 centres to be opened.
Denotified Tribes	8·15	30,909	41,252	Do.	Stipends given to 80 students, financial assistance given to 100 families. 70 Chakkies and 1 Warping Machine provided.	Financial aid given to 180 families.	Aid to be given to 180 families. Starting of a Boarding House for Piramkai Kallar students studying in Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai District.
Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. *Mysore* :							
Scheduled Castes	7·65	1,728	76,964	95,000	114 families to be benefited by poultry development. 20 persons supplied raw material.	1,778 benefited by poultry development.	320 to be benefited.
Scheduled Tribes	2·50	5,050	..	15,000	36 persons trained.	..	Economic aid to be given to 150 families.
Denotified Tribes	1·36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	9·58	6,844	55,796	1,16,000	Raw material supplied to 40 families. 1 Production-*cum*-Training Centre started.	Stipends to 160 persons. 72 persons trained. 52 families given financial aid and goats supplied to 95 families.	300 persons to be benefited. 380 families to be given financial assistance. One labour contract society established.
10. *Orissa* :							
Scheduled Castes	2·00	37,500	37,500	8,000	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Scheduled Tribes	7·79	1,11,559	93,952	1,07,000	8 students awarded stipends.	40 students awarded stipends. One centre of pesciculture opened.	One centre of pesciculture to be opened.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Denotified Tribes	0·30	6,557	4,100	9,000	Not available.	Not available.	Not a vailable.
11.	*Punjab*:							
	Scheduled Castes (including Other Backward Classes).	11·70	79,073	1,02,000	1,61,000	Stipends given to 41 trainees.	Stipends given to 81 trainees.	403 persons to get technical education and training in mills/factories or institutions on apprenticeship basis.
	Scheduled Tribes .	2·08	40,967	21,000	Separate figures not available.	Stipends given to 35 students. In addition to this technical assistance was given to 90 persons.	Not available.	Not available.
	Denotified Tribes .	0·90	..	..	Do.	..	..	36 trainees to receive training in mills.
12.	*Rajasthan*:							
	Scheduled Castes .	8·59	24,200	36,878	55,000	4 Training-*cum*-Production Centres.	One training centre started. Aid to 17 widows for sewing machines given. 3 Training-*cum*-Production Centres maintained.	3 Centres to be maintained.
	Scheduled Tribes .	6·44	19,400	31,228	28,600	One Training-*cum*-Production Centre started.	One Trianing-*cum*-Production Centre maintained, 38 students given aid.	One centre continu :'.
	Denotified Tribes .	1·84	11,021	15,391	23,700	3 Centres started	1 Centre continued and two new started.	2 Training-*cum*-Production Centres continued.
	Other Backward Classes	3·45	..	8,000	10,000	..	Aid to 32 individuals given.	Aid to individual and 20 societies.
13.	*Uttar Pradesh*:							
	Scheduled Castes .	23·44	1,93,200	2,33,000	2,93,600	Equipment for 3 centres purchased. 13 mistries and 6 tracers trained. 518 persons and 2 Co-operative Societies given aid.	3 existing centres maintained. 8 mistries and 8 tracers trained. Financial aid was given to 580 persons.	Development of 3 existing centres. 100 persons to be given stipends for training in mills Financial aid to be given to 540 persons.
	Denotified Tribes .	5·00	58,400	66,000	77,200	Financial aid given to 167 persons.	3 existing centres maintained.	Financial aid to be given to 170 persons. 3 Centres to be maintained.
	Other Backward Classes	5·00	58,400	67,000	77,200	166 persons benefited as a result of development of Cottage Industries.	3 centres maintained 164 persons benefited by the development of Cottage Industries.	2 centres to be maintained. 166 persons to be benefited by the development of Cottage Industries.

14. *West Bengal*:							
Scheduled Castes	5·43	18,024	91,335	93,253	98 students given training.	325 students given training and 12 persons given assistance.	282 students given training and 96 persons given assistance.
Scheduled Tribes	14·58	12,198	65,390	77,003	15 students trained. Work for four Training-*cum*-Production Centres taken up.	51 students trained. 13 persons given financial assistance. 4 centres with 53 trainees completed.	79 students trained, 25 persons given financial assistance. Maintenance of 4 centres. 75 trainees trained.
15. *Himachal Pradesh*:							
Scheduled Castes	2·30	8,859	14,000	29,800	Not available.	156 spinning wheels were distributed. 3 persons trained in spinning etc. 30 sewing machines distributed.	73 spinning wheels were distributed and 6 persons trained in spinning etc. 40 sewing machines distributed.
Scheduled Tribes	1·42	624	..	8,800	..	..	One centre (weaving) started.
16. *Manipur*:							
Scheduled Castes	0·17	..	5,204	Separate figures not available.	..	6 centres maintained.	Continuance of staff. Purchase of 6 warping drums and 60,000 wire healds.
Scheduled Tribes	1·70	13,200	50,000	Do.	2 centres started. Grant given to 10 institutions.	Construction of building and purchase of looms etc. completed. Grant given to 4 institutions.	
17. *Pondicherry*:							
Scheduled Castes	Seprate figures not available.	..	11,037	16,306	..	140 families given subsidy for setting up Cottage Industries. Aid is given to 66 Harijans for vocational training.	50 families given subsidy for setting up Cottage Industries. Aid given to 20 Harijans for vocational training.
18. *Tripura*:							
Scheduled Castes	0·75	3,200	8,500	12,200	Stipends to 9 students awarded.	18 persons trained. Stipends to 15 students awarded.	25 persons trained. 10 stipends awarded.
Scheduled Tribes	1·90	13,200	17,900	33,000	26 persons trained. 4 stipends awarded.	18 persons trained. 19 stipends awarded.	25 persons trained. 15 stipends awarded.
TOTAL	17,46,822	25,49,794	29,40,073	72,36,689			

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the Schemes for Cottage Industries Under Centrally Sponsored Programme during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Category	Expenditure proposed in the Second Five Year Plan	Expenditure incurred during 1956-57	Expenditure incurred during 1957-58	Expenditure incurred during 1958-59 (Estimated)	Physical targets achieved during 1956-57	Physical targets achieved during 1957-58	Physical targets achieved during 1958-59 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Scheduled Tribes.	3,66,000	Nil	34,300	57,300	Nil	12 persons trained in Carpentry and 12 in Black-smithy, 6 Centres maintained, 80 hillmen trained as brick-layers, and 20 persons trained as masons, 25 bee-keeping boxes maintained and also 3 Centres.	One training-*cum*-production centre for carpentry and Black-smithy to be maintained where 24 persons will be trained. Two Brick-laying Centres to be maintained where 80% persons will be trained. One Centre for training of masons to be run where 20 persons will be trained and 25 Bee-keeping colonies.
		Scheduled Castes.	17,70,000	1,51,399	1,81,000	5,66,800	3 Carpentry Centres started where 30 persons received training; 2 Basket making Centres functioned where 15 persons were trained; 11 Dress making Centres functioned where 170 persons got training and 64 students awarded stipends for learning stenography.	1 Centre for Tanning and Shoe making started; 4 Carpentry Centres run where 48 persons trained; 2 Basket-making Centres maintained where 30 persons received training; 11 Dress making Centres run where 229 persons got training and 110 persons given stipends for learning short-hand.	4 Carpentry Centres; 2 Basket making and 11 Dress making Centres to be maintained; 110 fresh stipends will be given for learning short-hand and 110 will be renewed and 3 Training Centres to be started.
2	Assam	Scheduled Tribes.	8,00,000	..	1,03,200	1,65,100	..	5 Training-*cum*-production centres continued.	6 Centres.
		Scheduled Castes.	1,00,000	..	21,400	30,000	..	1 Centre.	2 Centres.

3	Bihar	Scheduled Tribes.	31,00,000	Nil	72,361	2,94,850	Nil.	10 Centres maintained ; 5 Centres started and 172. persons trained; Tussar Main and Sub-stations started functioning and 990 rearers and 168 spinners imparted training in spinning and rearing.	230 persons trained; and 23 demonstrations held in Tussar industry; Cacoons packed for production of seeds and distribution of D.L. Fs. during the next rearing season; 1885 F.F.Ls. distributed; 1664 rearers and 235 spinners trained.
		Scheduled Castes.	18,75,000	Nil	3,55,444	4,21,000	Nil.	Carpentry Centre at Gaya started and arrangement for starting Black-smithy and Tanning Centre at Bettiah made.	92 persons trained in Centres started during previous year.
4	Bombay	Scheduled Tribes.	13,75,000	1,02,371	99,963	2,04,380	1 Training-*cum*-production centre started and 42 persons trained. 223 persons given subsidies for settling in trades.	2 Centres and 138 persons given training, 416 persons given subsidies for settling in trades.	2 Centres and 133 persons given training, 99 persons given subsidies for settling in trades.
		Scheduled Castes.	5,48,000	Nil	37,338	1,28,492	Nil.	1 Leather Unit started and 7 persons trained.	2 Centres started. 1 Leather Unit maintained. 80 persons given vocational aid ; 94 persons trained.
5	Kerala	Scheduled Tribes.	3,33,000	Nil.	10,000	29,000	Nil.	Subsidy for development of cottage industry given.	Subsidy for the development of cottage industry to be given for 4 centres and 20 Co-operative Societies.
		Scheduled Castes.	N.A.	1,000	..	7,000	22 persons given subsidy to settle down in trades.	..	Subsidy to be given to 18 persons to settle down in trade.
6	Madhya Pradesh	Scheduled Castes.	22,97,000	Nil	82,000	2,63,000	Nil.	7 Centres (one training *cum*-production) 4 Leather Units.	8 Centres 12 Leather Units.
		Scheduled Tribes.	18,23,000	9,000	39,000	2,53,000	N.A.	2 Centres Pruning 4300 trees.	2 Centres. Prunning of 36000 trees.
		Denotified Tribes.	2,00,000	Nil	9,000	54,000	Nil.	1 Carpentry. 1 handloom centre.	1 Carpentry. 1 handloom centre.
7	Madras	Scheduled Tribes.	3,27,000	..	10,742	51,000	..	5 students trained.	27 youths to be trained in 2 centres.
		Scheduled Castes.	26,00,000	3,97,900	5,36,682	5,20,000	672 families benefited.	2,125 families benefited.	803 families to be benefited.
		Denotified Tribes.	10,50,000	29,557	32,752	50,709	1 match factory—4 centres, 57 scholarships.	1 match factory—42 scholarships.	1 match factory—4 weaving centres—150 scholarships.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
8	Mysore .	. Scheduled Castes.	N.A.	15,000	14,028	1,22,000	N.A.	29 families given subsidies for buying tools, etc, 3 C. Industries Co-operative Societies formed.	450 persons to be trained in Training-cum-Production Centres.
9	Orissa .	. Scheduled Tribes.	13,84,000	52,000	1,05,595	1,75,000	2 Training-cum-production Centres started, 100 persons trained.	(1) 2 Centres continued—59 persons trained. (2) Grant given to Talgud Samiti.	(1) 2 Centres to be continued—100 persons to be trained. (2) Aid to Utkal Talgud Samiti.
		Scheduled Castes.	3,00,000	10,000	13,400	39,000	50 persons trained.	42 persons trained.	N.A.
		Denotified Tribes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Backward Classes.	11,99,000	..	1,00,000	3,89,000	..	Subsidy for development of cottage industries on co-operative basis given.	Subsidy for development of cottage industries and pesciculture industrial training.
10	Punjab .	. Scheduled Tribes.	3,00,000	Nil	N.A.	8,000	Nil	N.A.	2 Centres.
		Scheduled Castes.	7,50,000	N.A.	Nil	50,000	N.A.	Nil.	10 Centres.
11	Rajasthan	. Scheduled Tribes.	1,50,000	Nil	11,600	12,700	Nil.	1 training-cum-production centre started in tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making, etc., stipend to 20 trainees.	Training in tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making etc. to be given in the Centre stipend to 20 trainees.
		Scheduled Castes.	10,40,000	38,000	65,000	1,34,900	19 training-cum-production centres started.	19 training-cum-production centres in tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making continued.	7 new centres to be opened and 19 centres to be continued.
12	Uttar Pradesh .	Scheduled Castes.	32,64,000	1,41,500	20,000	27,500	7 Societies given grant.	8 Societies given grant.	11 Societies to be given grant.
13	West Bengal .	Scheduled Tribes.	12,95,000	18,328	94,973	1,20,250	(1) Equipment purchased for sheet metal industries the Centre started.	(1) The centre maintained 19 persons trained in sheet metal industry.	(1) The sheet metal industrial centre maintained-20 persons trained.
							(2) Land acquired and staff appointed for Bee-keeping industry.	(2) Land acquired and staff appointed and construction taken up for bee-keeping.	(2) 2 bee-keeping centres continued.

							(3) Lac industry started.	(3) Scheme in operation 140 families benefited in lac industry.	(3) Work of one centre with 2 wings started earlier continued and preliminaries for starting 2 new centres with 4 wings taken up for lac industry.
							(4) Staff partially appointed for wool industry.	(4) Staff appointed-work in progress in regard to wool industry.	(4) 72 families benefited by improved Dhenkies.
		Scheduled Castes.	10,00,000	3,354	74,892	1,11,740	Staff appointed and equipment purchased for jute spinning & weaving centres.	(1) 3 spinning and weaving centres functioning, 45 persons trained.	(1) 3 spinning weaving centres continued 57 persons trained.
								(2) 2 training centres for mochis started functioning and 30 persons trained.	(2) 2 centres continued 30 persons trained.
14	Delhi . .	Scheduled Castes.	1,13,000	..	..	12,000	..	..	30 students to be trained in tailoring and 45 students in stenography.
		Denotified Tribes.	N.A.	..	N.A.	2,000	..	N.A.	50 women to be trained in Ambar Charkha and Sewing Centres.
15	Himachal Pradesh.	Scheduled Tribes.	N.A.	Nil	4,300	65,000	Nil	(1) One training-cum-production centre started.	(1) Training-cum-production centre in operation.
									(2) Churning machine supplied to a society.
		Scheduled Castes.	4,00,000	..	4,000	72,000	..	One churning machine purchased. 23 sewing machines distributed.	Distribution of (*i*) 59 sewing machines, (*ii*) 100 looms (*iii*) 214 rain wheels (*iv*) 4 decentralised units to train Scheduled Caste persons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Manipur	Scheduled Tribes.	1,00,000	..	3,603	60,000	..	1 Weaving centre opened tools & equipments purchased.	1 centre to be started 20 persons to be trained. 2 workshops, 1 hostel. 3 quarters to be constructed.
17	Tripura . .	Scheduled Tribes.	3,00,000	14,000	54,400	1,32,100	3 training-cum-production centres. 2 mobile training institutes.	3 Training-cum-production centres. 2 mobile training institutes continued.	6 training-cum-production centres continued. 2 mobile training institutes continued.
	TOTAL		3,01,59,000	8,83,409	21,90,973	45,48,821			

APPENDIX XXXV

Statement showing the amounts sanctioned from the Cess Fund for the Development of Handloom Industry in Adivasi Areas

Scheme	Bihar		Madhya Pradesh		Orissa		Tripura		Total	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Share capital of weavers	1000	17,500	..	..	..	..	50	1,093·75	1050	18,593
Working capital of looms	1000	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	30	6,000	1030	1,06,000
Common Serving units .	4	35,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	35,904
Stipend to trainees .	960	14,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	14,400
Mobile van . . .	1	30,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,920
Supply of looms & equipment . . .	1610	80,720	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	1610	88,220
Supply of charkhas .	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	450
Varnished healds . .	..	..	50	1,000	..	..	..	..	50	1,000
Steel reeds . . .	..	..	50	1,000	..	..	..	..	50	1,000
Warping drums . .	..	..	5	500	..	..	..	..	5	500
Warping machine . .	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	1	250
Dyehouse equipment furniture etc. . .	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	1	2,000
Cost of establishment (recurring expenditure)	..	..	..	21,450	..	..	..	..	..	21,450
Appointment of accountants	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	12,000
Employment centre .	..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
TOTAL .	..	2,79,444	..	59,150	..	12,000	..	7,093·75	..	3,57,687

APPENDIX XXXVI

Statement showing the number, membership and working and share capital of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies working in the States/Union Territories, together with the number and amount of contracts undertaken and also the loans/subsidies advanced by the State Governments/Union Administrations during the period 1956-57 to 1958-59

S. No.	State	Year	Total No. of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies	Total No. of members in all these Societies taken together: Total	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	No. of workers employed: Tribals	Non-tribals	Total working capital	Total share capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1956-57	30	3,138	1,424	1,714	1,160	630	530	1,51,375·87	14,498·87
		1957-58	34	4,295	1,794	2,501	2,219	303	1,916	2,38,588·67	71,868·50
		1958-59	37	4,703	1,994	2,709	2,179	364	1,815	2,32,297·41	80,503·50
2.	Bihar	1956-57	7	49	12	37	..	..	..	298	298
		1957-58	17	315	192	123	152	152	..	5,448	1,317
		1958-59	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Bombay	1956-57	216	42,538	38,240	4,298	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	73,97,037	5,99,731
		1957-58	275	46,776	42,038	4,738	70,888	N.A.	N.A.	1,16,82,944	7,99,580
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1956-57	1	29	26	3	..	..	..	25,145	145
		1957-58	23	2,265	2,246	19	447	363	84	4,57,879	14,782
		1958-59	25	2,511	2,492	19	1,644	1,560	84	5,05,949	16,940
5.	Madras	1956-57	8	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1957-58	2	301	301	..	105	105	..	13,343·77	12,284·26
		1958-59	2	298	298	..	102	102	..	5,699·77	2,235·00
6	Mysore	1957-58	27	2,133	637	1,496	28,793	325	28,468	3,74,016.56	34,115
		1958-59	27	2,269	637	1,632	4,168	585	3,573	5,99,039.56	42,602

7. Orissa	1956-57	10	2,687	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,000	30,000
	1957-58	15	151@	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,20,000@	15,000@
	1958-59	20	46*	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,20,000*	15,000*
8. Rajasthan	1956-57	4	90	N.A.	N.A.	34	@	@	14,731·50 (3 Societies)	4,840
9. Tripura	1957-58	2	124	124	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,024	1,024
	1958-59	3	136	136	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,157	1,157

S. No.	STATE	YEAR	Grants - in-aid, if any, received from Government: Total	Subsidies	Loans	Value of forest contracts allotted to: Forest Labourers' Cooperatives	Others	Total amount of profits earned by the Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies	Total amount of loss sustained by these Societies	REMARKS
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1956-57	4,856	4,856	..	95,719	2,279	7,177·75	62,088	These figures relate to Societies which were audited. The final audit of the other Societies has not been completed for the year 1958-59.
		1957-58	25,006·04	18,781·04	6,225	1,44,436·92	910	26,166·67	4,65,519·41	
		1958-59	25,796·00	796·00	25,000	1,01,881·90	910	3,168·30	23,051·35	
2.	Bihar	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Figures from col. 7 onward pertain to 3 to 4 Societies which are working with satisfaction; others are in their infant stage.
		1957-58	Nil	..	..	203	N.A.	156	N.A.	
		1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Bombay	1956-57	83,700	83,700	Nil	63,13,342	49,273 (M.F.P.)	36,59,039	1,52,575	
		1957-58	1,64,700	1,64,700@	Nil	94,96,993	1,27,231 (L.C. Works)	46,09,744*	26,30,419*	@During the year 1957-58 33 Societies have been given Rs. 3,000 each on account of Government contribution to their share capital. *Unaudited figures.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1956-57	26,200	26,200*	..	..	..	42,599 (18 Societies)	2,252 (3 Societies)	*Out of this amount Rs. 1,200 were granted towards administrative expenditure and the Society took lease of Katha coupe for a consideration of Rs. 40,000. This Society was in Mahakoshal region.
		1957-58	500	500	..	1,09,636	N.A.			
		1958-59	500	500	..	97,500	N.A.	51,800	..	
5.	Madras	1956-57	800	800	..	7,928	..	4,962·46	Nil	@It includes an amount of Rs. 604·27 for one of the two Societies upto 28th February, 1959.
		1957-58	..	..	..	7,889	..	1,201·74@	Nil	
		1958-59								
6.	Mysore	1957-58	3,565	3,565	..	1,54,854	37,116	5,86,620 £	95,877 £	£As the year is to end on September 30, 1959, correct profit and loss cannot be ascertained.
		1958-59	13,400	..	...	1,09,184	64,249			

7.	Orissa .	1956-57 1957-58 1958-59	3,51,700 1,90,980@ 1,85,520*	81,700 55,980@ 50,520*	2,70,000 1,35,000@ 1,35,000*	1,59,020 N.A. N.A.	Nil N.A. N.A.	. . Not audited Not audited	. . Not audited Not audited	@These figures relate to the 5 Societies opened in 1957-58 * These figures relate to the 5 Societies opened in 1958-59.
8.	Rajasthan .	1956-57	7,550	650	6,900	3,457·69	38,224 (Multipurpose Societies)	4,608·61	4,252·25	@In the Society in Pali 24 tribals and 5 non-tribals were employed. Figures for the rest are not available.
9.	Tripura . .	1957-58 1958-59	8,725 7,511	8,725 7,511	. . . .	1,600 N.A.	N.A. N.A.	235 NA.	50 N.A.	The figures shown for the year 1957-58 are upto the Co-operative year ending June, 1958. Figures in respect of cols. 7, 9 and 15 to 18 could not be shown due to non-availability of information.

APPENDIX XXXVII

Statement showing legislative and executive measures adopted in various States/Union Territories for debt redemption and check on moneylenders for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Legislative/Executive measures
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	The State Government propose issuing Regulations to control the business of moneylending in the Scheduled Areas in the Andhra region and for scaling down debts of the tribals. The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam, will also help in advancing money for payment of tribal debts through its feeder societies. The Madras Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act (Madras Act I of 1917) which prevents mortgage, lease, sale, gift, exchange or any other dealings with immovable property belonging to a member of the Hill Tribes notified as such and which is applicable only to the Sheduled Areas in the Andhra region, is being repealed and replaced by a Regulation which contains the same provision. In the tribal areas in the Telengana region of the State the Moneylenders Act of *fasli* 1349 of the erstwhile Hyderabad State that applied to the entire State is still in force.
2	Assam	In two Autonomous Districts, *viz*., the Mizo District (the Lushai Hills District) and the Mikir Hills, the District Councils have made Regulations for the control of moneylending as mentioned in the 1955 Report. Issue of similar Regulations is under the consideration of other District Councils. Under the provisions of the Assam Money Lenders' Act, 1934, and the Assam Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, the general public including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected from the overgreedy moneylenders.
3	Bihar	Section 46(i) of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act disallows sale or mortgage of Raiyati lands except by way of an usufructuary mortgage for seven years. An occupancy Raiyat who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe can transfer his Raiyati land with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner only to aboriginals living within the same police station area. An occupancy Raiyat who is a member of a Scheduled Caste can transfer his land with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner to a member of a Scheduled Caste living within the same district. Section 20(2) of the Santal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provision) Act provides that no transfer of his land by an aboriginal Raiyat except to a bonafide cultivator aboriginal Raiyat of the same pargana, taluka or Tappa shall be valid.
4	Bombay	Under the Bombay Money Lenders' Act, 1946, under implementation since November 17, 1947, and amended in 1955, outdoor work in each of the 24 districts of the old Bombay State is attended to by the Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders of the district, these officers being under the control of the Registrar General of Moneylenders. Special inspectional staff has been appointed in each of these 24 districts to assist the district officers. Their duties involve inspection of accounts of moneylenders, watching pay days, detecting illicit moneylending business and contraventions of the provisions of the Act. During the summary inquiry into applications for licences some of the debtors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are examined to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act have been followed by the moneylenders concerned and whether debtors of these communities have any complaints to make. In the Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch areas now forming parts of Bombay State the previous laws enforced in the former States of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Kutch respectively as mentioned in the 1955 Report are still in force.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	The Government are solving the problem of indebtedness through the Distressed Debtors Relief Act.
6	Kerala	No special legislative and executive measures have been undertaken exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to regulate moneylending. But by the Debt Relief Act applicable to all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes certain restrictions have been imposed on moneylending and collection of interests.
7	Madhya Pradesh	The former Government of Madhya Bharat, now an integral part of the present State of Madhya Pradesh, had conducted a survey to ascertain the extent of indebtedness among the Adivasis and Scheduled Caste people and undertaken measures to adopt the 'Madhya Bharat Tribes Debt Regulation' in the State and had also obtained assent of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs for its adoption. Soon after this, the new State of Madhya Pradesh came into being and the former

1	2	3
		Government of Madhya Bharat could not obtain assent of the President for the promulgation of the said Regulation. In the changed circumstances that now exist, the State Government have under consideration the question of promulgation of this Regulation throughout the Scheduled Areas in the State. The Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council has also recommended that the said Regulation should be so revised as to make it applicable to all the Scheduled Areas throughout the State. The Government are also contemplating to extend the provisions of the Madhya Bharat Moneylenders' Act to the moneylenders who lend money to Scheduled Caste people in order to stop moneylenders from charging exorbitant rates of interest from the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
8	Madras	The position regarding the legislative and executive measures for debt redemption and check on moneylenders has been stated in the previous Reports.
9	Mysore	The following Acts are in force in the five integrated units of the new Mysore State : the Bombay Money Lenders' Act, 1946 (Bombay Act No. XXXI of 1947), in the 4 districts of the erstwhile Bombay State, the Coorg Money Lenders' Act, 1939 (Coorg Act I of 1939), in the Coorg, the Madras Pawnbrokers' Act, 1943, in the South Kanara District, the Mysore Money Lenders' Act, 1939, in the 10 districts of Mysore and the Hyderabad Money Lenders' Act of fasli 1349 in the 3 districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. These Acts do not, however, contain any special provisions to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government have brought forward two Bills, *viz*, "The Mysore Money Lenders Bill, 1958" and "The Mysore Pawnbrokers Bill, 1958" and the provisions made in these Bills will be applicable to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also.
10	Orissa	The Orissa Laws Validating Regulation, 1942 (Regulation I of 1943), the Orissa Moneylenders (Amendment) Regulation, 1949 (Regulation 5 of 1949), and the Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948 (Regulation I of 1948), provide some relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State against moneylenders. Besides, the following Acts and Regulations are in force for the protection of lands of the Scheduled Areas people and to relieve both Adivasis and non-Adivasis of the State from indebtedness and exploitations : (*i*) The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (*ii*) The Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955, (*iii*) The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (amended in 1889), and (*iv*) The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (amended in 1937).
11	Punjab	The position regarding the legislative measures for debt redemption and check on moneylenders has been stated in the 1955 Report. During the year 1957 the Punjab Backward Classes (Grant of Loans) Act was passed which provides relief to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Backward Classes. The Rules governing grant of loans thereunder were framed and notified in 1958.
12	Rajasthan	The State Government have made provision in the Tenancy Act of 1955 to see that a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe Khatedar does not transfer whole or part of his land to any non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member. Under the Act a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe member does not let or sublet his holding to a person other than a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe member. It also appears from extracts of Sections 54 and 213 of the Act that a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe member can sell his lands in certain circumstances but preference is given for sale to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe members only.
13	Uttar Pradesh	Besides the laws mentioned in the 1955 Report the Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Agricultural Credit Act, 1940 (Act XIV of 1940), provides safeguards against sale of landholdings, agricultural appliances or their produce in satisfaction of money decrees. Another important feature of the Act is that it prevents alienation of agricultural land under certain conditions.
14	West Bengal	There has been no change regarding the legislative and executive measures for debt redemption and check on moneylenders as stated in the 1955 Report.
15	Delhi	There is no scheme for debt redemption among the Scheduled Castes exclusively. There is a Debt Redemption Board which gives assistance to the indebted. The Chief Commissioner has framed Rules under the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, as extended in Delhi *vide* his notification dated December, 12, 1958.
16	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Debt Redemption Act, 1953, (*vide* 1955 Report) provided considerable relief from indebtedness to all sections of the population. A draft Bill to provide relief from indebtedness to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes is under the consideration of the Administration.
17	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	To relieve the owners of coconut trees from the heavy burden of indebtedness, the Administration propose to give long term loans to them. A draft Regulation called the 'Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—Grant of Loans to Islanders Regulation, for the purpose has been sent to the Government of India.
18	Manipur	The Administration have informed that indebtedness and moneylenders as are known in other parts of the country do not exist in the Territory.

APPENDIX

Statement showing rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and other persons

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Project	No. of families displaced			No. of fami-
			Total including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	(*i*) Jalaput Dam (Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme)	..	525	525	Nil
		(*ii*) Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Guntur District	180	17	@ 100	..
		(*iii*) Bhiravanithippa Project, Rayadrug Taluk, Anantapur District . . .	68	..	..	51
		(*iv*) Pennar River Dam at Hur in Dharmavaram Taluk, Anantapur District .	355	180	..	..
		(*v*) Arniar Project, Chittoor District .	367	122	..	..
		(*vi*) Pincha Project, Chittoor District .	232	2	..	..
		(*vii*) B.G. Project, Anantapur District .	130	65	..	130
		(*viii*) Formation of Tank at Bhimavaram, Kandukur Taluk, Nellore District .	95	..	..	95
		(*ix*) Pandurugandi Project, Nellore District	6	6	Nil	6
		(*x*) Nakkalagandi Project, Nellore District .	35	35	Nil	35
		(*xi*) Aranior Reservoir Project, Chittoor District	447	156	..	..
		(*xii*) Kadam Project, Adilabad District .	294	19	65	294
2	Assam	(*i*) Dyke and drain in Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur District	..	..	..	106
		(*ii*) Dehing E & D bund, Lahkimpur District	90	90	..	90
		(*iii*) E and D Dyke, Lakhimpur District .	10	10	..	10
		(*iv*) E and D bund at North Bank . .	1,200	..	1,200	1,200
3	Bihar	(*i*) Project Headquarters, Ramnagar Community Development Block, Champaran District	22	22	..	22
		(*ii*) Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Dhanbad District	1,346	23	560	N.A.
		(*iii*) Maithon Dam Reservoir under Dhanbad District	4,602	25	273	4,602
		(*iv*) Tilaiya Project, D.V.C.	2,691	203	..	2,691
		(*v*) Konar Dam, D.V.C., Hazaribagh District	1,218	36	52	1,218
		(*vi*) Mayurakshi (Canada Dam). . .	5,500	372	2,910	1,309
		(*vii*) Panchet Reservoir, Dhanbad District	2,757	1,807	950	..
4	Bombay	(*i*) Khaspur Project, Paranda Taluqa, District Osmanabad	N.A.	9	N.A.	N.A.
		(*ii*) Dam and Thermal Station at Paras, Belapur Taluqa, Akola District . .	6	6	..	6

XXXVIII

displaced due to the constructions of dams, industrial plants, factories and other development projects

lies rehabilitated		Acres of land from which displaced			Acres of land allotted		
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total including lands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total including lands allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nil	Nil	..	6,000 (approximately)	6,000 (approximately)	..	..	..
..	..	1,826	97	781	..	..	-
..	..	97·15	..	..	..	..	..
180	..	988	406	..	355	27·30	..
..	..	49·41	142·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	821·81	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	1,653·20	105·69	..	7.64	..	..
..	..	3·32	..	..	7·60	..	..
6	Nil	0·48	0·48	Nil	0·48	0·48	Nil
35	Nil	1·50	1·50	Nil	2·81	2·81	Nil
..	..	452·69	86·05	..	..	..	..
19	65	2,202·33	Landless	915·29	981·38	33	386·15
..	..	..	..	..	8·76	..	..
90	..	132·23 (approximately)	132·23 (approximately)	..	297·48	297·48	..
10	..	N.A.	Railway land eroded by the Brahmaputra.		6·61	6·61	..
..	1,200	N.A.	Poll tax area not surveyed.		Rehabilitated in Garmara and Tangani PGRS dereserved for settlement which is not yet surveyed.		
22	..	7·5	7·5	..	10	10	..
N.A.	N.A.	5,287·54	105·63	1,532·34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	9	21,621·98	129·62	8,227·56	1,359·25	46·08	1,281·61
203	..	16,107	354·17	..	3,336	197·09	..
36	52	6,672	49·15	150·04	1,292	32·63	N.A.
110	807	19,247·73	537·17	7,215·42	2,354·37	31·35	2,082·21
..	..	8,362	..	..	..	..	..
9	N.A.	N.A.	43·05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	..	21·45	21·45	..	N.A.	N.A.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(iii) Ghee Bundh, Ghee Canal, Okhamadhi Rodal Bhadthar Advena Road, Khambhalia, Halar District	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(iv) Dudhala Fulzar Irrigation Scheme	11	N.A.	N.A.	11
		(v) Sassi Canal, Laipur	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(vi) Mitana Irrigation Dam	14	14	..	N.A.
		(vii) Moj Irrigation Dam	14	14	..	14
		(viii) Brahmani Irrigation Dam, Zalwada District	12	..	12	N.A.
		(ix) Vavania Reclamation Branch	8	..	8	N.A.
		(x) Gondli Irrigation Dam	3	..	3	N.A.
		(xi) Koli Bhikka Govind	1		1	1
		(xii) Koli Amba Rukhad	1	..	1	1
		(xiii) Vanad Ramji and Amba Arjan	1	..	1	1
		(xiv) Khumbhar Valaji and Vala and Mulakana	1	..	1	1
		(xv) Khumbhar Valaja and Mula and Valakana	1	..	1	1
		(xvi) Patandungri Irrigation Tank Project, Dohad Taluqa, Panchmahals District	200	Nil	200	200
		(xvii) Karad Dam Project, Baria Taluka, Panchmahals District	478	Nil	478	478
		(xviii) Ghod Lake	797	..	..	797
5	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Mata Tila Dam Project of Uttar Pradesh, Datia and Shivpuri districts	747	94	70	N.A.
		(ii) Loni Dam, Teonthas Tahsil, Rewa District	7	N.A.	N.A.	7
		(iii) Hirakud Dam Project, District Raigarh	1,316	67	114	..
		(iv) Sapna Tank Project	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.
		(v) Shivgarh Bhedli Irrigation Tank, District Ratlam	12	Nil	12	N.A.
		(vi) Dudhawa Feeder Tank, Raipur and Bastar districts	2,309	108	730	N.A.
		(vii) Bhilai Steel Project, Durg District	2,981	992	105	418
		(viii) Gopal Pura Tank	266	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(ix) Gandhi Sagar Dam (Chambal Hydel), Mandsor District	4,540	762	151	268
		(x) Teherk Dam, Tikamgarh District	107	40	..	15
		(xi) Baldevgarh Dhagrai-Dekoti-Palesa Rol, Tikamgarh District	9*	5	7	..
		(xii) Barodia Dam, Rajgarh District	44	..	..	..
		(xiii) Gagan Talab Dam, Nimar District	10	4	6	..
		(xiv) Segwal Talab, Nimar District	1	..	..	..
		(xv) National Coal Development Corporation, Bilaspur District	19	18	1	..

*Figures furnished

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.A.	N.A.	123·95	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	113·125	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
N.A.	..	139·00	139·00	...	N.A.	N.A.	..
14	..	2·125	2·125	..	3·025	..	..
..	N.A.	8·425	..	8·425	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	N.A.	18·775	..	18·775	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	N.A.	59·05	...	59·05	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	1	4·75	..	4·75	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	1	29·00	..	29·00	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	1	5·95	..	5·95	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	1	15·45	..	15·45	N.A.	..	N.A.
..	1	45·15	..	45·15	N.A.	..	N.A.
Nil	200	3,069·03	Nil	3,069·03	1,651·20	Nil	1,651·20
Nil	478	2,191·31	Nil	2,191·31	1,960	Nil	1,960
..	..	9,928	..	..	Given plots in new Gaothan nearby		
N.A.	N.A.	7,272·81	358·12	57·17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	3·13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	4,315·83	50·05	175	..	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	591·45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nil	N.A.	64·87	Nil	64·87	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	12,577·64	340·65	4,229·62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
141	26	17,794·25	3,852·31	1,093·35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	222·68	N.A.	N.A.	99·04	N.A.	N.A.
26	7	24,416·12	2,797·93	487·26	1,484·76	181·79	33·57
15	...	119·88	22·33	..	12·54	12·54	..
..	..	8·25	0·79	7·46	..	..	..
..	..	658	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18·73	2·66	27·72	..	..	..
..	..	0·18	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	43·00	41·83	1·20	..	..	..

by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in col. 4 is incorrect.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(*xvi*) Heavy Electrical Private Ltd., Bhopal, Sehore District	101	51	..	75
		(*xvii*) Kundanala Tank, Dhar District	60	1	54	60
		(*xviii*) Semalda Tank, Dhar District	14	1	13	14
		(*xix*) Pachkeda Tank, Dhar District	18	..	13	18
		(*xx*) Field Firing Range, Shivpuri District	401	378	23	N.A.
		(*xxi*) Gangulpara Project, Balaghat District	3	1	2	N.A.
		(*xxii*) Simrar Tank, Jabalpur District	1	Nil	1	N.A.
6	Madras	(*i*) Vaigai Reservoir Project, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District	965	48	Nil	..
		(*ii*) Mettur Canal Scheme, West Bank Canal, Coimbatore District	440	..	..	..
		(*iii*) Lower Bhavani Headworks, Coimbatore District	1,045	N.A.	N.A.	900 (Approximately)
		(*iv*) Krishnagiri Reservoir Project	450	60	390	203
7	Orissa	(*i*) Hindustan Steel Private Ltd., Rourkela	2,444	733	1,231	1,310
		(*ii*) Machkund Hydro-Electric Project, Machkund	2,406	232	1,309	2,015
		(*iii*) Hirakud Dam Project	14,352	838	1,636	4,644
8	Punjab	(*i*) Garden Colony, Rohtak	15	15	..	N.A.
		(*ii*) Pond Area Head Harike, Kapurthala District	66	62	Nil	66
		(*iii*) Bhakra Dam (Punjab and Himachal Pradesh) (upto R. L. 1400)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,246
9	Rajasthan	(*i*) Maiza Dam, Bhilwara District	49	49	..	49
		(*ii*) Arwar Dam, Bhilwara District	338	83	16	338
		(*iii*) Khari Dam, Bhilwara District	97	65	32	..
		(*iv*) Sarvaniya Project, Banswara District	111	5	106	..
		(*v*) Haro Project, Banswara District	28	N.A.	28	28
		(*vi*) Garoda, Banswara District	..	..	..	..
		(*vii*) Garnawat, Banswara District	55	21	34	55
		(*viii*) Kanzi-ka-Garha, Banswara District	9	5	4	9
		(*ix*) Hamral, Banswara District	21	..	21	21
		(*x*) Bhandar, Sikrai Block	59	15	33	59
		(*xi*) Meza Dam, Mandal Block	332	135	38	287
10	Uttar Pradesh	(*i*) Government Cement Factory, Churk, Mirzapur District	13	13	Nil	13

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
45	..	2,232·93	1,315·46	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	54	1,114·37	12·51	1,023·73	..	..	..
1	13	268·52	4	264·12	..	..	..
..	13	160·04	..	105·04	..	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	1,725	1,664	61	N.A.	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	17·75	9·40	8·35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nil	N.A.	2·12	Nil	2·12	N.A.	Nil	N.A.
..	Nil	7,515·42	N.A.	Nil	33·73	N.A.	Nil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	N.A.	8,181·17	N.A.	N.A.	4,668·58	N.A.	N.A.
32	171	2,200·00	200	2,000	1,440·00	170	1,270
265	743	15,182·94	3,825·67	8,158·04	4,977·01	213·22	2,904·21
N.A.	89	13,600·04	749·08	7,209·76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
838	1,636	1,60,174·09	6,154·09	11,115·65	7,095·94	382·26	715·9
N.A.	..	1·5	1·5	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
62	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil
142	82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,083	343	240
49	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
83	16	2,747·25	364	76·25	3,196·5	591	94
..	..	613	409	204	785	522	263
..	..	194	8	186	112	..	112
..	28	104·46	96·16	104·46	57·66	..	57·66
..	..	96·16	..	..	..	..	..
21	34	36·96	12·54	24·42	..	..	..
5	4	110·26	89·58	20·68	110·26	89·58	20·68
..	21	96·28	..	96·28	96·28	..	96·28
..	33	398	19	380	..	..	5·5
..	..	3,390	301	83	2,192	296	79
13	Nil	25·8	25·8	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(*ii*) Sarda Sagar Scheme, Nainital and Pilibhit districts	227	N.A.	Nil	121
		(*iii*) Naraini Gandak Pokhara Canal .	66	66	Nil	N.A.
		(*iv*) Chandraprabha Dam, Varanasi District	29	26	Nil	29
		(*v*) Naughar Dam, Varanasi District . .	165	29	Nil	165
		(*vi*) Chendam	221	113	Nil	N.A.
		(*vii*) Rangavan Dam Project . . .	258	60	Nil	N.A.
		(*viii*) Sirsi Dam, Mirzapur District . .	264	264	Nil	..
		(*ix*) Balui Dam	15	15	Nil	N.A.
		(*x*) Sapiar Dam Project . . .	280	N.A.	Nil	280
		(*xi*) Nanak Sagar Dam, Nainital District .	245	..	Nil	..
		(*xii*) Sugar Factory, Nainital District. .	31	..	Nil	..
		(*xiii*) Dhora Reservoir, Kichha, Nainital District	7	..	Nil	..
		(*xiv*) Sugar Factory, Bazpur, Nainital District	24	..	Nil	..
		(*xv*) Central Town, Hastinapur, Ganga Khadar Colony, Bijnor District . .	417	40	Nil	54
		(*xvi*) Chitauni-Bund, Deoria District .	N.A.	323	Nil	N.A.
		(*xvii*) Arjun Dam, Hamirpur District .	N.A.	48	Nil	N.A.
		(*xviii*) Kheria Aerodrome, Agra . .	N.A.	136	Nil	N.A.
		(*xix*) Nagwa Dam, Mirzapur District .	N.A.	5	Nil	N.A.
		(*xx*) Barwa Tola Dam, Mirzapur District .	N.A.	8	Nil	N.A.
		(*xxi*) Kartauli Dam, Mirzapur District .	N.A.	31	Nil	N.A.
		(*xxii*) Rajkha Dam, Mirzapur District .	N.A.	22	Nil	N.A.
11	West Bengal	(*i*) Maithon Dam	328	81	200	..
		(*ii*) Durgapur Steel Project . . .	1,953	501	84	1,882
12	Himachal Pradesh	Bhakra Dam	3,838	N.A.	N.A.	260
		TOTAL	67,845	10,427	12,805	28,279

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N·A.	Nil	7,273·22	N.A.	Nil	1,000	N.A.	Nil
N.A.	Nil	20	20	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil
26	Nil	180·435	142·06	Nil	180·435	142·06	Nil
29	Nil	541·71	247	Nil	541·71	247	Nil
N.A.	Nil	2,000	350	Nil	4,000	N.A.	Nil
43	Nil	11,600·6	312	Nil	4,084·12	215	Nil
116	Nil	1,000	387	Nil	..	..	Nil
N.A.	Nil	50	·50	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil
N.A.	Nil	4,586	N.A.	Nil	3,695	N.A.	Nil
..	Nil	1,599·36	..	Nil	1,081	..	Nil
..	Nil	147	..	Nil	..	..	Nil
..	Nil	134	..	Nil	..	..	Nil
..	Nil	108	..	Nil	92	..	Nil
2	Nil	867	41	Nil	52·75	41	Nil
323	Nil	N.A.	7	Nil	N.A.	31	Nil
48	Nil	N.A.	166·02	Nil	N.A.	599·90	Nil
136	Nil	N.A.	·688	Nil	N.A.	5	Nil
Nil	Nil	N.A.	50	Nil	N.A.		
Nil	Nil	N.A.	4	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	N.A.	5·50	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	N.A.	14	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
..	..	1,569·27	201·67	625·13	24·94	N.A.	N.A.
501	80	10,056	1,002	80	270	42	7
N.A.	N.A.	1,800	N.A.	N.A.	700	N.A.	N.A.
3,768	5,866	4,33,135·780	34,725·065	68,240·58	63,799·86	4,812·205	13,259·97

APPENDIX XXXIX

Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the State Governments/Union Administrations on the recom mendationsmade by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 1956-57 and 1957-58 Reports for the Rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe families uprooted from their homes on account of construction of dams, industrial plants, etc.

Sl. No.	Recommendation made	Action taken
1	2	3
1	The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe displaced families who are mostly agriculturists should be rehabilitated on land, as early as possible, to save them from unemployment, in consultation with their representatives.	**Andhra Pradesh** The recommendation requires detailed examination as the financial implication involved in such a proposal will be heavy. **Bombay** The State Government are acting on the lines of this recommendation. **Mysore** To the extent possible, people losing lands by submersion are granted alternative lands. In the scheme approved for resettlement of persons whose lands are acquired for Bhadra Reservoir Project, the State Government have directed that even tenant-cultivators should be given some lands. In fact, this is likely to be of greater benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as most of them are tenant-cultivators and not owners of lands.
2	Efforts should be made to employ such of these persons in the projects, as are agreeable to work there.	**Bihar** The Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. have been taking a sympathetic view in the case of all genuine displaced villagers in the matter of providing employment for them. The persons displaced on account of Mayurakshi (Canada) Dam have been in many cases provided with employment in this project according to their qualifications. **Mysore** There is no difficulty in securing employment for the displaced persons in the projects. **Uttar Pradesh** Preferences are given to the displaced persons in employment in construction work irrespective of caste, class etc.
3	The displaced persons should be given due compensation for all the immovable property of which they are dispossessed.	**Andhra Pradesh** All the families displaced on account of the construction of the Jalaput Dam under the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project were paid compensation at market rates for the properties they lost by submersion. **Bihar** A total area of 16,839 acres of land on behalf of the Central Government for the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. has been acquired by the State Government. A round sum of Rs. 24 lakhs was deposited by the Government of India on account of the State Government. Payment of cash compensation in full or in the case of those who wished to be resettled, payment of cost of resettlement was to be made against this sum. **Mysore** For all the immovable properties of the displaced families acquired for construction of dams, etc., compensation is paid in full on the basis of market value as defined in the Land Acquisition Act.

1	2	3
		Orissa The families displaced on account of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela, are being paid reasonable compensation for their lands, houses and trees which are being acquired, and in addition they are also being provided with one or more plots according to the necessity in the resettlement colonies free of cost. Besides, they are being paid house subsidy upto Rs. 400 per family as an additional help and their personal belongings are being transported to their places of resettlement at the cost of the Government. The displaced families are also being given waste land free of cost in lieu of their Bahal, Berna and Mal Lands acquired upto the limit of 33 acres per family and for reclaiming the said land, reclamation subsidy at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre is also being paid. **Punjab** Uptil now 3,658 acres of land have been acquired for the Nangal Fertilizers—Heavy Water Project, and it is envisaged that apart from a further strip of 100 acres, it will not be necessary for the present to go in for any further acquisition. Awards in respect of 2,340 acres of land have been declared by the Land Acquisition Officer of the State Government and the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. have already paid the compensation. In the case of the Bhakra Dam those who resettled of their own accord in villages within 5 miles of their existing residence and who accept compensation in cash are given a rehabilitation grant of Rs. 125 per family and those resettling beyond 5 miles of their existing residence are given Rs. 150 per family. **Uttar Pradesh** Compensation to all displaced persons irrespective of caste or creed is awarded.
4	Displaced families should not be given cash compensation even when they desire to be paid in cash.	**Bihar** The general policy of the Damodar Valley Corporation is to give land for land and house for house to the displaced families wherever they want replacement of land and house. In accordance with a decision in the conference of the participating Governments an option drive was conducted in the reservoir areas to ascertain the choice of the people whether they wanted replacement of their lands and houses, well ahead of the submergence in order to ensure that the new houses and reclaimed lands were available in time. As no special enactment was passed for the rehabilitation of the displaced families, recourse was taken to the provision under section 31 of the Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1884). The affected people who opted for replacement of submerged land and houses were allotted land reclaimed and houses built by the Corporation. In the Maithon Reservoir area 5,211 families including 3,802 Adivasi ones were affected. The affected Adivasi families comprised 2,324 in Jamtara, 1,222 in Dhanbad and 256 in Asansol Sub-divisions. In Jamtara area, out of the 2,324 affected Adivasi families only 352 families opted for replacement of their lands. None of the families wanted replacement of their houses and as such, cash compensation was paid to them. 404 acres of land were reclaimed by DVC for the replacement of submerged land of Adivasis but only 51 families accepted 27 acres of land. The rest refused to accept them and insisted on reclamation of lands selected by them which were found unfit for reclamation by Soil Scientists of the Corporation. It was finally decided with the concurrence of the Corporation that the responsibility for rehabilitating the Adivasis of Jamtara should be taken over by the Bihar Government, the cost to be met by the Corporation. Some 48 displaced families of Jamtara Sub-division who are mostly Adivasis and who had originally opted for cash compensation have now filed petitions for allotment of lands in lieu of their lands which have been submerged. The Corporation have not agreed to change their option at this stage on the ground that the entire programme and estimate will be upset and the question of land acquisition and resettlement will be complicated. The State Government have referred the matter again to the Corporation for reconsideration on the ground that the Adivasis apparently failed to realise the importance at the time of giving their options. This is still under the consideration of the Corporation. The reclamation of land required for replacement is in progress. In Dhanbad area, only 51 Adivasi families out of 1,222 families opted for replacement of their land but finally only 32 families accepted 128 acres of land out of 1,183 acres reclaimed by DVC. The rest insisted on payment of compensation in cash which was made with the approval of the State Government. None

1	2	3
		of the Adivasi families opted for replacement of their houses and they were paid cash towards compensation for houses. Similarly 10,339 families were affected by the Panchet Reservoir under DVC. The figure of the Adivasi families who will be displaced on account of the Panchet Hill Dam Reservoir is 1,916 (966 in Panchet South, Purulia area, and 950 in Panchet North, Dhanbad area). Out of 639 families in the area who opted, none of the Adivasi families opted for replacement of their submerged land reclaimed by DVC. None of the families also wanted replacement of their houses. **Madhya Pradesh** Cash compensation is being paid to the families who have been displaced on account of the Bhilai Steel Project, the Gandhi Sagar Dam (Chambal Hydel) and such other projects. **West Bengal** Cash compensation was paid to the families displaced on account of the Mayurakshi (Canada) Dam, who did not want to resettle according to the scheme of the State Government and opted to settle elsewhere.
5	The displaced families may be rehabilitated in well planned colonies which may include construction of good houses, school buildings, road, drinking water wells, and irrigation facilities for agriculture.	**Bihar** Action is being taken to provide communal facilities to the families displaced on account of the Panchet Hill Dam Reservoir at the sites where they are resettling. In the Jamtara area, affected by the construction of the Maithon Reservoir, communal facilities are being provided to the displaced families where they have resettled in shape of pucca wells, village roads, culverts, approach roads, community halls, schools, radio set, etc. In the Dhanbad area also of the same project communal facilities in shape of drinking water wells, schools, community centre and roads have been provided and the work on them is in progress. In the colonisation programme for the families displaced on account of the Mayurakshi Dam wells, schools, community halls, tanks, grain golas, Kalisthan, Burha-Burhisthan, etc., have been provided. These schemes are meant to cover the social and cultural life of the different classes of displaced persons. **Orissa** Out of 2,444 families displaced on account of land acquired for the Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela, 1,310 families have been resettled in the resettlement colonies of Jalda and Jhirpani which have been set up at a distance of about 5 miles from Rourkela in a planned and systematic manner and have been provided with a network of roads, parks, community centres and other necessary amenities. **Punjab** The State Government have worked out a scheme for establishing a resettlement colony by acquiring 145 acres of land and distributing it among the families who have been displaced on account of the establishment of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited. **West Bengal** There are three big Projects in the State, *viz.*, Durgapur Steel Project, the Maithon Dam Project of the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Mayurakshi Project. In the case of Durgapur, a new colony of the displaced persons has been established at village Goalmath where they have been rehabilitated out of the compensation money granted to them, the State Government having helped them to secure building materials at controlled rates. The proposal for development of roads, drainages, supply of tap water and electricity has already been made. At Maithon even though the people have not been resettled by the Damodar Valley Corporation as they received cash compensation, action will be taken in due course to provide communal facilities in the shape of arrangement for drinking water, village roads, community centres, etc., if they resettle themselves at one place in sizeable numbers. The State Government have reclaimed lands at Raniswar Resettlement Block for resettling the families displaced on account of the Mayurakshi Dam.

1	2	3
6	The funds at the disposal of the State Governments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the general development of the areas concerned may be pooled with the money to be given to displaced persons by way of compensation and free grants by the Project authorities for the purpose of undertaking colonisation schemes for their proper rehabilitation.	**Punjab** The Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited have decided to make an *ex gratia* contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs towards the development of the colony of the displaced families who have been resettled therein. **West Bengal** A sum of Rs. 3·25 lakhs has been spent on communal activities like schools, temples and wells for the tribal families displaced on account of the Mayurakshi Dam and resettled in the Raniswar Block.

APPENDIX XL

Statement showing area and the number of villages covered by the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks in various States and Union Territories.

Serial No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	District in which located	Area covered in Sq. miles.	No. of villages covered	POPULATION		
					Tribals	Non-Tribals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	**Andhra Pradesh**						
	1. Araku	Visakhapatnam	247.85	64	34,569	1,200	35,769
	2. Hukumpeta	Do	240	97	32,689	262	32,951
	3. Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	Adilabad	726.40	167	25,000	9,404	34,404
	4. Narsampet	Warangal	1,551.07	273	16,206	27,646	43,852
		TOTAL	2,765.32	601	1,08,464	38,512	1,46,976
2	**Assam**						
	(Autonomous Districts)						
	1. Dambuk	Garo Hills	445	222	19,409	1,000	20,409
	2. Mairang	United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	646	177	26,293	Nil	26,293
	3. Saipung-Darrang	Do	782	148	23,938	345	24,283
	4. Ronakhong @	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	300	400	..	..	19,234
	5. Diyung @	Do	800	160	..	..	20,000
	6. Lungleh @	Mizo	1,230	47	..	..	22,815
	(Plains Districts)						
	7. Murkong-Selek @	Lakhimpur	1,134	129	..	.	36,113
		TOTAL	5,337	1,283	79,640	1,345	1,69,147
3	**Bihar**						
	1. Bishunpur	Ranchi	237	68	18,029	3,854	21,883
	2. Mahuadanr	Palamau	255	106	20,326	7,057	27,383
	3. Simdega	Ranchi	269	96	37,711	25,868	63,579
	4. Borio	Santhal Parganas	151	509*	49,093*	19,907*	69,000*

5. Kundahit	Shahabad	·181	269	23,954*	34,702*	58,656
6. Adhaura	Do	358	98	8,313	6,411	14,724
7. Rohtas (South)	Do	151	68	3,522	20,598	24,120*
8. Manharpur	Singhbhum	771	289	42,915	39,802	82,717
	TOTAL	2,373	1,503	2,03,863	1,58,199	3,62,062
4. Bombay						
1. Akrani Mahal	West Khandesh	932	153	21,818	699	22 ,517
2. Peint	Nasik	151	100	26,286	3,955	30,241
3. Sukhsar	Panchmahals	82.3	60	24,305	3,364	27,669
4. Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	205.05	97	25,297	3,285	28,582
5. Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	Chanda	1,100	202	21,380	10,136	31,516
6. Mokhada	Thana	164	43	25,650	1,454	27,104
7. Dharampur	Surat	121·8	39	25,786	Nil	25,786
	TOTAL	2,756·15	691	1,70,522	22,893	1,93,415
5. Madhya Pradesh						
1. Dantewada	Bastar	525	121	44,490	10,560	55,050
2. Narayanpur	Do	346	175	21,099	5,209	26,308
3. Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	Raigarh	1,050	142	50,564	15,398	65,962
4. Bharatpur	Sarguja	1,224	183	12,763	11,337	24,100
5. Pondi-Uprora	Bilaspur	945	219	33,021	21,369	54,390
6. Bhimpur	Betul	363	157	27,893	5,954	33,847
7. Tamia	Chhindwara	513	212	26,853	2,381	29,234
8. Alirajpur	Jhabua	235	88	28,991	9,019	38,010
9. Barwani	Nimar	170	84	27,738	24,766	52,504
10. Pushparajgarh	Shahdol	681	273	45,560	20,725	66,285
	TOTAL	6,052	1,654	3,18,972	1,26,718	4,45,690

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 **Orissa**							
	1. Bhuyanpirh	Keonjhar	207	313	49,339	13,198	62,537
	2. Kashipur	Kaeahandi	969	613	67,300	4,461	71,761
	3. Narayanpatna	Koraput	665	362	61,070	5,501	66,571
	4. Raruan	Mayurbhanj	157.35	200	52,857	11,500	64,357
		TOTAL	1,998.35	1,488	2,30,566	34,660	2,65,226
7 **Rajasthan**							
	Kushalgarh	Banswara	258.95	210	26,604	1,400	28,004
8 **Manipur**							
	Tamenglong	Tamenglong Sub-Division	1,872	193	40,052	20	40,072
9 **Tripura**							
	Amarpur	Amarpur Sub-Division	527	197	27,750	9,250	37,000
		GRAND TOTAL	23,939.77	7,823	12,06,433	3,92,977	16,87,592
		AVERAGE PER BLOCK	555	181.9	30,934	10,076	39,246

@Information not received.
*Figures provisional; they are being further checked.
N.B.—The Government of Bihar have informed that the tribal population reported as 2,344 for the Mahuadanr Block last year was due to some clerical error. It should have been 20,326.

APPENDIX XLI

Statement showing scheme-wise expenditure incurred in each Special Multipurpose Tribal Block during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated)

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	District in which located	Project Headquarters 1956-57	Project Headquarters 1957-58	Project Headquarters 1958-59 (estimated)	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 1956-57	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 1957-58	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 1958-59 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	(1) Araku	Visakhapatnam	74,015	1,25,620	1,20,912	7,353	25,284	27,278
	(2) Hukumpeta	Do	46,443	1,29,290	2,00,180	682	45,019	49,730
	(3) Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	Adilabad	..	81,222·03	1,23,000	..	21,478·75	25,000
	(4) Narsampet	Warangal	..	1,01,606·66	1,79,[illegible]32·11	..	21,095·15	27,498·09
			1,20,458	4,37,738·69	6,23,324·11	8,035	1,12,876·90	1,29,506·09
2	**Assam** (Autonomous Districts)							
	(1) Dambuk	Garo Hills	Complete information not received.					
	(2) Mairang	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills						
	(3) Saipang—Darrang	Do						
	(4) Ronakhong	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills						
	(5) Diyung	Do						
	(6) Lungleh	Mizo						
	(Plains Districts) (7) Murkong-Selek	Lakhimpur						
3	**Bihar**							
	(1) Bishunpur	Ranchi	17,030	1,11,432	70,670	29,041	13,629	28,000
	(2) Mahuadanr	Palamau	88,423	94,246	94,285	28,851	..	6,804
	(3) imdega	Ranchi	65,532	95,883	87,752	..	30,000	28,252
	(4) Borio	Santhal Parganas	39,529	70,813·56	96,998	7,285	2,764	11,000
	(5) Kundahit	Shahabad	98,597	85,987	86,274	20,825	3,987	12,028

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(6) Adhaura	Shahabad	22,000	59,000	1,02,000	20,000	..	9,000
	(7) Rohtas (South)	Do	6,208	57,650	83,179	20,635	5,650	24,850
	(8) Manharpur	Singhbhum	23,878·69	88,200 95	78,263	20,642·97	11,283	9,498
			3,61,197·69	6,63,212·51	6,99,421	1,47,279·97	67,313	1,29,432
4 Bombay								
	(1) Akrani Mahal	West Khandesh	903·43	65,045·59	1,08,920·74	..	15,775·62	41,338·55
	(2) Peint	Nasik	..	37,192·50	1,06,394·17	..	5,455·25	65,028·42
	(3) Sukhsar	Panchmahal	3,607·37	65,821·70	85,251·50	..	6,338·56	14,556·59
	(4) Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	11,200 25	90,372·75	1,99,922	..	6,319·63	43,000
	(5) Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	Chanda	2,757·06	63,221·44	1,33,744·02	..	5,921·59	37,182·10
	(6) Mokhada	Thana	8,993	70,575	1,46,800	..	23,675	43,000
	(7) Dharampur	Surat	..	49,932·30	88,522·39	..	38,787·77	71,358·63
			27,461·11	4,42,161·28	8,69,554·82	..	1,02,273·42	3,15,464·29
5 Madhya Pradesh								
	(1) Dantewada	Bastar	8,000	75,000	1,15,000	..	9,000	26,000
	(2) Narayanpur	Do	11,000	89,000	75,000	..	25,000	35,000
	(3) Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	Raigarh	..	31,000	1,20,000	..	11,000	78,000
	(4) Bharatpur	Sarguja	2,000	49,000	1,20,000	..	15,000	52,000
	(5) Pondi-Uprora	Bilaspur	9,000	80,000	71,000	..	94,000	22,000
	(6) Bhimpur	Betul	10,000	73,000	1,18,000	..	91,000	25,000
	(7) Tamia	Chhindwara	10,000	69,000	1,11,000	..	13,000	1,37,000
	(8) Alirajpur	Jhabua	22,000	1,12,000	88,000	1,000	31,000	87,000
	(9) Barwani	Nimar	..	89,000	89,000	..	29,000	46,000
	(10) Pushparajgarh	Shahdol	11,000	51,000	78,000	..	9,000	16,000
			83,000	7,18,000	9,85,000	1,000	3,27,000	5,24,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	**Orissa**							
	(1) Bhuyanpirh	Keonjhar	76,522	92,222	84,731	..	..	..
	(2) Kashipur	Kalahandi	41,731	73,229	73,922	..	..	..
	(3) Narayanpatna	Koraput	34,137	90,236	83,810	..	..	..
	(4) Raruan	Mayurbhanj	13,304	1,04,730	1,03,973	600	51,834	84,892
			1,65,694	3,60,417	3,46,436	600	51,834	84,892
7	**Rajasthan**							
	Kushalgarh	Banswara	7,125	57,238	1,60,559	..	17,752	43,525
	Manipur							
	Tamenglong	Tamenglong Sub-Division	..	54,100	1,08,500	..	43,790	36,000
9	**Tripura**							
	Amarpur Sub-Division	Amarpur Sub-Division	42,585	62,215	77,629	..	9,538	32,276
		GRAND TOTAL	8,07,520·80	27,95,082·48	38,16,423·93	1,56,914·97	7,32,377·32	12,95,095·38

APPENDIX XLI

Statement showing scheme-wise expenditure incurred in each Special Multipurpose Tribal Block during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated)

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	Irrigation, Soil Conservation, etc.			Health and Rural Sanitation			Education		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	**Andhra Pradesh**									
	(1) Araku	..	..	50,003	18,441	31,445	40,037	2,431	4,765	45,001
	(2) Hukumpeta	..	..	58,872	7,521	39,035	37,619	693	19,346	17,017
	(3) Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	..	23,431	60,000	..	12,242·50	13,500		7,800	21,000
	(4) Narsampet	..	17,701·38	65,141	..	19,014·36	20,693·60	..	7,976·97	12,831·20
		..	41,132·38	2,34,016	25,962	1,01,736·86	1,11,849·60	3,124	39,887·97	95,849·20
2	***Assam**									
	(1) Dambuk									
	(2) Mairang									
	(3) Saipang-Darrang									
	(4) Ronakhong	Complete information not received.								
	(5) Diyung									
	(6) Lunglch									
	(7) Murkong-Selek									
3	**Bihar**									
	(1) Bishunpur	64,000	45,000	75,000	3,965	22,000	52,750	61,000	2,825	27,500
	(2) Mahuadanr	40,600	1,75,275	35,486	13,500	2,22,148	9,297	2,000	21	2,248
	(3) Simdega	23,800	47,876	75,000	11,000	17,447	48,800	..	5,396	22,830
	(4) Borio	7,877·34	46,818·97	81,000	2,100	25,180·74	51,000	1,799	3,831·92	2,000
	(5) Kundhit	45,000	52,684	75,000	13,042	32,081	21,750	8,758	3,614	3,904
	(6) Adhaura	..	..	1,000	..	2,000	12,000	2,000	..	4,000

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(7) Rohtas (South)	4,700	45,000	74,329	..	17,924	29,570	..	5,743	8,687
(8) Manharpur	14,068·91	10,152	46,000	..	15,397	32,000	..	3,897	19,300
	2,00,046·25	4,22,805·97	4,62,815	43,607	3,54,177·74	2,57,167	75,557	25,327·92	95,469
4 Bombay									
(1) Akrani Mahal	..	1,12,838·39	1,52,941·30	..	45,406·85	59,635·02	..	50,102·97	41,214·63
(2) Peint	..	84,346	2,05,673	..	23,428·37	56,059·67	..	10,500	32,911·91
(3) Sukhsar	..	1,04,950	1,84,230·53	..	2,242·74	4,729·75	..	41,405	86,408·03
(4) Khedbrahma	..	80,175	1,10,000	..	10,781·17	54,000	..	23,222	38,000
(5) Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	..	18,726	58,606	..	1,649·33	15,682·45	..	..	12,000
(6) Mokhada	..	18,600	96,700	5,396	15,227	46,000	7,096	16,658	30,300
(7) Dharampur	..	57,647·36	1,85,499·10	..	20,675·29	38,995·71	..	74,077 99	67,439
	..	4,77,282·75	9,93,649·93	5,396	1,19,410·75	2,75,102·60	7,096	2,15,965·96	3,08,273·57
5 Madhya Pradesh									
(1) Dantewada	..	56,000	28,000	..	9,000	11,000	..	21,000	20,000
(2) Narayanpur	..	5,000	10,000	1,000	19,000	71,000	3,000	54,000	32,000
(3) Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	..	50,000	69,000	..	6,000	24,000	..	2,000	5,000
(4) Bharatpur	..	..	32,000	..	9,000	24,000	..	5,000	10,000
(5) Pondi-Uprora	..	..	39,000	..	29,000	20,000	..	3,000	3,000
(6) Bhimpur	..	1,000	4,000	..	9,000	7,000	..	4,000	4,000
(7) Tamia	..	5,000	1,00,000	..	1,000	37,000	..	..	6,000
(8) Alirajpur	40,000	49,000	74,000	8,000	91,000	42,000	2,000	32,000	16,000
(9) Barwani	..	3,000	98,000	..	33,000	24,000	..	22,000	24,000
(10) Pushparajgarh	4,000	5,000	45,000	8,000	38,000	35,000	5,000	15,000	15,000
	44,000	4,71,000	4,99,000	17,000	2,44,000	2,95,000	10,000	1,58,000	1,35,000
6 Orissa									
(1) Bhuyanpirh	..	27,974	32,342	13,929	47,908	20,110	12,164	24,559	9,840
(2) Kashipur	..	1,000	..	26,000	5,158	42,667	..	13,971	20,800

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(3) Narayanpatna . .	15,000	24,947	10,527	20,850	55,555	21,599	4,650	22,907	14,841
(4) Raruan	1,500	..	13,224	4,800	42,406	63,851	3,600	5,265	15,499
	16,500	53,921	56,093	65,829	1,51,027	1,48,227	20,414	66,702	60,980
7 **Rajasthan**									
Kushalgarh . . .		1,68,112	2,82,164	1,138	66,681	43,591	8,000	8,750	11,577
8 **Manipur**									
Tamenlong . . .	..	78,220	78,750	..	48,540	57,250	..	24,340	19,050
9 **Tripura**									
Amarpur Sub-Division		19,400	52,540	..	3,602	..	..	22,500	7,500
	2,60,546·25	17,31,874·1	26,59,027·93	1,58,932	10,89,175·35	11,88,187·20	1,24,191	5,61,473·85	7,33,698·77

APPENDIX XLIII

Statement showing scheme-wise expenditure incurred in each Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block during 1956-57, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59 (*Estimated*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	Social Education			Communication			Rural Arts and Crafts		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	**Andhra Pradesh**									
	(1) Araku	7,123	69,852	14,800	24,732	96,851	2,25,637	3,759	24,437	60,775
	(2) Hukumpeta	5,980	81,541	14,757	864	49,888	1,08,563	77	2,411	36,785
	(3) Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	..	6,800	10,000	..	2,500	4,500	..	2,500	34,600
	(4) Narsampet	..	23,676·38	8,533·57	..	5,150	4,299	..	9,557·64	38,680·64
		13,103	1,81,869·38	48,090·57	25,596	1,54,389	3,42,999	3,836	38,905·64	1,70,840·64
2	**Assam**									
	(1) Dambuk									
	(2) Mairang									
	(3) Saipang-Darrang									
	(4) Ronakhong					Complete information not received.				
	(5) Diyung									
	(6) Lungleh (Plains Districts)									
	(7) Murkong-Selek									
3	**Bihar**									
	(1) Bishunpur	81,000	15,000	30,000	..	40,392	90,500	..	9	40,800
	(2) Mahuadanr	12,312	3,788	11,049	..	64,500	175	..	1,655	35,206
	(3) Simdega	3,278	12,141	21,312	..	47,690	47,544	..	2,849	37,715
	(4) Borio	11,592	7,907·42	12,000	..	10,000	11,500	..	4,450·01	38,116
	(5) Kundhit	13,174	9,489	6,029	..	25,000	13,895	..	2,925	33,324
	(6) Adhaura	4,000	5,000	10,000	..	4,000	91,000	..	2,000	19,000

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
(7) Rohtas (South)	3,979	8,412	17,696	..	4,539	60,070	..	3,671	23,907
(8) Manharpur	4,178	13,326	15,000	..	2,326	55,100	..	7,398	41,157
	1,33,513	75,063·42	1,23,086	..	1,98,447	3,69,784	..	24,957·01	2,69,225
4 Bombay									
(1) Akrani Mahal	..	12,193·87	24,629·06	..	1,60,471·36	2,46,859·57	..	4,794·82	66,754·83
(2) Peint	..	5,483·66	38,152·94	..	3,978·22	1,38,865·29	..	..	40,628·75
(3) Sukhsar	..	3,736·08	30,700 09	..	21,318·99	29,684·11	..	5,210·91	28,891·84
(4) Khedbrahma	..	14,814·73	40,000	..	9,677·84	17,000	..	11,026·24	35,000
(5) Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	..	2,056·18	18,248·76	..	324·31	20,723·34	..	8,507·59	35,366·20
(6) Mokhada	893	16,157	27,200	70	54,107	51,300	..	4,530	34,200
(7) Dharampur	..	3,326·38	21,342·68	..	9,677·77	22,370·06	..	1,630	6,209·50
	893	57,767·90	2,00,273·53	70	2,59,555·49	5,26,802·37	..	35,699·56	2,47,051·12
5 Madhya Pradesh									
(1) Dantewada	..	8,000	18,000	..	39,000	1,02,000	..	..	13,000
(2) Narayanpur	..	4,000	30,000	..	66,000	1,61,000	..	1,000	39,000
(3) Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	..	15,000	17,000	..	6,000	35,000	..	..	21,000
(4) Bharatpur	..	8,000	40,000	..	..	14,000	..	4,000	37,000
(5) Pondi-Uprora	..	17,000	4,000	..	8,000	12,000	..	6,000	11,000
(6) Bhimpur	..	3,000	14,000	..	4,000	7,000	..	..	7,000
(7) Tamia	..	1,000	38,000	..	24,000	65,000	..	..	13,000
(8) Alirajpur	6,000	23,000	19,000	9,000	1,34,000	11,000	..	12,000	25,000
(9) Barwani	..	22,000	20,000	..	90,000	1,21,000	..	..	25,000
(10) Pushparaj garh	1,000	7,000	18,000	4,000	8,000	31,000	..	..	14,000
	7,000	1,08,000	2,18,000	13,000	3,79,000	5,59,000	..	23,000	2,05,000
6 Orissa									
(1) Bhuyanpirh	13,150	17,497	13,822	24,971	69,930	38,402	1,432	16,992	12,901
(2) Kashipur	13,200	14,976	12,234	5,000	3,484	11,914	..	..	..

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
(3) Narayanpatna . .	9,413	18,172	11,978	40,000	38,997	33,219	..	968	1,681
(4) Raruan . . .	2,335	24,506	25,922	1,300	68,420	1,62,099	..	..	2,249
	38,098	75,151	63,956	71,271	1,80,831	2,45,634	1,432	17,960	16,831
7 **Rajasthan**									
Kushalgarh . . .	268	19,127	16,850	904	17,964	33,356	..	5,487	6,771
8 **Manipur**									
Tamenglong . . .	*	*	*	..	1,52,020	1,04,750	..	22,520	35,500
9 **Tripura**									
Amarpur Sub-Division .	..	27,345	44,926	..	20,260	21,932	..	3,000	11,776
GRAND TOTAL	1,92,875	5,44,323 7	7,15,182·1	1,10,841	13,62,466·49	22,04,257·37	5,268	1,71,529·21	9,62,994·76

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	Cooperation			Rural Housing			Miscellaneous		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	**Andhra Pradesh**									
	(1) Araku	..	..	48,000	..	..	24,997	..	..	..
	(2) Hukumpeta	..	..	35,426	..	..	50,000	..	..	..
	(3) Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	..	..	15,000	..	..	20,000	..	..	..
	(4) Narsampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	98,426	..	..	94,997	..	..	..
2	**Assam**	Complete information not received.								
	(1) Dambuk									
	(2) Mairang									
	(3) Saipang-Darrang									
	(4) Ronakhong									
	(5) Diyung									
	(6) Lungleh									
	(7) Murkong-Selek									
3	**Bihar**									
	(1) Bishnupur	..	20,000	35,000	10,000	..	10,000	6,000	10,600	94,700
	(2) Mahuadanr	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	15,799
	(3) Simdega	..	20,000	40,008	..	10,000	30,000	37,769	18,231	22,854
	(4) Borio	..	1,000	10,000	..	4,700	..	3,557·75	6,803·52	10,500
									3,410	15,039

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
(5) Kundahit	..	100	1,000	..	..	20,000	24,000	..	..
(6) Adhaura	..	..	..	..	..	23,000	..	..	..
(7) Rohtas (South)	..	..	15,000	..	9,177	49,339	..	..	..
(8) Manharpur	..	4,847	7,570	..	6,600	34,000	..	.	3,420
	..	45,947	1,09,078	10,000	30,477	1,66,339	71,236·75	39,044·52	1,62,312
4 Bombay									
(1) Akrani Mahal	..	..	..	..	44,854·92	1,08,214	..	12,730·26	81,818.35
(2) Peint	..	..	9,000	..	..	70,770·25	..	..	..
(3) Sukhsar	..	..	3,600	..	9,015·21	73,614·60	..	..	..
(4) Khedbrahma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	19,965·59
(6) Mokhada	..	..	..	..	470	44,000	..	18,900	85,600
(7) Dharampur	..	..	..	..	..	19,065	..	10,592·47	10,592·47
	..	..	12,600	..	54,376·13	3,16,663·85	..	42,222·73	1,97,976·41
5 Madhya Pradesh									
(1) Dantewada	..	..	..	..	..	31,000	..	6,000	..
(2) Narayanpur	..	..	..	5,000	83,000	52,000	..	43,000	20,000
(3) Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	18,000	..	36,000	..
(4) Bharatpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	1,05,000
(5) Pondi-Uprora	..	..	..	..	18,000	..	..	..	30,000
(6) Bhimpur	..	..	.	..		6,000	..	13,000	2,000
(7) Tamia	..	..	..	..	..	17,000	..	..	63,000
(8) Alirajpur	..	..	..	..	35,000	44,000	10,000	1,000	72,000
(9) Barwani	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	..		20,000
(10) Pushparajgarh	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	.
	..	..	..	5,000	1,52,000	1,68,000	10,000	1,15,000	3,12,000

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6 **Orissa**									
(1) Bhuyanpirh	5,865	40,097	32,381	11,937	†19,942	†10,109	..	..	..
(2) Kashipur	..	30,961	23,713	..	33,676	35,700	..	..	..
(3) Narayanpatna	51,300	39,213	46,530	18,500	64,003	19,500	..	..	..
(4) Raruan	..	..	..	7,200	55,027	20,999	..	..	..
	57,165	1,10,271	1,02,624	37,637	1,72,648	86,308	..	..	..
7 **Rajasthan**									
Kushalgarh	..	10,000	3,370	..	78,800	65,025	..	..	..
8 **Manipur**									
Tamenglong	..	..	25,000	..	..	35,000	..	..	6,000
9 **Tripura**									
Amarpur Sub-Division	..	33,000	14,005	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL:—	57,165	1,99,218	3,65,103	52,637	4,88,301·13	9,32,332·85	81,236·75	1,96,267·25	6,78,288·41

†Including expenditure on the housing of Project Staff.

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block	Total Expenditure 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (estimated)	Total amount spent during the first three years of the second Plan period
		37	38	39	40
1	**Andhra Pradesh**				
	(1) Araku	1,37,854	3,78,254	6,57,440	11,73,548
	(2) Hukumpeta	62,260	3,66,530	6,08,949	10,37,739
	(3) Marlavai, Utnur Tahsil	..	1,57,974·28	3,26,600	4,84,574·28
	(4) Narsampet	..	2,05,778·54	3,56,909·21	5,62,687·75
		2,00,114	11,08,536·82	19,49,898·21	32,58,549·03
2	**Assam**				
	(1) Dambuk				
	(2) Mairang				
	(3) Saipang-Darrang				
	(4) Ronakhong		Complete information not received.		
	(5) Diyung				
	(6) Lunglch				
	(7) Murkong-Selek				
3	**Bihar**				
	(1) Bishunpur	2,72,036	2,80,887	5,54,920	11,07,843
	(2) Mahuadanr	1,85,686	5,61,633	2,10,849	9,58,168
	(3) Simdega	1,41,289	3,07,513	4,62,067	9,10,869
	(4) Borio	73,740·09	1,84,270·14	3,24,114	5,82,124·23
	(5) Kundahit	2,23,396	2,19,277	2,93,243	7,35,916

	37	38	39	40
(6) Adhaura	48,000	72,000	2,71,000	3,91,000
(7) Rohtas (South)	35,522	1,57,766	3,86,627	5,79,915
(8) Manharpur	62,768·57	1,63,426·95	3,41,308	5,67,503·52
	10,42,437·66	19,46,773·09	28,44,128	58,33,338·75
4 Bombay				
(1) Akrani Mahal	903·43	5,24,214·65	9,32,326·05	14,57,444·13
(2) Peint	..	1,70,384	7,63,484·40	9,33,868·40
(3) Sukhsar	3,607·37	2,60,075·19	5,41,667·04	8,05,349·60
(4) Khedbrahma	11,200·25	2,46,389·36	5,36,922	7,94,511·61
(5) Aheri, Sironcha Tahsil	2,757·06	1,00,406·44	3,52,518·46	4,55,681·96
(6) Mokhada	22,448	2,38,899	6,05,100	8,66,447
(7) Dharampur	..	2,66,347·33	5,31,394·54	7,97,741·87
	40,916·11	18,06,715·97	42,63,412·49	61,11,044·57
5 Madhya Pradesh				
(1) Dantewada	8,000	2,23,000	3,64,000	5,95,000
(2) Narayanpur	20,000	3,89,000	5,25,000	9,34,000
(3) Bagicha, Jashpur Tahsil	..	1,57,000	3,87,000	5,44,000
(4) Bharatpur	2,000	1,06,000	4,34,000	5,42,000
(5) Pondi-Uprora	9,000	2,55,000	2,12,000	4,76,000
(6) Bhimpur	10,000	1,98,000	1,94,000	4,02,000
(7) Tamia	10,000	1,13,000	5,87,000	7,10,000
(8) Alirajpur	98,000	5,20,000	4,78,000	10,96,000
(9) Barwani	..	5,91,000	4,67,000	10,58,000
(10) Pushparajgarh	33,000	1,43,000	2,52,000	4,28,000
	1,90,000	26,95,000	39,00,000	67,85,000
6 Orissa				
(1) Bhuyanpirh	1,59,970	3,57,121	2,54,638	7,71,729

	37	38	39	40
(2) Kashipur	86,181	1,76,455	2,20,950	4,83,586
(3) Narayanpatna	1,93,850	3,54,998	2,43,685	7,92,533
(4) Raruan	34,639	3,52,188	4,92,708	8,79,535
	4,74,640	12,40,762	12,11,981	29,27,383
7 **Rajasthan**				
Kushalgarh	17,435	4,49,911	6,12,788	10,80,134
8 **Manipur**				
Tamenglong	..	4,23,530	5,05,800	9,29,330
9 **Tripura**				
Amarpur Sub-Division	42,585	2,00,860	2,62,584	5,06,029
GRAND TOTAL:	20,08,127·77	98,72,088·88	1,55,50,591·70	2,74,30,808·35

APPENDIX XLII

Statement showing common diseases in Tribal and Backward Areas and Preventive and Curative measures adopted in various States/Union Territories to control them

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Common diseases and the tribal and backward areas in which noticed (where information is available)	Preventive and curative measures
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Malaria Agency Areas	Two malaria control units, one at Dummagudem and the other at Araku Valley, are working in the Agency Areas on the pattern of the National Malaria Control Programme. These two Units are hereafter to be shifted to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The Dummagudem Unit is situated in Agency tracts comprising East and West Godawari districts benefiting about 25 lakhs of people. Besides spraying of DDT and free distribution of quinine tablets, an Entomological Assistant is engaged in evaluation of the spleen parasite and infant parasite rates and surveys. The other Unit at Araku Valley covers the Agency Areas of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts comprising 3,109 sq. miles. Nearly all the houses of the area are covered by the Unit. Drugs like quinine sulphate, totaquine, cinchona fabriguge, resochine, paludrine and avlochlor have been distributed freely. An amount of Rs. 1.24 lakhs has been provided in the Second Plan for anti-malaria operations in the Agency Areas.
		Yaws: Agency Areas	A unit consisting of 2 Medical Officers and ancillary staff (both technical and non-technical) has been set up. This unit has so far treated 1,391 cases with P. A. M. in East and West Godawari districts and a portion of Salur and Gudem Agency Areas from May, 1958, to the end of January, 1959. An amount of Rs. 1.33 lakhs has been provided in the Second Plan for anti-yaws campaign.
		T. B.: Agency Areas	It has not been found necessary to open any special institution.
		Leprosy: Agency Areas	It has not been found necessary to open any special institution.
2	Assam :	Yaws: Goalpara (particularly at the foot of Garo Hills), Garo Hills and Nowgong districts.	It is mainly confined among the Backward Classes but the incidence is not very high and the patients receive their usual treatment at the existing dispensaries and hospitals.
		Leprosy: Mikir Hills, Goalpara, etc.	3 treatment centres, 2 in Mikir Hills and 1 in Garo Hills, have been taken up under the Central Sector at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Besides the existing leprosy colonies, 5 more clinics are to be opened during the Second Plan period in the Autonomous Districts and the Plains Tribal Areas in the State. A Pilot Project under leprosy control scheme with a provision of 30 beds is already functioning in the Plains Tribal Areas in Goalpara District. Under the Anti-Leprosy Scheme 40 Leprosy Injectors have been posted to different dispensaries to assist the Medical Officers. During the Second Plan period 20 Leprosy Social Workers are also being appointed. There is a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in the State Sector for giving grants-in-aid to non-official agencies engaged in leprosy work.
		Malaria	Four units are working in the Tribal Areas of Assam under the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

1	2	3	4
		T.B.	The State Government have a scheme for "Provision for treatment of T. B. and cancer" for Hills Districts. Anti- T. B. measures have already been undertaken under the B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme. Six clinics and 2 hospitals are functioning in the State in addition to the beds provided specially for T. B. patients in certain hospitals. An aftercare colony for T. B. patients is propossed to be established a t Shillong under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.
			In the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 28,450 was sanctioned by the Government as financial aid to the Scheduled Caste patients suffering from T. B. and leprosy in the State.
		V.D.: Certain urban areas in Hills Districts, e.g., Shillong, Dibrugarh, Jowai	Although no assessment has been made in regard to the number of people affected by these diseases, V. D. clinics have been provided and are functioning at Shillong and Dibrugarh. During the year 1958-59. 12 dispensaries and one hospital, at Jowai in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District were sanctioned.
3	Bihar	Malaria	Special survey has been carried out to assess the incidence of malaria in the tribal areas. The entire tribal areas have been covered under the National Malaria Eradication Programme.
		Leprosy: Santhal Paraganas and Ranchi districts.	There are 14 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres in the State each covering a population from 50,000 to 1 lakh. Two of these are under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes located at Barmasia and Maheshpur in Santhal Parganas and of the other 12, a number of them are located in areas having predominantly tribal population, viz., Deoghar, Chas Gobindpur, Chakulia and Chakradharpur. One Leprosy Institute at Brahmbay, Ranchi District, is functioning in the tribal area for specialised type of treatment. There are about 48 Leprosy Clinics functioning in the State located mostly in the areas inhabited by the tribal people and these clinics get government grant. One Leprosy Asylum is located at Deoghar. A Leprosy Centre at Fatehpur in the district of Santhal Parganas is being run through the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal. Out of an annual provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the Centre, Rs. 90,000 are contributed by the Government and the rest by the Mandal.
			There is a provision of Rs. 11.50 lakhs in the Second Plan for the opening of and aid to Leprosy Centres.
		T.B.	B. C. G. vaccination campaign against tuberculosis was carried out in rural areas. T. B. Clinics have been opened at Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh and Seraikela. In addition to this, 10-bed T. B. Wards have been opened at Seraikela Kodarma, Simdega, Deoghar and Pakur.
		V.D.	6 V. D. Clinics are functioning in the State. Regular vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera are being carried out according to plan. Disinfection of drinking water wells is carried out specially during the rainy season by Health staff maintained Thanawise.
4	Bombay	Malaria	A statewise survey, including that of areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, has been carried out by the State Government for the control of malaria. From the current year every house in each village of the State will be sprayed with D. D. T. To render medical relief to the population in Dangs District which is a backward area, two Mobile Hygiene Units have been sanctioned from 1950. Seven mobile dispensaries were opened in Scheduled Areas during 1956-57 and continued to function in 1957-58. During 1958-59, 3 more mobile dispensaries were proposed to be opened.
		Yaws: Rajura and Kuiwat Talukas of Nanded District and Chanda, Sironcha and part of Gadhchiroli Talukas of Chanda District.	It is proposed to organise an anti-yaws campaign in these areas with the aid of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation. It is proposed to form 3 teams for carrying out initial survey in the above areas and thereafter institute control measures. Each team will be supplied by the World Health Organisation one vehicle and other material medicines and equipment required.

1	2	3	4
		Leprosy: Dangs, Nanded, Broach, East Khandesh and Thana districts	For fighting leprosy amongst the tribals, all dispensaries in tribal areas are supplied with D.D.S tablets for free distribution. A survey, education and treatment centre has been established at Ahwa in Dangs District. A Leprosy Assistant has been posted at the Main Hospital, Ahwa, wherein an S. E. T. Unit has been located. One Leprosy Control Unit at Kuiwat in Nanded District, one S.E.T. Unit at Rajpipla in Broach District, one Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Faizpur in East Khandesh District and One Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Vikramgadh, Taluka Jawahar in Thana District, have been established. Trained Leprosy Assistants have been appointed at Nanded and Zagadia N.E.S. Blocks in Broach District. A Social Worker for Leprosy has been appointed for Broach District.
		T.B.	Tests for B. C. G. mass vaccination as a measure for tuberculosis control are also being undertaken throughout the State, including tribal areas. It is intended to cover the whole State by the end of the Second Plan period.
		Other infectious diseases	As regards other infectious diseases like small-pox and cholera, steps for mass vaccination, mass anti-cholera inoculation, disinfection of drinking water supplies and isolation and treatment of cases whenever they are noticed are undertaken.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Malaria	The Malaria Eradication Programme which is functioning in the State is to continue for the year 1959-60 also. Uptil now 7,023 villages and 6,09,465 houses in various round have been sprayed. So far 11 Tahsils have been covered in the State.
		V.D.: Bhadarwah, Ramnagar, Bhasoli, Reasi, Ramban, Udhampur, Doda and Kishtwar Tahsils.	V.D. in highly infected ares have been eradicated to a considerable extent in these 8 Tahsils.
		T.B.	Mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign has been carried out in both the regions of the State and work has so far been completed in 19 Tahsils.
6	Kerala	Malaria .	Malaria control operations have been going on since 1947 among the tribal people who are mostly confined to hill and foot-hill regions of the State. As a result of the National Malaria Control Programme during the past five years the tribals have been afforded complete protection from malaria.
		Typhoid, dysentery and other diseases	Other diseases like typhoid, dysentery, etc., have also been reduced among the tribals.
7	Madhya Pradesh.	Malaria: Bastar, Betul and Mandla districts and Vindhya Pradesh region.	For anti-malaria operation one unit under the National Malaria Control Programme is located in the tribal areas of Bastar District. With the efforts of Malaria Control Unit the disease has been much reduced in Betul and Mandla districts. Throughout the State 3,08,890 cases of malaria were treated.
			For anti-malaria activities in the Vindhya Pradesh region a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
		T.B.	One T. B. hospital is being established under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. One T.B. Clinic with 6 beds has been opened at Alirajpur. The total number of cases of T.B. treated during the year throughout the State was 3,452.
		V.D.	Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme 8 V.D. Control Clinics are being established. In addition to the work done in the previous year the State Government have opened 3 more V.D. Control Centres at Jhabua, Mandla and Jagdalpur. Throughout the State 3,998 cases of V.D. were treated during the year under review. A medical van has been provided to the staff at Tamia so that they can tour the area and treat cases with less difficulty.

1	2	3	4
		Leprosy: Dhar, Jhabua, Bastar and Alirajpur districts	One leprosy unit has been established at Dhar which also looks to the work of Jhabua District. Throughout the State 689 cases of leprosy were treated during the year. Two leprosy colonies are in existence in Bastar District where indoor and outdoor patients are treated. One Leprosy Hospital is being established under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.
8	Madras	Malaria: Hilly tracts in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari	The State Government have been carrying out anti-malaria measures in all the affected areas in the State including the hilly tracts mentioned in Col. 3. This would benefit the ackward Classes. From 1958-59 the National Malaria Control Programme has been switched over to a programme of malaria eradication and during 1958-59 the anti-malaria measures were intensified. Quinine is being supplied to the Palayars in Madurai District and Irulars Kadars, etc. in Coimbatore District as a measure against malaria.
		T.B.	A scheme of mass B.C.G. vaccination is going on in the State since 1954 with a view to protect the susceptible population by carrying out tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination to non-reactors. Special attention is given to the Backward Classes under this scheme and all facilities are provided to these classes.
		Yaws: Coimbatore District.	A scheme for the control of yaws in the Tiruppur health range of Coimbatore District was carried out during the year for a period of two months. Surveys for the cases of yaws were carried out and penicillin treatment was given to all cases and their contacts who mostly belonged to Scheduled and other backward communities. Avanashi and Palladam Taluks of Coimbatore* District are areas endemic for yaws. Socially and economically backward communities, the Harijans predominantly, are affected by the disease. The Harijan population at risk in the endemic areas total about 49,000 and they are resident in 487 villages including hamlets. The procedure followed for the eradication of the disease amongst the Harijans was to institute mass surveys and treatment of the population in stages followed by resurveys and treatment of the left-over and relapsed cases after an interval. The treatment coverage was 97%. Since latent disesase manifestations are a feature in this disease, a single shot treatment of PAM (Proccaine Penicillin/G-in-oil with 2% aluminium monestearate) was given to all persons. Now yaws ceases to be a public health problem in the above areas at present.
		V.D.: Nilgiris District.	V.D. are very common amongst the tribes, specially Todas of Nilgiris District. After careful examination and effective treatment the disease amongst them is well controlled and the condition of their health has much improved and birth rate increased.
9	Mysore . . .	Malaria	Malaria Eradication Programme is operated throughout the State.
			Two Hill Tribes Health Units in Mysore District, one at Nisna and another at Kogalvadi, were started. Steps are also being taken to control contagious and infectious diseases.
10	Orissa . . .	Malaria: All tribal areas of the State	A survey has been conducted with regard to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Anti-malaria operations in all the tribal areas are being carried out by Malaria Eradication Programme Units. The tribal areas are highly infectious and special provisions to intensify operations have been made in the programme. The reduction in spleen rate and decrease in the number of malaria cases attending different hospitals and dispensaries clearly indicate considerable reduction in the incidence of the disease.
		Yaws: Koraput, Ganjam and other tribal areas of the State	Simultaneous survey and treatment were carried out by two field teams in the districts of Koraput and Ganjam under the inter-State Anti-Yaws Campaign sponsored by WHO and UNICEF. One Resurvey Unit has been started. Two additional teams were also sanctioned to speed up the work. 1,085 villages were visited, 1,60,271 persons examined, 3,643 cases and contacts detected and treated upto the end of February, 1959. A special grant of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of medicines for treatment

1	2	3	4
			of yaws cases in the hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas. Seven additional teams to cover the entire tribal areas by March, 1961, have been programmed to be started during the Second Five Year Plan period for which a provision of Rs. 3·90 lakhs has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
		T. B. : Sundergarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar Dhenkanal, Koraput and Ganjam districts	The incidence of T.B. is low amongst the tribal population. B.C.G. vaccination was conducted in the districts of Sundergarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department have already opened two 6 bed hospitals in tribal areas in Koraput and Ganjam districts for the treatment of T.B. patients. It has further been decided to open 18 such hospitals more in the tribal concentrated areas during the Second Plan period.
		V.D.	It is quite low except in localities adjacent to urban areas. A special grant was paid to hospitals and dispensaries situated in the areas for purchase of specific drugs for the treatment of V.D.
		Leprosy :Phulbani, Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts	Sample survey is made particularly in Scheduled Areas. These were carried out in the areas in the vicinity of Leprosy Clinics in the districts of Phulbani and Mayurbhanj. The prevalence of leprosy is low in the tribal areas but pockets of high incidence exist in the districts of Phulbani, Mayurbhanj and Koraput. Facilities for institutional and outdoor treatment were provided in these districts. 68 clinics are run in different districts for treatment of leprosy. Besides a Leprosy Asylum functioning under Mission authorities at Baripada, one Leprosy Pilot Project Centre has been established at Betnoti.
11	Punjab	Leprosy : Lahaul and Spiti areas, Kangra district	To eradicate leprosy from Kangra District, including Lahaul and Spiti areas, a Leprosy Subsidiary Treatment Centre at Kandbari, near Palanpur, has been established under the Second Plan, which has started functioning. This Centre, when fully equipped, will conduct an over-all survey in order to locate cases of leprosy. The Assistant Leprosy Officer was to survey the Lahaul and Spiti areas during the summer months of the year 1959. There are a few known cases of leprosy in Lahaul and Spiti areas which are being treated with sulphones.
		T.B.	At present, there is no facility for Tuberculosis Clinic in Lahaul and Spiti areas. A laboratory has been added to the Keylong Civil Dispensary.
		V.D. : Hilly tracts of the State	V.D. are common amongst the residents of hilly tracts. A V.D. Team is working in Kulu Sub-division, Kangra District, since 1951. A comprehensive Blanket Treatment is being put into operation in the entire Lahaul and Spiti areas and in Kulu Valley from September, 1959, with the help of WHO/UNICEF to eradicate V.D.
12	Rajasthan	Malaria	Total eradication of malaria is being carried out under the National Malaria Control Programme.
		Guinea-worm	Guinea-worm is a heinous disease from which the entire tribal area is affected. Vigorous drive, therefore, has to be launched to eradicate this disease. People are persuaded to convert step wells into draw wells.
		Yaws, V.D., T.B. and Leprosy	Diseases like yaws, V.D., T.B., leprosy, etc., are also prevalent amongst the Scheduled Castes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. To eradicate these diseases simple medicines are distributed free of cost among the Backward Classes through the welfare workers, Social Educational Centres and voluntary agencies working in the field. Eleven dispensaries and 5 mobile vans-cum-publicity units have been opened for the benefit of the Backward Classes. Three dispensaries were constructed during the Second Plan period. Two T.B. beds at Madar Sanatorium (Ajmer) are reserved every year for the Backward Classes.
13	Uttar Pradesh	Malaria : All districts in the State in lesser or greater measure	Malaria eradication units are functioning in all places where the incidence of malaria is high.

1	2	3	4
		T.B. : All districts in the State in lesser or greater measure	Information not available.
		Leprosy : Rawain-Jaunpur Pargana of Tehri-Garhwal district V.D. : Rawain-Jaunpur Pargana of Tehri-Garhwal district, Jaunsar-Bawar in Dehra Dun District	Measures have been taken for the treatment of leprosy in Tehri-Garhwal District and this work is being done by two voluntary organisations, *viz.*, Kusht Niwarak Samiti and Gandhi Samarak Nidhi. A ward with a few beds is also being constructed at Government Dispensary at Puoraula, Tehri-Garhwal, for treatment of leprosy and V.D. out of Government of India grant of Rs. -,000.
		Yaws : Mirzapur district	A medical unit for the eradication of yaws is working in Mirzapur District under the control of the Health Department.
14	West Bengal	Malaria : All districts of the State	The anti-malaria operation covering the whole State, covers the tribal areas also. Malaria is no longer a problem in this State.
		T.B.	For prevention of tuberculosis mass B.C.G. campaign to cover the entire susceptible population, including the Scheduled Tribes, is in operation. There are sanatoria at Digri (Midnapore District) and Kurseong (Darjeeling District) which are in tribal areas. Two free T.B. beds in the Kanchrapara T.B. Hospital and 4 free T.B. beds in the M.R. Bangur Sanatorium, Digri, have been reserved for the tribal T.B. patients who enjoy the benefits of nutritive food, medicines, etc. More such free beds will be reserved during the Second Plan period.
		Leprosy	Out of the 124 leprosy clinics functioning in the State 96 are being maintained in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Backward Classes. To supplement the leprosy treatment afforded to the Scheduled Tribes by the general clinics, 6 leprosy clinics were established during the First Plan period at places where tribal people preponderate for rendering outdoor treatment. In the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made under the Central Sector for the establishment of 3 leprosy clinics and V.D. Units.
		V.D.	Under the scheme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes a Mobile V.D. Unit and a V.D. Dispensary are functioning in Siliguri Sub-division, Darjeeling District, and Madarihat area in Jalpaiguri District respectively.
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Filaria, Hookworm and Syphilis : Little Andaman	Treatment centres have been opened to deal with positive cases. The question of opening fair weather dispensary is under consideration.
		Malaria, Filaria : Nicobar Islands	There is a 50-bed hospital at Car Nicobar and a 20-bed hospital at Nanacowrie in addition to 5 dispensaries working in the whole area of the Nicobars. In addition, there is a hospital ship going round the Nicobar group of islands. On preventive side, a Malaria-cum-Filaria Control Unit is in operation since 1956 with satisfactory results.
16	Himachal Pradesh	V.D.	During the First Plan period 5 V.D. Clinics (4 V.D. Clinics at district hospitals and one main V.D. Clinic attached to the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Snowdon, Simla), were started for the whole of the Territory which served the tribal people also. During the Second Plan period 3 V.D. Units are being started in the tribal areas under the Central Sector. Besides, 3 more V.D. Clinics have been started at Tissa in Chamba District, Karsog in Mandi District and Jubbal in Mahasu District. Seven V.D. Clinics have also been started in Mahasu District under the scheme "Intensive V.D. Control Programme for Mahasu District."
		Leprosy	During the First Plan period 1 Leprosy Subsidiary Unit and 5 Leprosy Survey Clinics were started for the whole of the Territory which served the tribals also. During the Second Plan period 5 Leprosy Units are being started in the tribal areas under the Central Sector.

1	2	3	4
		T.B.	Besides the B.C.G. team that was started during the First Plan period and that continued to function, domiciliary care is also provided at the homes under the scheme "T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care". During the Second Plan period 3 T.B. Units are being started in the tribal areas under the Central Sector.
17	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Leprosy : Androth and Minicoy Islands	Steps have been taken to send a leprosy specialist to assess the incidence of leprosy on the islands and to suggest ways and means for the control and eradication of the diseases. There is a leper colony in each of these islands run by the Administration. About 97 patients are in the colonies now. Minor cases are treated as out-patients.
		T.B. : Androth, Kalpeni, Ameni and Kadamat Islands	A B.C.G. technician was sent to assess the incidence of T.B. on the islands and to suggest ways and means for the control and eradication of the disease. He tested 4,690 persons and vaccinated 693 persons on the islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Ameni and Kadamat.
		V.D.	V.D. are prevalent on some of the islands but not to a large extent.
		Filaria : Kiltan, Chetlat,, Kadamat, Agathy, Androth, Kalpeni, Ameni, Kavarathy and Minicoy islands.	Failaria is prevalent in most of the islands. A filarial survey was conducted by the Territory Administration in March-April, 1958.
18	Manipur	T.B.	Incidence of T.B. is not so high in these areas. However, B.C.G. campaign is being launched to prevent this disease.
		Leprosy	In order to find out incidence of leprosy in these areas Medical Officer, Leprosy Control Scheme of the Territory, tours from time to time and whenever such cases are detected, permanent staff to give domiciliary treatment is being posted and one 8-bed Leprosy Ward is also ready at Tamenglong to admit such cases.
		Malaria	Malaria is a common disease in these areas. N.M.E.P. and free distribution of anti-malarial drugs are being carried out in these areas and it seems that the incidence of this disease has been much reduced by now.
		V.D.	Anti-V.D. medicines are being supplied to hospitals and dispensaries of these areas for free treatment.
19	Tripura	Malaria	Anti-malaria measures have been undertaken throughout the Territory including the areas predominantly occupied by the tribals.
		Leprosy	With a view to expand the activities of the leprosy clinic attached to the Headquarter Hospital in urban and rural areas as well by sulphone treatment of infectious cases by domiciliary visits, a full-fledged leprosy clinic is being established under the Second Five Year State Plan. A leprosy survey team has also been sanctioned for 1959-60.
		T.B.	The incidence of T.B. is not on the increase. B.C.G. vaccination campaign is conducted throughout the Territory. A T.B. clinic is functioning in the Headquarter Hospital at Agartala.
		V.D.	V.D. are also not on the increase. A V.D. clinic is functioning in the Headquarter Hospital at Agartala.

APPENDIX XLIII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in Housing Schemes under Central and State Sectors during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and proposed for 1958-59

SCHEDULED CASTES

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Allocation made in the Second Five Year Plan			1956-57			
					State Sector		Central Sector	
		State Sector	Central Sector	Total	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved	Expenditure incurred	Physical Targets achieved
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,15,000	12,50,000	87,65,000	6,77,700	2060 houses constructed and 170 families given assistance.	89,858	210 houses.
2	Assam	11,40,000	7,00,000	18,40,000	85,000	946 persons given assistance for construction of houses.	..	..
3	Bihar	17,16,000	20,00,000	37,16,000	..	..	1,73,750	211 houses constructed.
4	Bombay	41,53,304	15,25,000	56,78,304	12,70,352	One housing colony established, 80 families given assistance for construction of houses and 56 housing cooperative Societies established and given assistance, 37 co-operative societies financed. 1064 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies and 285 Bhangies benefited.	29,834	70 families provided housing facilities.
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	50,000	136 families given subsidy for the construction of houses.	..	..
6	Kerala	22,94,000	N.A.	22,94,000	1,66,000	Appointment of staff.	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,000	12,00,000	14,00,000	..	..	..	..
8	Madras	75,45,000	15,00,000	90,45,000	13,38,091	2619 houses constructed	2,24,000	405 houses constructed.
9	Mysore	1,35,00,000	*17,85,000	1,52,85,000	16,63,453	Acquisition of 3777 house sites 200 houses constructed.	*1,25,000	297 houses constructed.
10	Orissa	5,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	1,00,000	200 houses.	2,00,000	333 houses constructed.
@11	Punjab	6,50,000	4,00,000	10,50,000	2,40,000	400 houses constructed.	..	..
12	Rajasthan	3,62,500	5,50,000	9,12,500	70,800	100 houses constructed.	1,59,000	320 houses constructed.
13	Uttar Pradesh	26,00,000	37,50,000	63,50,000	3,20,000	1951 houses constructed and repaired.	3,75,000	500 houses constructed.
14	West Bengal	2,300	13,50,000	13,52,300	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Delhi	8,65,000	1,82,000	10,47,000	62,250	175 houses constructed.	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	2,85,000	..	2,85,000	20,358	10 families given grants.	..	..
17	Manipur	90,000	..	90,000	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	90,000	..	90,000	15,000	Grant given for construction of 50 houses.	..	..
19	Pondicherry	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	4,38,58,104	1,71,92,000	6,10,50,104	60,79,004	..	13,76,442	

*It includes the expenditure incurred on roads, sanitation and lighting facilities.

@Includes expenditure to be incurred on other backward classes.

APPENDIX XLIII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in Housing Schemes under Central and State Sectors during 1956-57, and 1957-58 and proposed for 1958-59

SCHEDULED CASTES

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1957-58 State Sector: Expenditure incurred	1957-58 State Sector: Physical Targets Achieved	1957-58 Central Sector: Expenditure incurred	1957-58 Central Sector: Physical Targets Achieved	1958-59 State Sector: Expenditure incurred (Estimated)	1958-59 State Sector: Physical Targets (Proposed) achieved	1958-59 Central Sector: Expenditure incurred (Estimated)	1958-59 Central Sector: Physical Targets (Proposed) achieved
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,05,900	630 houses constructed, 88 acres of land acquired and 342 families given assistance	3,00,000	290 houses constructed.	20,61,590	890 houses constructed, 40 acres of land acquired and 312 families given assistance.	2,44,000	332 houses to be constructed.
2	Assam	1,07,000	364 persons assisted.	2,00,000	N. A.	96,200	400 persons assisted.	1,50,000	N.A.
3	Bihar	1,41,012	141 houses constructed	4,45,215	517 houses constructed.	3,70,046	N.A.	4,84,465	498 houses constructed.
4	Bombay	13,83,826	One Housing Colony established, 183 families given assistance for the construction of houses. 89 Housing Societies established and given aid, 32 Co-operative Societies financed. 16 families of sweepers given interest free loan for housing and 184 Bhangies benefited, 556 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	2,65,544	314 houses constructed and 117 families provided housing facilities.	15,80,999	4 Housing Colonies to be established, 307 families to be given assistance for housing. 50 Co-operative Societies to be financed. 456 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies. 31 families of sweepers to be given interest free loan for housing.	1,73,700	191 houses constructed and 111 families provided housing facilities.
5	Jammu and Kashmir	5,000	N.A.		..	N.A.	N.A.		
6	Kerala	3,94,000	799 houses constructed 3 persons appointed.	15,000	N.A.	N.A.	560 houses constructed and 1300 house sites purchased.	48,000	N.A.

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	2,07,000	275 houses constructed.	..	..	2,70,000	353 houses to be constructed.
8	Madras	12,78,726	2169 houses constructed.	2,86,923	476 houses completed and 92 in progress.	N.A.	Not fixed.	3,00,000	545 houses to be constructed.
9	Mysore	29,19,424	Acquisition of 8818 house sites.	*2,31,436	491 houses constructed.	22,00,000	Acquisition of 5500 house sites 60 houses constructed.	*6,20,000	1500 houses to be constructed.
10	Orissa	1,00,000	200 houses	2,00,000	333 houses constructed.	50,000	200 houses	2,00,000	333 houses to be constructed.
@11	Punjab	2,77,800	N.A.	1,68,750	225 houses constructed.	N.A.	545 houses to be constructed.	[illegible]2,600	50 houses to be constructed.
12	Rajasthan	44,281	100 families rehabilitated.	1,21,600	230 houses constructed.	38,360	100 houses to be constructed.	1,96,500	135 houses to be constructed.
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	7,50,000	1000 houses constructed.	..	..	11,25,000	1[illegible]00 houses to be constructed.
14	West Bengal	249	Work taken up for the construction of 26 houses.	1,28,598	Grant given for 111 houses and part payment made for 98 houses.	700	Cost is on account of arrear bills in respect of houses taken up by Bihar Government prior to merger.	2,57,810	Completion of 98 houses and construction of 112 new houses and 267 new houses taken up.
15	Delhi	2,47,368	166 houses completed and construction of 350 houses started.	..	..	2,04,913	199 houses constructed.	18,500	N.A.
16	Himachal Pradesh	53,500	113 families given grants. 113 Baras, 26 Dhogras G.C.I. sheets distributed.	.	..	1,27,000	Aid given for construction of 383 houses	..	..
17	Manipur	..	..	..	..	N.A.	It is proposed to give aid for construction of houses to 7[illegible] families.	.	..
18	Tripura	15,000	Grant given for construction of 50 houses.	..	..	15,000	Grant given for construction of 50 houses.	..	..
19	Pondicherry	360	24 huts constructed.	..	..	10,780	..	..	..
	TOTAL	75,73,446		33,20,066		67,55,498		41,40,575	

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,66,000	..	19,66,000	42,000	One colony established & 56 families assisted	..	..
2	Assam	..	3,75,000	3,75,000	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	20,00,000	20,00,000	..	..	1,82,600	238 houses either constructed or material purchased.
4	Bombay	14,83,700	33,26,000	48,09,700	2,47,435	Financial assistance given to 75 families for the construction of houses. Loan/subsidy given to 41 Housing Cooperative Societies. 242 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	..	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..		..	..	..
6	Kerala	14,98,000	2,25,000	17,23,000	..	..	60,000	85 houses completed & 41 partially completed.
7	Madhya Pradesh	3,00,000	59,50,000	62,50,000	61,920	Construction of 295 houses	48,000	100 houses.
8	Madras	5,53,200	10,00,000	15,53,200	61,977	105 houses constructed	..	..
9	Mysore	3,77,000	4,50,000	8,27,000	80,000	126 houses constructed	68,000	40 houses constructed.
10	Orissa	12,00,000	30,00,000	42,00,000	2,00,000	400 houses	6,00,000	1000 houses constructed.
11	Punjab	..	.. *	..	..		..	..
12	Rajasthan	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	23,000	Aid given for 93 houses	30,000	85 houses constructed.
13	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal	5,60,000	12,52,000	18,12,000	1,00,000	100 forest villagers huts improved	..	..
15	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..
17	Manipur	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura	..	5,00,000	5,00,000	..	..	59,000	63 houses constructed.
	TOTAL	86,87,900	1,82,28,000	2,69,15,900	8,16,332		10,47,600	

*This includes expenditure on agricultural schemes also.

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh . .	2,31,471	One colony constructed & 200 families assisted.	..	..	2,14,500	N.A.	..	N.A.
2	Assam . . .		..	1,85,000	6 colonies	..	..	1,62,000	5 Colonies.
3	Bihar	..	..	3,70,989	448 houses constructed	..	..	454,737	485 houses constructed.
4	Bombay . . .	1,53,454	One housing colony established. Financial assistance given to 120 families for the construction of houses. Loan/subsidy given to 86 Housing Cooperative Societies and 164 families benefited by Housing Societies.	1,91,250	185 houses constructed	7,16,537	2 Housing Colonies to be established Financial Assistance to be given to 292 families. Loan/subsidy to be given to 19 Housing Cooperative Societies & 522 families to be benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	5,97,000	777 houses to be constructed & 20 old incomplete houses to be completed.
5	Jammu & Kashmir .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerala . . .	1,43,000	197 houses constructed	15,000	N.A.	N.A.	173 houses to be constructed.	..	..
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	51,000	234 families benefitted	4,19,000	401 houses/huts constructed.	..	..	11,65,000	1500 houses/huts to be constructed. One Model Village.
8	Madras . . .	62,276	88 houses constructed	2,08,906	373 houses constructed	N.A.	188 houses	2,00,000	Construction of 249 houses & completion of 205 houses.
9	Mysore . . .	@1,46,864	180 houses & construction of a colony.	92,271	146 houses constructed	1,40,000	350 houses constructed	90,000	180 houses to be constructed.
10	Orissa . . .	2,00,000	400 houses	6,00,000	1000 houses constructed	2,00,000	400 houses	6,00,000	1000 houses to be constructed.
11	Punjab . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajasthan . . .	42,000	Aid given for 120 houses.	14,000	40 houses constructed	57,000	Aid given for 120 houses.	55,000	100 houses to be constructed.
13	Uttar Pradesh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	West Bengal . .	1,12,000	112 forest villages huts improved.	1,48,663	103 houses completed & part payment made in respect of 236 houses.	..	..	2,34,912	Completion of 236 houses & construction of 224 new & 15 houses taken up.

15	Delhi . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Himachal Pradesh .	..	..	14,000	N.A.	32,000	One building constructed.	25,000	N.A.
17	Manipur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tripura . . .	..	..	25,600	20 houses constructed	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	11,42,065	..	22,84,679		13,60,037		35,83,649	

@ This includes expenditure on agricultural scheme also.

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bihar . . .	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	..	..	..
2	Bombay . . .	18,94,500	..	18,94,500	39,098	20 Housing Cooperative Societies established & given loan/subsidy, 49 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	..	..
3	Jammu & Kashmir .	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
4	Madras . . .	3,33,000	..	3,33,000	50,000	100 houses constructed	..	..
5	Mysore . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rajasthan . . .	1,11,500	..	1,11,500	92,600	396 houses constructed	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh .	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	50,000	305 houses constructed or repaired	..	..
	TOTAL .	33,89,000	.	33,89,000	2,31,698		..	..

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Bihar	..	..	..	..	1,620	N.A.	..	..
2	Bombay	2,37,275	55 Housing Cooperative Societies established & given loan/subsidy. 282 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	..	..	3,18,753	13 Housing Cooperative Societies to be established-given loan/subsidy. 69 families to be benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	..	..
3	Jammu & Kashmir	15,000	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
4	Madras	..	..	..	..	10,000	N.A.	..	..
5	Mysore	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..
6	Rajasthan	21,000	60 houses constructed	..	..	21,000	Aid for 60 houses	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2,73,275		..	..	3,56,373		..	..

DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,72,500	..	4,72,500	85,038	616 houses	..	..
2	Bihar	N.A.	1,50,000	1,50,000	280	The building of Chauterwa Dom settlement was improved.	12,150	15 houses constructed.
3	Bombay	3,43,000	1,00,000	4,43,000	1,38,837	One Housing colony established, 10 families given assistance for the construction of houses & one for repair. 4 Housing Cooperative Societies established/maintained and given loan/subsidy & 179 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	20,000	100 houses constructed.
4	Madhya Pradesh	9,25,000	..	9,25,000	3,250	13 families aided	..	..
5	Madras	5,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	70,946	138 houses constructed.	1,52,422	76, houses completed & 501 in progress.
6	Mysore	4,50,000	..	4,50,000	..	..	..	..
7	Orissa	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	50,600	100 houses	..	..
8	Punjab	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	79,800	133 houses constructed	..	..
9	Rajasthan	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	10,000	20 houses constructed	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	40,000	244 houses constructed & repaired.	..	..
	TOTAL	38,90,500	12,50,000	51,40,500	4,78,751		1,84,572	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	76,500	504 houses	..	..	1,30,800	896 houses	..	..
2	Bihar	280	..	35,300	43 houses constructed	52,800	.	33,750	36 houses constructed.
3	Bombay	63,120	15 families given assistance for the construction of houses and 3 for repairs, 5 Housing Cooperative Societies established and given loan/subsidy, 116 families benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	20,000	80 houses constructed	1,78,926	2 Housing Colonies to be established, 26 families to be given assistance for the construction of houses. 8 Housing Cooperative Societies to be established-maintained and to be given loan/subsidy. 100 families to be benefited by Housing Cooperative Societies.	20,000	50 houses constructed
4	Madhya Pradesh	2,250	9 families aided	..	..	2,500	10 families to receive financial aid.	..	..
5	Madras	50,800	96 houses constructed.	2,36,505	494 houses completed.	N.A.	272 houses	2,24,980	525 houses to be constructed.
6	Mysore	63,536	243 houses constructed.	..	..	1,00,000	250 houses to be constructed.	..	..
7	Orissa	43,300	100 houses	..	..	49,000	100 houses	..	..
8	Punjab	1,01,400	169 houses constructed.	..	..	N.A.	200 houses to be constructed.	..	..
9	Rajasthan	8,800	40 houses constructed.	..	..	8,750	Aid for 25 houses.	..	..
10	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	4,09,986		2,91,805		5,22,776		2,78,730	

APPENDIX XLIV

Statement showing the legislative, executive and other measures taken by the various State Governments for providing house sites to the Scheduled Caste persons.

Name of the State	Measures Adopted
1 Andhra Pradesh	The existing laws provide for the fixity of tenure to the tenants and as the Harijan or any other tenant who occupies a piece of land for more than 12 years gets the assessment right over the land on which he is living and his right to occupy the land has to be recognised by the Government, the State Govt. do not feel any need for separate legislation. Further the Harijans are being provided with house-sites by the State Government. In the erstwhile Hyderabad State house-sites for Scheduled Castes were acquired by the Social Service Department through the Collectors of the Districts and utilised for the construction of colonies for them. In the old Andhra State the Government had a scheme for providing house sites in rural areas for relieving congestion in the existing cherries, for the wholesale shifting of cherries on account of insanitary conditions prevailing there and for averting threats of eviction by owners of lands where Harijans resided. Where Govt. lands were available, these were assigned to Harijans straight away after sanction of proper lay-outs. Private lands were acquired & granted to them by the Government. The Govt. had also ordered that a flat rate of 5 *cents* whether wet or dry, should be granted free of cost to all Harijans including converts to Christianity.
2 Assam	In the Autonomous Districts of the State, the District Council take necessary legislative and executive measures in respect of allotment of house sites to the Sch. Tribes inhabiting those districts. The Sch. Tribes in the Autonomous Districts do not experience difficulties in getting house sites, as there is no dearth of land. Harijans are also entitled to receive a periodic "Patta" for residential lands just like a non-Harijan and in respect of occupancy rights.
3 Bihar	In order to stop ejectments the Govt. of Bihar enacted the privileged persons Homestead Tenancy Act which conferred permanent tenancy rights on the Harijans and others over their homestead lands. This legislation has its benevolent effect in securing tenancy rights for the Harijans and other privileged persons over their homestead lands. Further building sites are made available to Harijans by settlement of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes on the Government, Khasmahal or waste lands. In such cases the general standard adopted is to settle a minimum of 0·125 acres of land for homestead purpose with each family. Upto 31st March, 1958, a total area of 47219·97 acres of land was settled with 28,665 Scheduled Caste families in the State. House sites are also made available to Backward Class persons by acquiring sites at Government Cost in exceptional cases where no Government of Khasmahal or waste land is available in locality.
4 Bombay	Scheduled Caste tenants, agricultural labourers & Village artisans have been given necessary legal protection from unwarranted eviction by landlords. Harijans admitted to the Backward Classes Co-operative Housing Societies are given concessions of free grant of house sites subject to certain conditions. This arrangement is at present applicable to old Bombay State area only. Steps are being taken to extend it to other areas of the New State of Bombay also where no specific measures have been taken so far. In the erstwhile Kutch area the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe persons were, however given free plots at a nominal annual rent.
5 Jammu & Kashmir	Harijans who could prove their possession over forty years have been given proprietory rights and a condition has been imposed that no sale of such land will be allowed without permission of the State Govt. so that the Harijans may not become homeless.
6 Kerala	The State Government propose to include provision for conferring fixity of tenure on Kudikidappukars in the Land Reforms Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The proposed enactment will confer proprietory rights on Harijans over the land on which their huts stand, as most of the Harijans are Kudikidappukars. The State Government have also provided an amount of Rs. 1·30 lakhs for providing house sites to Harijans.
7 Madhya Pradesh	In the rural areas all persons in respect of lands lawfully held by them as house sites in 'abadi' have been declared as Bhumiswamis (*i.e.* plot-proprietors) under Sec. 146(b) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 (II of 1955) so far as the former Central Provinces and merged territories are concerned.

Name of the State	Measures Adopted
8 Madras	The Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act (13) of 1955 prevents eviction of Kudikidappukars from private home sites. Scheduled Castes and converts from Scheduled Castes are given either 3 cents of wet land or 5 cents of dry land per family free of cost, if they are poor. In the case of the well to do, half the cost is recovered and loans are advanced by the Government to meet the cost. Within the Madras city limit, whenever private lands in the occupation of Scheduled Caste families are acquired for the benefit of those families through co-operatives, the cost of acquisition has to be borne by the beneficiaries. The land assigned is exclusive of the land required for the provision of streets, lanes, pathways, etc., the cost of which is fully met by the Government. In cases where Harijans already own house sites which are less than the minimum prescribed, where the existing house sites are congested, and where the proposals are to relieve congestion, the minimum area of land may be given free of cost from the new sites to those Harijans who relinquish their old sites unconditionally. This scheme has been extended not only to rural areas but also to Municipal areas. Wherever Harijans have constructed houses on 'paromboke' lands, which are unobjectionable, these sites are assigned to the occupants. In objectionable cases, the occupants are allowed to continue without being evicted till alternative accommodation is found for them. Agreements executed by Harijans, whether collectively or individually in cases of acquisition of house sites where initial deposits are collected from them and in cases of wholesale shifting of Harijans quarters where the cost of acquisition is recovered from the Harijans as an alternative to their old sites, are exempted from stamp duty.
9 Mysore	In Mysore proprietary rights have been conferred on the members of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in respect of lands on which their houses are built. In cases where these people have constructed houses on land not belonging to them proprietary rights have been conferred on them subject to the conditions that the land should belong to Government and should not have been reserved for any special purpose or required for any public purpose and the land should be suitable for construction of houses from the point of view of water supply, sanitation and other public health requiremnts. Further in case the houses constructed on or before 1-1-57, where the necessary conditions are satisfied steps will be taken to acquire such land at Government cost and grant it to Harijans free of cost. Where land on which houses have been built cannot be granted to Harijans due to non fulfilment of the necessary conditions steps will be taken to prepare alternative scheme for housing those Harijans who will be displaced.
10 Orissa	House sites are already being given to Harijans free of cost.
11 Punjab	The Punjab Government have enacted the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1953, for the benefit of the non-proprietors who mostly belong to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes. Under this Act, all rights title and interests, whatever in the land which is situated in the "Abadi Deh" of village and which is under the house owned by non-proprietor shall at the commencement of this Act, vest in the said non-proprietor. Thus in Punjab, the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes who owned houses have ownership of the land on which the houses were constructed. It has, further been decided by the Government that while carrying out the consolidation proceedings in a village, it should be ensured that every non-proprietor also gets, 5 *marlas* of Abadi land for building a house. Since most of the non-proprietors are Harijans this measure is likely to benefit the Harijans Community to a very great extent as those who could not previously build their own houses for want of plots, will now be able to build their own houses. In the erstwhile State of Pepsu the State Government had enforced the Village Common Lands Act during the current year which has transferred the right of ownership of the sites under the houses of non-proprietors and consequently the lands on which the houses of non-proprietors are built, most of whom are Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes have been transferred to them. State Government had made a provision of Rs. 45,000 for house sites to members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes during the year 1958-59.
12 Rajasthan	The State Government provides housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes are given preference when allotment of land for house sites is made. The State Government have issued instructions that the Municipalities should not eject the present occupants of Backward Classes. There is a provision of Rs. 3·5 lakhs in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose.
13 Uttar Pradesh	Rights of all persons in their houses have been safeguarded irrespective of caste and creed in the State. There is a provision in the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of U.P. for securing land for housing and agricultural purposes to the landless labourers. State Government have also got a scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for better housing facilities to Harijans. They have now extended its scope so that grants may be paid to Harijans for purchase of building sites.

	Name of the State	Measures Adopted
14	West Bengal	The State Government have not adopted any Legislative and Executive measures for providing housing facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are of the opinion that the scheme for providing free house sites need not be introduced in that State because of the size of the problem and lack of resources.
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	Since there is no such problem in the territory, no specific measures have been adopted.
16	Delhi	The Delhi Administration will provide house sites to Harijans in 96 villages at a cost of Rs. 2·80 lakhs.
17	Himachal Pradesh	The Administration has made provision for this in the annual plan for 1958-59.
18	Laccadive, Minocoy & Amindive Islands	Since there is no such problem in the territory, no specific measures have been adopted.
19	Manipur	Since there is no such problem in the territory, no specific measures have been adopted.
20	Tripura	House sites are provided wherever necessary according to availability of land.
21	Pondicherry	Available house sites are being allotted to Harijans. Instructions have also been issued to Municipalities to allot housing sites to needy Harijans.

APPENDIX XLV

Statement showing the pattern of Housing schemes in the various States under the State sector

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	*Andhra Pradesh*				
	(Telengana)	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 320 for each house. In exceptional deserving cases, house sites are also provided.	Model colonies consisting of a school, a handicraft centre etc. are constructed to rehabilitate tribals—No further details are available.	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 320 per house.	No provision for housing has been made.
	(Andhra Area)	Rs. 250 as subsidy and Rs. 500 as loan are given to the beneficiaries. Loan portion is borne entirely by the State Govt. and Rs. 250 are to be contributed by the beneficiaries.	..	Building material worth Rs. 100 is given to each family for construction of a good hut. Aid at the rate of Rs. 30 per house is given for repairing.	..
2	*Assam*	N.A.	No provision for housing has been made for Scheduled Tribes.	There are no Denotified Tribes in this State.	There are no Other Backward Classes.
3	*Bihar*	Houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,100 were to be constructed for Sch. Castes on 75% subsidy basis *i.e* Rs. 825 per house in 1957-58. Houses for Sch. Castes were to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,250/- per house on 75% subsidy basis in 1958-59.	..	Houses are to be constructed at Rs. 938 per house representing 75% of the cost to be contributed by Government (1958-59)	Houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,100 are to be constructed. Subsidy at Rs. 825 per house (75% of the cost) was give to the beneficiaries during 1957-58. Houses are constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,250 The Govt. will share 75% of the cost and 25% will be contributed by the beneficiaries during 1958-59.
4	*Bombay*	Loans are given upto 50% of the estimated cost to the Housing Societies for Sch. Castes for construction of houses. Similarly subsidy is also given upto 25% of the total cost. The remaining 25% is contributed by the beneficiaries in cash or in kind. In Kutch and Marathawada regions a provision of assistance ranging from Rs. 350 to 550 which has in some cases been increased to Rs. 750, has been made under the Colonisation scheme.	Loans are given upto 37½% of the estimated cost to the Housing societies for the construction of houses. Similarly subsidy is also given upto 37½% of the total cost and the remaining 25% is contributed by the beneficiaries.	The Housing Societies for Denotified Tribes are given subisidy upto 37½% and loan also upto 37½% of the total cost of a house according to type design. Subsidy is also given for management expenses at Rs 10 per completed tenement for the first two years and at Rs. 5 per tenement thereafter till the loan is repaid. Land is given free for housing purposes. In Kutch region they are sanctioned subsidy at the rate of Rs. 300 each.	The Housing Societies for Other Backward Classes are given loan upto 75% of the cost according to typed plan. Subsidy towards management expenses at Rs. 10 per tenement for the first two years and at Rs. 5 per tenement for the subsequent years till loan is repaid. Land is given free for housing purposes. In Saurashtra region the loan is given upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000 payable in 10 annual instalments with interest at 4½% as may be due.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	*Jammu & Kashmir*	The State Govt. have not framed any rule in this regard. They have indicated that aid varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 will be given for the purpose.	..	..	The State Govt. have not framed any rule in this regard. They have indicated that aid varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 will be given for the purpose.
6	*Kerala*	The scheme envisages the provision of properly ventilated hygienic houses for Harijans at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each. During 1957-58, 396 houses were constructed. During 1958-59, it is proposed to construct 560 houses. A sum of Rs. 5,60,000 has been provided for the purpose.	Houses are constructed at a cost of Rs 1,000 each. There is no mention about the contribution by the beneficiaries.	..	..
7	*Madhya Pradesh*	No scheme for Scheduled Castes.	Each family is supplied building material and timber etc., to the extent of Rs. 250 for the construction of hygienic houses.	Each family is supplied building material, timber etc., upto the extent of Rs. 250 for construction of a house. The scheme exist only in V.P. Region.	No scheme for Other Backward Classes.
8	*Madras*	Total cost of the Houses is Rs. 750. Subsidy of Rs. 550 is given to beneficiaries. Free labour to be provided by the beneficiaries to meet the balance of Rs. 200. In the case of persons rendered homeless on account of Ramanathapuram riots, the portion of free labour has been converted into interest free loan upto Rs. 200.	In Coimbatore and Nilgiris Distts. subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 600. The contribution by the beneficiaries is Rs. 300. In other districts the subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 550 and Rs. 200 are to be contributed by the beneficiaries.	As in the case of Scheduled Castes.	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 550 for each house. Rs. 200 are to be contributed by the beneficiaries in the shape of labour.
9	*Mysore*	Rs. 400 each house. 50% of the cost is required from the Centre. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries towards such schemes.	Rs. 1,000 each house. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries to wards such schemes.	Rs. 500 each house. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries.	
10	*Orissa*	Subsidy is given to a maximum amount of Rs. 500 per two roomed hutment.	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 500 for each house.	A sum of Rs. 230 was provided for each house. Further details not available.	There are no Other Backward Classes.
11	*Punjab*	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 600 per house. Unskilled labour is to be provided by the beneficiaries.		As in the case of Scheduled Castes.	Combined with Scheduled Castes.
12	*Rajasthan*	Housing grants at the rate of Rs. 350 per house will be given to those Sch. Caste families who are prepared to construct model houses. There is no mention about the contribution of the beneficiaries.	It is envisaged to give subsidy for the construction of house @Rs. 350 per family. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries.	As in the case of Sch. Castes.	As in the case of Sch. Castes.
13	*Uttar Pradesh*	It is planned to construct small sanitary houses for Scheduled Castes to improve their living conditions. A sum of Rs. 1,000 per house has been earmarked for	..		

		this purpose. 50% of this has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid.			
14	*West Bengal*	N.A.	In the Forest, improvement is being made in Forest Villagers huts. In Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling & Cooch Behar, Sch. Tribe forest villagers are employed in plantation and other forest work Suitable house accommodation for them is required to keep the forest villagers content. Average rate for the improved hut is Rs. 1,000 each.	..	..
15	*Delhi*	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 750 to each house. Rs. 250 are to be contributed by the beneficiaries.	..	..	..
s6	*Himachal Pradesh*	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs.700 to each family for construction of hutments and for the purchase of G.C.I. Sheets for repair and construction of houses. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries.	..	..	..
17	*Manipur*	Subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 400 to each house. The contribution to be made by the beneficiaries is not available.	The original scheme of giving 50% subsidy of the cost of C. I. Sheets was abandoned. It was decided to issue C.I. sheets at suitable hill stations at the sale price at Imphal and Govt. Subsidy being the cost of transport from Imphal to those places only.	..	..
18	*Tripura*	Grants are given to Scheduled Caste families for improvement of their houses at the rate of Rs. 300 per family.	..	..	..
19	*Pondicherry*	During the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, Rs. 500 for each house was given. In 1958-59 it was raised to Rs. 800 for each house. There is no mention about the contribution to be made by the beneficiaries.	..	..	..

APPENDIX XLVI

Statement showing the steps taken by the Municipal and local Bodies for providing housing facilities to sweepers and scavengers in the various States/Union Territories

1. *Andhra Pradesh.*—13 municipal councils have provided housing facilities to scavengers and sweepers working under them while the remaining 35 municipalities have not provided any facilities to these employees. From the replies received from the various municipalities in that State it appears that most of them have plans to construct quarters for sanitary workers but could not take them up for want of financial aid. In all the municipalities the sanitary workers who have not been provided with housing facilities, are being paid house rent allowance. They are also allowed to erect their own huts on municipal sites on a rent free basis.

2. *Assam*.—The Government have granted a sum of Rs. 13,32,160 as loan to 14 local bodies for the construction of 586 tenements for providing rent free accommodation to the sweepers employed by the local bodies concerned. The construction of 193 tenements has so far been completed and the remaining tenements are under construction. In order to ensure that the amount granted as loans to the local bodies are properly used, periodical inspections are also made by the Government Officials.

3. *Bihar*.—69 houses have been constructed for scavengers in the Municipal areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,878 under the 2nd Five Year Plan. These houses have been constructed out of the allotment received from the Central Government and from funds provided in the State Plan. Besides this, 72 houses for sweepers are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,66,400 by the Patna Municipal Corporation under the slum clearance scheme. Under the same scheme the State Government have accorded their administrative approval to the construction of 640 one roomed flats and 200 developed plots at a cost of Rs. 24,90,000 to the Patna Improvement Trust. It may be recalled here that during the 1st Five Year Plan the Government had given grants of the value of Rs. 3,60,000 and 1,99,000 to various Municipalities which proved useful in improving the housing conditions of the scavengers. Unfortunately no such grants have been made by the Government to Municipalities during the 2nd Plan Period. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Governments should find some funds which may be distributed to the municipalities for this purpose during the remaining period of the 2nd Five Year Plan as the provision of Rs.74,878 which has been made for construction of 69 scavengers houses in Municipal Areas too is very small in view of the *appaling* condition of the houses in which these employees live.

4. *Bombay*.—Some information in respect of Bombay State was given in the last report. The information now received indicates that loan and subsidies are given to local bodies for the construction of houses for conservancy staff in the Old Bombay Area. Under the Vidarbha Scheme only loans are made available to Municipalities for this purpose. There is a provision of Rs. 10·64 lakhs in the 2nd Plan for this region. Under Marathwada Scheme 50% of cost as loan and 50% as subsidy is admissible to the Municipalities. The total 2nd Five Year Plan provision is Rs. 5·03 lakhs. In Saurashtra Region since there is no Plan provision for sweepers housing the question of making a provision have been taken up. However, Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided during the current year budget estimates for committed works (old works to be completed in the current year). They will receive assistance at the old rate of 1/3rd loan and 1/3rd subsidy. There is also a provision of Rs. 2,43,000 for Sweepers Housing Scheme for Village Panchayat areas where the assistance of Rs. 500 as loan from Housing Finance Corporation, and a subsidy of Rs. 200 and 100 from the Government of India and Village Panchayat, respectively is given. For Kutch, there is a Plan provision of Rs. 50,000 for making individual grants to sweepers in Municipal Towns. . The assistance consists of Rs. 600 as loan from the scheme and Rs. 300 as subsidy under Backward Classes Plan. In Kutch Region there is no plan provision for assistance to Municipalities for sweepers' housing. The Bombay Government have now decided to give 2/3rd of the approved cost of housing of the sweepers as loan and 1/3rd as subsidy to Local Bodies, recognised Social Service Organisations, Sweepers' Co-operative Housing Societies or to individual sweepers.

5. *Kerala*.—The Government of Kerala have since issued orders providing house sites to the low paid staff of Municipal Councils. Previously it was ordered that the Municipal Councils should set apart a provision not exeeding 10% of their allottment for public works for the construction of quarters for their contingent staff. Since this Order was not properly implemented another Order requiring the Councils to construct houses for at least 10% of their contingent workers every year was issued so that houses may be provided for all the workers within a period of 10 years. The Local Bodies are also being informed about the Low Income Housing scheme wherein the ownership of the houses constructed will vest in the Local Bodies which may rent them out to their low paid staff. It has been reported that out of 25 Municipal Councils 21 have either already provided the houses or the quarters are under construction. Of the remaining four one has intimated that all the staff have already got their own houses.

6. *Madhya Pradesh*:—The available information from Madhya Pradesh reveals that the Jabalpur Corporation has constructed 210 *pucca* quarters for the sweepers which are all occupied by them free of rent. Four hundred of those who have not been provided with rent free quarters, are paid house rent allownace at Rs. 2 per month while the rest are accommodated in *kachha* quarters which are being gradually converted into *pucca* ones.

7. *Madras*:—The Madras Municipal Corporation is constructing tenements for its staff every year and a nominal rent is charged from the employees. So far 456 rooms in the tenements situated in the several divisions of the city and 181 plinth in the hutting grounds under the control of the Corporation are now in occupation of the conservancy staff. The sanitary workers living in the slums are also taking advantage of a scheme under which these slum dwellers are eligible for the allotment of a developed plot measuring 880 sq. feet, building material worth Rs. 125 and cash payment of Rs. 25. The Government of Madras had as early as 1955 advised the Municipal Councils and District Boards to provide quarters for their sanitary workers under the Five Year Plan Programme. The Government is also giving loans both to the Gram Panchayats and Municipal Councils out of the State funds every year for this purpose. Most of the Municipalities it is reported have either already provided houses to the conservancy staff or are constructing quarters for them. In general, municipalities with large income have provided necessary amenities such as water, lighting, drainage etc. in localities where the conservancy workers have put up their houses. The Municipal Councils which have not provided their sanitary workers with quarters are generally paying a house rent allownace of Rs. 3 p.m. So far as the Gram Panchayats are concerned the sanitary staff is allowed to construct their huts in the poramboke, private lands, etc. as the Panchayats are financially too weak to undertake house constructions themselves.

8. *Mysore*:—Almost all the Municipalities excepting those in Gulbarga Division, had taken a lead in constructing houses for their employees. The poor financial position of some of the Municipalities, however, do not permit them to undertake such big responsibility. In the municipalities which are unable to construct the houses, sites have been allotted to these employees to enable them to have their own huts. The Local Bodies have also been directed to take advantage of the housing schemes for Scheduled Castes under the Backward Classes Programme.

9. *Punjab*:—The Government of Punjab have framed the Model Service Rules for sweepers employed by the Local Bodies and all the Local Bodies in the State have been asked to adopt them as soon as possible. Clause 25 of the Rules provides that every member of the service shall be entitled to a rent free quarter or house rent in lieu thereof, according to local conditions.

10. *Rajasthan*:—The Government of Rajasthan have informed that due to the scarcity of finance no concrete steps have yet been taken by Municipal Boards for providing housing facilities to the scavengers.

11. *Uttar Pradesh*:—The Government of Uttar Pradesh had launched a scheme known as "Sweepers Housing Schemes" in the year 1953-54 and a provision of Rs. 29,67,000 was made under the scheme in the state budget of that year. 37 Municipal Boards who were willing to construct sweepers quarters were selected for the purpose and all money provided for the scheme was distributed as loan grants during 1953-54 and 1954-55 among these Boards. There was a provision of constructing 2,150 quarters by 31st March, 1956 but due to the non-availability of land and building materials, etc. only 1,212 quarters have so far been constructed. In some cases there was no need to construct the quarters as the sweepers had their own houses.

12. *West Bengal*:—No change from the position stated in the last Report has been intimated from West Bengal where the number of scavengers and sweepers employed by the Local Bodies is negligible and the financial position of these Local Bodies is not sound. It will not, therefore, be possible for these bodies to undertake any housing schemes till such time as adequate funds are made available to them. As regards the scavengers and sweepers, who dwell in slum areas of Calcutta, a proposal for diversion of a portion of the allotment for the Slum Improvement Scheme towards the construction of sweepers' quarters is under consideration of the Government.

13. *Manipur*:—In Imphal, which is the only Municipality in Manipur, there are no sweepers by caste and the sweeping work is carried out by the tribals who were afforded to take advantage of the Slum Clearance Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply but they are not agreeable as the amount admissible to each family is only Rs. 3,300 which is not considered adequate. At present they are living in their houses and take their chances along with others under the Low Income Housing Scheme. The Municipality has proposed to construct houses for them at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,17,300 for 91 families which include both sweepers and non-sweepers.

14. *Tripura*:—In Tripura, Agartala Municipality, which is the only Municipality in the Union Territory where scavengers have been provided with housing accommodation.

15. The Administration of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands has informed that there is no need of scavengers and sweepers in these Union Territories.

APPENDIX XLVII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on communication schemes during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Estimated)

(*in Rs.*)

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during					
		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59 (estimated)	
		Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	11,24,518	1,74,278	11,49,935	1,56,000	25,00,550
2.	Assam	1,03,000	68,00,000	3,00,000	69,78,000	41,000	48,90,000
3.	Bihar	86,085	2,35,241	3,56,750	2,93,276	6,24,439	1,05,570
4.	Bombay	34,143	Nil	Nil	1,21,173	1,11,250	1,88,000
5.	Jammu & Kashmir*	..	..	..	10,000	..	N.A.
6.	Madhya Pradesh:						
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	1,75,000	1,04,358	2,17,000	2,28,100	19,23,000	N.A.
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	..	1,000	..	7,000	..	..
7.	Madras	..	..	..	10,037	..	..
8.	Mysore	6,000	11,708	21,640	3,678	16,000	10,000
9.	Orissa	5,00,000	1,50,000	5,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000	1,44,000
10.	Punjab	1,57,000	..	5,44,260	..	4,28,000	..
11.	Rajasthan:						
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	..	500	..	1,14,059	..	78,650
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	..	..	..	42,995	..	48,400
12.	West Bengal	Nil	2,01,415	2,000	59,585	91,817	1,16,330
13.	Himachal Pradesh:						
	(i) Scheduled Tribes	14,734	..	76,000	..	65,000	12,800
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	..	14,591	..	26,800	..	24,000

14. Manipur:						
(i) Scheduled Tribes	Nil	2,07,500	87,289	4,00,958	2,50,000	N.A.
(ii) Scheduled Castes	..	3,754	..	3,500	..	N.A.
15. Tripura	Nil	..	20,000	..	Nil	..
TOTAL	10,75,962	88,54,585	22,99,217	96,49,096	42,06,506	81,18,300

*The expenditure was incurred on schemes for Other Backward Classes.

APPENDIX XLVIII

Statement showing the Scheduled areas and population of Scheduled Tribes in these areas in the various States based on 1951 census.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Total approximate population of Scheduled Areas in the Reorganised States	Approximate population of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas	Approximate area in sq. miles in Scheduled Areas	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,20,384	7,67,000	11,342·57	The population of Scheduled Tribes increased due to inclusion of Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis in the Scheduled Tribes list of 1956 (Modification) Order. The extent of Scheduled Area of Andhra State was shown as 10,875·63 sq. miles. Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently reported in the Annual Report on the Scheduled Areas that the area of the Scheduled Area in the State is 11,342·57 sq. miles.
2.	Bihar	N.A.	24,57,993	15,611	
3.	Bombay	26,99,937	15,69,454	15,696·2	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	33,63,981	19,15,173	27,080	The extent of Scheduled Areas was given in 1957-58 Report as 25,679 sq. miles which was arrived at by (20,263 original Scheduled Areas in old Madhya Pradesh—4595 Scheduled Areas transferred to Bombay+10,011 sq. miles Scheduled Areas from Madhya Bharat=25,679 sq. miles). The figure now supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh is as follows: (17,069 sq. miles Scheduled Areas in Mahakoshal region +10,011 sq. miles Scheduled Areas transferred to Madhya Pradesh from old Madhya Bharat=27,080 sq. miles). There is no change in the figure of 10,011 sq. miles for Scheduled Areas in Madhya Bharat Region. If the present figure of 17,069 sq. miles of Scheduled Areas in Mahakoshal region is accepted, then the area transferred on the States Reorganisation to Bombay State comes to (20,263 original Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh—17,069 sq. miles figure now supplied by Madhya Pradesh Government=3,194 sq. miles) 3,194 sq. miles It may be pointed out that the Bombay Government in their letter dated the 27th April, 1957 had intimated that the total

				Scheduled Areas in the region transferred to the Bombay State from Madhya Pradesh was 3,194 sq. miles, but this figure was later reported to be 4,595. If the figure of 3,194 sq. miles is correct, the area of Scheduled Area in Bombay will also require to be changed. The population of the Scheduled Tribes in Col. 4 of the Statement has been supplied by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The difference from the figure of 14,68,217 given in last year's Report is presumably due to changes in the list of the Scheduled Tribes on account of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956.
5. Orissa	32,29,049	15,22,527	22,014	
6. Punjab	11,423	2,661	4,695	The figure given in Col. 4 is the population of Scheduled Tribes due to the revision of the list of Scheduled Tribes as per Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956. The figure of 2,429 previously supplied was furnished by the State Government in the Governor's Report for the year 1955. According to the latest estimate of the Punjab Government, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 16,500. This is, however, apparently wrong as discussed in the body of the Report.
7. Rajasthan	N.A.	4,97,251	3,666	The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan was 3,16,348 in 1955. Since then more Tribes have been added to the Scheduled Tribes list of the State. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas has now been reported as 4,97,251 in the Governor's Report on Scheduled Areas for 1957.
TOTAL	101,24,774 (excluding Bihar and Rajasthan).	87,32,059	1,00,104·77	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Constitution of Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States

Serial No.	Name of the State	Constitution of the Council	Number of meetings held during 1956	Number of meetings held during 1957.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	No changes were made during 1958-59 either in the personnel or in the rules & regulations for the setting up of the Tribes Advisory Council in this State.	One meeting was held on 8th August, 1956	No meeting was held during 1957.

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and work done by them during 1958.

Number of meetings held during 1958	Important recommendations made during 1958	Action taken by the State Governments
6	7	8
Three meetings were held on 16-4-1958 and 18th & 19th December, 1958.	All possible steps may be taken to encourage the growing of the commercial and plantation crops by tribesmen and to establish demonstration farms in the agency areas to take up pine apple and mulberry cultivation.	The Director of Agriculture has informed (i) that efforts are already being made in regard to planting of exotic varieties of pineapple and 20,000 suckers were distributed during 1957-58, (ii) that regarding coffee, nurseries are laid on the fruit farm at Rampachodavaram and a large scale nursery for Roubsta Coffee is being laid in the multi-purpose project at Hakimpet; (iii) that nurseries of acid lime and mandarines are also laid out on the three pilot farms and the seedlings when ready will be distributed free to the tribals; and (iv) that it is also contemplated to expand the activities of the fruit farm at Ramapachodavaram so as to promote planting of gardens in the interior of Ramapachodavaram agency beyond Pamuleru and give all facilities to the tribals in regard to raising of gardens.
	The draft regulation to regulate the transfer of land in Scheduled Areas of the State may be considered.	The regulation has since received the assent of the President and it will be published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette shortly.
	The possiblity of organising one Co-operative Society in each taluk for the Yerukulas and entrust to it the bamboo coupe work, Saganara coupe work and running of piggeries.	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as an experimental measure, has drafterd a scheme to or-organise a piggery co-operative society for Yerukulas at Nandikothur in Kurnool District and desired that the scheme may be placed before the Andhra Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council for examination. The matter will be examined by the Government.
	The possibility of organising one Co-operative Society in each taluk for Sugalis and provide them with Ongole breed cows in order to run dairy farms and breed good bulls.	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as an experimental measure, has proposed the formation of bull-cum-dairy Co-operative societies for Sugalis in Kurnool and Chittoor Districts at a total cost of Rs. 2,01,504.
	The lands near the forests which are unfit to be classified as Reserved forests should be disafforested and assigned to the Sugalis for cultivation on conditional pattas and in individual cases.	The Chief Conservator of Forests has issued instructions to his subordinate officers to submit proposals wherever specific instances are brought to notice.
	The activities of the Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation should be extended.	It was considered that it is too soon for the Corporation to extend its activities to Districts.
	All the Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis should be allowed to study in the schools run exclusively for the Chenchus.	The matter is pending with the Director of Public Instruction.
	The State Government should give aid for development of existing cottage industries among the Scheduled Tribes and provide marketing facilities for the articles manufactured by the Scheduled Tribes.	The matter is pending with the Director of Industries and Commerce.
	The Government is requested to provide drinking water facilities to the Scheduled Tribes without waiting for these people's share of contribution.	There is already provision in the Plan for sinking of drinking water wells under Rural Welfare Scheme in Andhra and under Public Health in Telengana.
	Resolved that the deserving tribals should be exempted from providing property security for Agricultural loans	There is already provision for the grant of loans on personal security without providing property security for agricultural loans, when the amount of loan does not exceed Rs. 100.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Bihar	There has been no change during 1958-59 either in the personnel or in the rules and regulations of the Bihar Tribes Advisory Council. All members of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare representing the Scheduled Tribes of Bihar may take part in the proceedings of the Council, but shall not be entitled to vote.		No meeting was held.

6	7	8
	Resolved that the possibilities of establishing small scale fruit preservation units in the tribal areas should be explored.	The Director of Agriculture has opined that the surplus produce in the Andhra agency area is not at present much and there is no scope for marketing oranges even as fresh fruits in the State. As the fresh fruits are purchased by merchants at very low rates from the tribes, the Director of Agriculture has been requested to suggest a scheme for the establishment of a few fruit purchasing units so that the tribals may preserve the fruits and get it sold at an economic price.
	Resolved to request the Collectors to take effective action under the Agency Tracts Interests and Land transfer Act, 1917, to prevent the unlawful transfer of lands belonging to Scheduled Tribes.	The collectors have reported that instructions have been issued to the subordinate officers working in the agency areas to take necessary action to prevent the unlawful transfer of lands, if any, belonging to Scheduled Tribes. They have also reported that provisions of Act I of 1917 are being enforced wherever an application is received from a tribes man for the restoration of land and that the taluk officers were also instructed to encourage the tribesmen to fill applications for restoration in all cases wherever necessary.
	Resolved that all tribals should be allowed free grazing facilities in reserved forests throughout the State.	Orders have been issued for free grazing facilities to tribals in reserved forests throughout the State.
	Resolved that all tribals should be supplied housing material such as timber etc. free of cost.	The Chief Conservator of Forest has issued instructions to all subordinate officers of his department for supply of housing materials to all tribals free of cost.
	Resolved to request the Government to issue strict instructions to all the concerned Heads of Departments that no allotment meant for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes should be allowed to lapse.	Necessary instructions have been received and communicated to all subordinate officers.
	Resolved to request the Director of Social Welfare to issue a circular to all the authorities competent to issue caste certificates after fully satisfying themselves of the correctness of each case.	Instructions have been issued to all the Collectors in the matter.
	Resolved to request the Government to amend the bye-laws of the Corporation so as to provide grant of loans with reference to repaying capacity of the borrowers.	The matter was being examined by the Government and it was dropped.
One meeting was held on 2nd September, 1958.	Amendment in the Santhal Paragnas Justice Regulations is required.	This is being moved in the Legislature.
	An Enquiry Committee to examine the working of welfare schemes of the Bihar Government, Welfare Department should be set up.	Government orders are being obtained.
	New lines of Railways in Santhal Parganas should be constructed.	Action will be taken by the P.W.D. in due course.
	Organisation of Forest Co-operative Societies and allotment of coupes to adivasis should be undertaken.	The scheme is being finalised.
	Bataidari Act should also be extended to Chhotanagpur Division.	This is under consideration in the Revenue Department of the State Government.
	More than three years old adivasi loans should be written off.	Consideration of this item had been dropped in the meeting under orders of the Chairman of Council.
	There should be prohibition in the Tribal Areas.	Reports from the Excise Department are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bombay	There was no change in the Constitution of the Tribes Advisory Council during 1958-59.	One meeting was held.	One meeting was held on 26-10-1957.

6	7	8
	Action should be taken against the Christian Missionaries by the State Government or they should request the Central Government to impose restrictions on the working of Christian Missionaries amongst adivasis.	No action is needed.
	One graingola should be opened in every tribal village.	Welfare Minister had said that on financial consideration it was not possible to open one graingola in every adivasi village (there are about 15,000 adivasi villages in the State), but had assured that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, Government would have opened 750 graingolas which would cover all the 15,000 villages @ 20 villages each graingola. 573 graingolas are already functioning, 80 graingolas are being opened in 1959-60 and 97 will be opened in 1960-61.
	The lands of Tana Bhagats (Adivasis) fighters in the National Movement for Freedom, which were confiscated or auctioned by the State Government should be returned to them.	Reports are awaited from the Revenue Department.
Two meetings were held on 2nd March, 1958 and 18th October, 1958.	Free books, slates and clothes should be supplied to poor Scheduled Tribe inmates of Backward Class hostels and Ashram Schools.	This suggestion cannot be accepted by the Government for want of funds.
	Reservation of the posts in Government service for Scheduled Tribes in proportion to district-wise population of Scheduled Tribes should be done.	No action is necessary.
	Relaxation in the percentage of marks for recruitment of Scheduled Tribes who have passed Public Service Commission examination as primary school teachers should be done.	No action is necessary.
	The taluka-wise Committees of non-officials to investigate into transfer of lands by landlords to their relatives and to dispose them of to Scheduled Tribe tenants should be appointed.	No action is called for.
	Extension of gaothan area of the villages of the talukas of Bardoli, Mandvi, Chikhli, Balsur, Pardi and Valod in Surat District in order to provide housing sites to Scheduled Tribes should be done.	No action is called for.
	The period of safeguards provided under the Constitution for Scheduled Tribes should be extended.	No action is called for.
	The list of Scheduled Tribes and Schedueled Castes should be revised.	The list of Scheduled Tribes as approved by the Tribes Advisory Council has been submitted to Government for further necessary action.
	The synonyms and sub-divisions of the community included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be recognised officially.	Lists of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes eliminating sub-divisions and synonyms have been submitted to the Government.
	A cadre of social workers who will devote their lives to the cause of social service should be created.	A training class for workers among adivasis is being conducted by Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Mozri, District Amraoti. The Mandal has requested the Government to increase the strength of the class from 21 to 50. Proposals in this respect are awaited from Regional Officer, Tribal Welfare, Nagpur. The recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council will be borne in mind while submitting the proposals to Government.

1	2	3	4	5

6	7	8
	The Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council, officers of the National Extension Service and social workers should be invited to put in their joining efforts and select groups of villages for carrying on an intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability.	No action. It was not discussed as it did not pertain to the Tribes Advisory Council..
	The Kotwalia community of Surat District should be allowed to take cart load of bamboo from forests, or if possible, co-operative societies of the workers may be organised and facilities for cutting bamboo may be given to them.	The Chief Conservator of Forests has stated that the local bamboo workers can remove any number of bamboos during the whole year, by head loads. This concession of removal of bamboos by head loads for the whole year on payment of fees of Rs. 12/- per year has been granted to the local bamboo workers, in Sungad and Vyara talukas. As the scarcity of bamboo is keenly felt in the forest areas of these talukas, the request of the Kotwalias to allow them to carry the bamboo in the cart loads cannot be considered as in that case the Kotwalias may misuse the privilege. As regards the formation of Co-operative Societes of bamboo workers, the remarks from the Director of Cottage Industries are awaited.
	Scientific research in the system of burning glass should be undertaken.	The work is in progress and the result will be published by the Agriculture Department after getting sufficient statistical data.
	Manure should be supplied in Adivasi Areas.	The District Staff of the Agriculture Department is taking necessary steps in the matter.
	The important officers of the Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies such as Secretary, Chairman etc. should be appointed from the Scheduled Tribes.	The resolution has been submitted to Government in the Labour and Social Welfare Department.
	Survey of minor forest products may be made and suitable cottage industries set up.	Remarks of the Chief Conservator of Forests are still awaited.
	The forest lands should be granted to the settlers in forest settlements on a long term basis.	It is understood that according to the national forest policy laid down by the Government of India, it is considered desirable to maintain 1/3rd of land area under forests. The percentage of forest area to the total land area in the scale is 17-1, the forest settlers have been given settlement plots on a semi-permanent nature with no occupancy rights. They are continued year by year as long as they abide by the terms of the agreement. Under the existing policy, these plots can not be granted to the forest settlers on a permanent basis.
	Sufficient Tagai loans should be granted to forest settlers.	The amounts of loan granted to forest settlers are to be recovered within a year as plots are granted to them on the scale basis. This is also difficult for the settlers to repay bigger loans in a year. The amount now paid generally does not exceed Rs. 15/- per head. This is mainly for the purchase of seeds. During 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 15,000 was paid as Tagai in forest settlement as against the amount of Rs. 10,000 paid during 1957-58. The Forest and Revenue Departments have been taking steps to increase the Tagai loans. No action is necessary on this.
	There is scarcity of drinking water facilities for adivasis of Pardi and Dharampur Talukas of Surat District.	It is understood from the Collector of Surat that efforts are being made in this respect.

1	2	3	4	5
4	Madhya Pradesh	There have been no changes in the rules etc. during 1958-59.		No meeting. was held during 1957.

6	7	8
Two meetings were held on 11/12 April, 1958 and 16/17 June, 1958.	Scheduled Tribe students studying in colleges in Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions may be exempted from payment of tuition fees.	Under Consideration.
	In addition to the present Scheduled Areas in the State, administrative units comprising of Revenue Inspectors circles having 50% tribal population may be declared as Scheduled Areas. The relative backwardness of the area as indicated by the absence of communications and hilly forested terrain may also be considered as one of the criterion in declaring Scheduled Area.	The recommendation will be considered at the time of formulating State Government's proposals in regard to the declaration of Scheduled Areas for being forwarded to the Government of India.
	The draft of the Madhya Bharat Debt Relief Regulation may be amended so as to make it applicable throughout the State.	The recommendation has been accepted in principle and action is being taken accordingly.
	The rules for granting free legal aid to adivasis obtaining in the various integrating units of the State should be unified and the administration of these rules should be done by the Tribal Welfare Department instead of Law Department. Besides the revenue cases, in certain special criminal cases such as trespasses, theft of trees in Government forests etc., free legal aid should be given to the adivasis. A special non-lapsable fund should be created for giving free legal aid to adivasis and separate accounts should be opened for each district having Scheduled Areas.	Action is being taken for unification of rules for grant of free legal aid to adivasis, which will be applicable throughout the State. The State Government have decided that the administration of these rules should be done by the Tribal Welfare Department instead of Law Department as recommended by the Council.
	A scheme for the Welfare of tribals residing in the specified areas may be prepared and the efforts should be made to commence the implementation of the scheme during 1959-60.	The matter is under consideration of Government.
	Recommendations were made regarding Scheduled Areas: (i) Although tribal population in Deosar tehsil of Siddhi District is small, the whole tehsil may be declared as Scheduled Area on the ground of backwardness. (ii) It may be considered if the Bichhu Revenue Inspector's Circle, tehsil Saugar, District Chhindwara can be declared as Scheduled Area. (iii) The whole of Seoni tehsil may be declared as Scheduled Area.	These recommendations will be duly considered while formulating State Government's proposals in regard to the declaration of Scheduled Areas for being forwarded to the Government of India.
	The fixation of ceilings on agricultural lands is a matter of general policy and it is not necessary to fix such ceilings especially in the case of Scheduled Tribes at this stage. In fact, ceilings should be fixed for the non-tribal agriculturists residing in the Scheduled Areas.	The matter is being examined.
	It is more important to train the teachers in tribal dialects during the first two years than to prepare text books in tribal dialects. A teacher should be generally trained only in one tribal dialect. Arrangements for imparting such training should be made at the normal schools, Sijhora and Bastar (Jagdalpur).	The matter is being examined.

1	2	3	4	5
5	Madras	No changes were made during 1958-59 in the personnel and in the rules and regulations for the setting up of the Tribes Advisory Council in the State.	One meeting was held on 21st September, 1956.	No meeting was held

6	7	8
	As far as possible trained teachers, should be appointed in Ashram Schools.	State Government have accepted the recommendation.
	All persons belonging to the tribal communities mentioned in the Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950, may be considered as Scheduled Tribes irrespective of the fact whether they reside within or without the areas specified in that Order.	This is a matter for the Government of India to decide. However, State Government is already giving educational and service concessions to the tribals residing outside the specified areas.
Two meetings were held on 27th January, 1958, and 26th August 1958.	Important recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Council meeting held on 27-1-1958 have already been shown in Appendix to the 1957-58 Report.	
	Important recommendations made during 1958 in the meeting held on 26-8-58 are as follows —	
	(i) A Co-operative Farming Society may be formed for the cultivation of the Toda Patta Lands now held by the Todas on yearly permit system within the Wenlock Downs in the Nilgiris.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
	(ii) The cost of construction of the houses under the Housing scheme for Scheduled Tribes was originally fixed at Rs. 900 to be made up of a grant of Rs. 600 and contribution of labour with Rs. 300, whereas for Harijan houses in the Hills, the estimated cost is Rs. 1000 composed of a free grant of Rs. 700 and labour costing Rs. 300. It was represented that the rate of subsidy for the Housing scheme for Scheduled Tribes should be enhanced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 as in the case of Harijan houses in the Hills.	The Government accepted the recommendation of the Council and issued orders that the payment of subsidy per house shall be enhanced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 under the Housing scheme for Scheduled Tribes in the Nilgiris District.
	(iii) The Council resolved that if any particular community comes forward with definite proposals for forming a co-operative farming society and ask for assignment of forest lands, the question of reservation of such lands for cultivation by the tribes might be considered.	Suitable instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned to give effect to the resolution of the Council.
	(iv) The Council desired that the construction of the road between Kotagiri to Aggal in the Nilgiris should be taken up and completed expeditiously.	The State Director of Harijan Welfare has been consulted.
	(v) The Council suggested that the question of granting a subsidy for the purchase of she buffaloes to the tribals might be examined.	The Government examined the suggestion of the Council and sanctioned the grant of subsidy in 1958-59 of Rs. 150 each to 10 Toda families for the purchase of milch buffaloes in the Nilgiris.
	(vi) The Council wanted to pursue the question of forming a co-operative milk supply society with predominantly Toda members.	The Government has agreed with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, that it is not feasible to start a milk supply society at present with predominantly Toda members as the Todas are found scattered in the Nilgiris District.

1	2	3	4	5
6	Orissa	During the year 1958-59, there has been no change in the personnel and in the rules and regulations of the constitution and functions of the Tribes Advisory Council.	One meeting was held on 3rd April, 1956.	One meeting was held on 9th November, 1957.
7	Punjab	During 1958-59, the Rule (3) of Punjab Tribes Advisory Council was amended and it shall now consist of 11 instead of 10 members, seven elected and 4 nominated as as under : (a) 5 to be elected from Lahaul area, (b) 2 to be elected from Spiti Area, (c) 4 to be nominated by Governor from Lahaul and Spiti areas. Provided further that if any member belonging to the Scheduled Tribes is returned to the Punjab Legislature and is a resident of the Scheduled Areas, he shall be deemed to be a member of the Tribes Advisory Council in addition to the members to be elected or nominated under this Rule and strength of the Council shall be deemed to augmented accordingly.	One meting was held on 30th & 31st August, 1956.	One meeting was held on 11th and 12th October, 1957.

6	7	8
Two meetings were held on 8th May and 3rd November, 1958, respectively.	A Sub-Committee may again examine thoroughly the question as to which additional Backward Areas of the State should be included in the list of Scheduled Areas on the basis of tribal population before a final decision in the matter is taken by the Council.	—
	Attempts should be made particularly by voluntary agencies to persuade the tribals to reduce the use of liquor.	
	Further data on the resettlement of landless Adivasis in suitable places should be collected.	
	Effective steps should be taken for prevention of shifting cultivation in the Scheduled Areas.	It was stated by the Secretary that Government of India have made a special allotment of Rs. 30 lakh to Orissa for Soil Conservation Schemes and steps are being taken to utilise the grant for the intended purpose.
	Provision of funds for grant of legal aid to adivasis was necessary and Tribal and Rural Welfare Department has to work out details for making provision of such cases.	
	It was decided to move the Government of India for additional allotment of funds for meeting increased demands of stipends and lump sum grants for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	—
	It was decided that a Commercial Institute at Bhubaneswar to provide facilities to Scheduled Tribe students in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book keeping etc. should be established.	—
	It was decided to request the Government of India to amend the Constitution Order for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes to accommodate and ameliorate the conditions of the communities 'Tamudias', 'Kurmis' and 'Kumbhars' etc.	—
Two meetings were held on 4/5th July, 1958 and 10th/11th October, 1958, respectively.	It was decided that in order to provide for weaving training arrangements in Spiti area, the scheme of cottage industries development should exclude Namda felting and should only provide for carpet weaving.	
	A senior headquarters officer of the Agriculture Department should visit the Spitit area during the current season to assess the possibilities of horticultural development in that area.	
	The Council decided that education should be made compulsory for the Spiti area and Director of Public Instructions should work out a detailed scheme for the purpose. He should also examine the question of medium of instruction at the primary stage, particularly for this area, keeping in mind the possibility of using the local language.	

1	2	3	4	5
8	Rajasthan		One meeting was held on 23rd March, 1956.	Nil.

6	7	8
	Economical and Statistical Organisation should be instructed to undertake a survey as to the position of indebtedness in these valleys. The item of Debt Conciliation Boards could be considered after this material is made available.	—
	The Chief Secretary should take up the general question of granting enhanced powers to the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra for sanctioning of posts etc.	
	It was decided that the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab Armed Police should make an objective and factual analysis of the present conditions regarding the delivery and regularity of dak in the Lahaul area after consulting members of the Council.	The Punjab Government would take up the matter with the Central Government.
	In view of the working of the First Five Year Plan having been completed and big grants spent on development schemes of the area, a thorough audit of the development accounts be carried out and its report be placed before the Council for information.	—
	It was decided that all posts in Lahaul and Spiti areas should be taken away from the purview of the Subordinate Services Board. As far as possible local persons from these areas be taken, keeping in mind a suitable standard of qualifications.	—
	Following policy may be adopted for disposal of the stock of Pashmina wool lying unsold:— (i) The Department of Industries should obtain a declaration when the wool has come in each year from traders as to the amount available. (ii) Export should be certified for all the amount except 250 maunds reserved for local sale to be purchased within one month of the reservation, after which export of any balance would be allowed. (iii) The rate to be paid for the local purchase should be Rs. 20 per batti of 40 chhataks.	
	The possibility of establishing an air field for landing of Dakotas in Spiti areas was considered which seemed possibly to afford a way of getting men and supply to these areas at speed. This requires examination.	
One meeting was held on 5th/6th September, 1958.	Delegation of powers to Collectors for substituting the names of others in place of those who have been sanctioned aid for settlement in colonies but have left the colonies.	This has not been accepted by Finance Department but the matter is under consideration.
	Declaration of the area where the population of Scheduled Tribes is 50% of the total population of that area as a Scheduled Area.	This matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
	Change in the procedure of appointment in the Police Department in order to achieve the percentage fixed for Scheduled Tribes in States services.	The matter has been moved.

1	2	3	4	5
9	West Bengal	There has been no change during 1958-59.	Nil.	Nil.

6	7	8
	Priority for the implementation of the schemes to be given by Social Welfare Department to those places of Scheduled Areas, where Gramdan has taken place as is being done by the Development Department.	This is being followed as far as possible.
	Priority should be given for the allotment of agricultural land to landless Scheduled Tribes agriculturists.	Attention is invited to Government Rule 6 (4) which reads as follows:— "6(4) The Tehsildar shall thereafter reserve 25% of the un-occupied lands for allotment to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes."
	Agricultural lands should be allotted to the Scheduled Tribes agriculturists in Chambal Project Area.	The matter has been taken up with the Revenue Department.
	Where there is any extraordinary increase in the number of hostellers of existing hostels attached to Middle Schools, the strength of such hostels be increased.	Under consideration.
One meeting was held during 1958.	It was recommended that transactions of the Council should be in Bengali.	Government agreed to do this on future occasions.
	The rate of hostel charges which had recently been raised to Rs. 15/- in rural areas and Rs. 20/- in municipal areas was still considered to be inadequate. It should be increased even by diverting amounts from other heads. Ultimately, it was resolved that instead of effecting a general increase, the better method would be to select a limited number of poor and really meritorious students and extend to them additional concessions up to Rs. 30/- p.m.	The matter is under examination.
	The system of reservation of seats in colleges and institutions should be introduced. A sub-Committee was formed to go into the question.	The Sub-Committee has been examining the question
	The Backward Classes Education Fund should be augmented in view of the increase in Scheduled Tribes population on account of transfer of territories and also revision of the Scheduled Tribes list.	The matter has been taken up with the appropriate Department of the Government.
	The number of free T.B. beds for Scheduled Tribes should be increased. It was explained that the number of T.B. beds, although recently increased could not meet the demand. It was decided that domiciliary treatment should be resorted to on a large scale. The Department might meet the cost of medicines.	The matter is under examination.
	Funds should be provided to Scheduled Tribes to enable them to secure lands. It was reported that due to lack of funds tribal lands were going to non-tribals.	The matter is under examination.

APPENDIX L

Comments of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Annual Administration reports of the Governors on Scheduled Areas

BIHAR (1956)

The Report does not indicate any change in the extent of the Scheduled Areas of the State, *viz.*, 15611 miles. The State Government have yet to reconcile this figure with that of 15227 miles indicated in the Report for the year 1954.

Administrative Set-up

With the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, a change in the administrative set-up was contemplated in that the posts of District Aboriginal Welfare Officers were to be abolished and instead a District Social Welfare Officer appointed at each District headquarter to look after the welfare work among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Five officers were also appointed for supervision and implementation of special schemes for the rehabilitation of nomadic Scheduled Tribes, habituated to shifting cultivation. No reasons for these changes have been assigned in the Report. It is also not clear whether all these officers are equipped with academic background and orientation in tribal cultures and problems; if not, these officers should be given a specialized short-term orientation in tribal problems and tribal welfare, at the Bihar Tribal Research Institute.

Bihar Tribal Research Institute

This Institute has been in existence since 25-1-1954 but the Report does not give any account of the research work done by it. In this connection, attention is invited to the Commissioner's similar comments on the 1955 Report. It is hoped that full account of the work done by the Institute will be forthcoming in future Reports. It is suggested that the Institute may bring out a quarterly or half yearly journal or bulletin giving a record its activities and containing papers which may prove useful to the administration as well.

Educational Progress

Thakkar Bapa Scheme: The Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, and the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar, continued to be in charge of the implementation of this special scheme for the uplift of tribals. The hostels in their charge are being run efficiently and on proper lines. It would be better if these agencies are entrusted with the management of all other hostels which are now being run under the direct control of the Welfare Department. The following observations are also made :—

(*i*) In the hostels run by the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, there were no girl students. Special efforts should be made by this Agency to attract girl students specially as the girl students are to get free food, besides free tuition and free room.

(*ii*) During the year under report, these two non-official agencies were given a grant of Rs. 8,55,924 only as against Rs. 13,76,361 during 1955. The reasons for this huge shortfall in the grant, needed to be ascertained.

(*iii*) 30 primary schools and 6 residential schools of senior basic type were opened in the district of Santhal Parganas. It is not clear whether these were opened in 1956 or earlier. Further, the first four residential schools are exclusively reserved for Paharia boys and the fifth for girls. There is no account of the last residential school established at Brindaban.

General Schools: The number of adivasi students in residential schools at Palamau and Singhbhum has not been given, nor has the number of non-adivasi students studying in the various General Schools, in all the Districts been given. Such figures should be given so that the ratio of adivasi students to non-adivasi students may be ascertained.

Hostels: The conditions regarding assistance given to hostellers continued to be the same as stated in the Report for the year 1955. As indicated in my comments on the 1955 Report, it has not been possible for many a student to continue to stay on in hostels for want of assistance in the shape of free food and timely payment of stipends. With a view to ensuring the continuous stay of students in the hostels, the suggestions made by me earlier may be given earnest consideration at an early date.

Stipends: The amount of stipends increased from Rs. 3,96,025 in 1955 to Rs. 4,28,653 in 1956, but the number of students awarded the stipends was only 3,370 in 1956 as against 3,469 in 1955. The reasons for the increase in the amount of stipend and decrease in the number of beneficiaries may be ascertained.

Book Grants: Books grant for school students was Rs. 15,000/- but the amount actually allotted for schools in Scheduled Areas was Rs. 11,915/- only. This discrepancy needs reconciliation. It is also not clear whether the grant is given in the shape of books, and whether the books are returnable to the schools at the close of the academic year.

Tuition Fees: At the Secondary stage, complete exemption from tuition fee was not available even in 1956. It is not clear why the State Government has taken so long to afford this much needed relief to tribal students. The State Government ought to fall in line in this respect with other State Governments who have made education free for tribals.

Economic Development

(*a*) *Settlement of waste lands*: Good progress has been made for settlement of Khas Mahal and waste lands with landless tribes for homestead and for cultivation. Success of this measure can however be assessed only when information about the area of these lands actually reclaimed by the beneficiaries, which is not furnished in the Report, is given.

(*b*) *Grain Golas*: This scheme envisages the improvement of economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes by providing cheap credit in the form of paddy loans and eliminating at the same time usurious moneylenders. There is no doubt that this scheme has broken the backbone of moneylenders. The scheme as in operation now, however suffers from the following defects :

(*i*) The stock of paddy used as loans is not fit for seed purposes, hence the tribals have to approach the moneylenders for their seed requirements.

(*ii*) The stock maintained in the grain-golas is not adequate to meet the genuine demands for loans of these people. The tribals are thus compelled to approach moneylenders for their unfulfilled demand.

(*iii*) Paddy loans are available only at a fixed time, whereas the tribals require them at any odd time. The moneylender, therefore, again comes to their rescue.

Steps should, therefore, be taken to remedy these defects so that the moneylender goes out of the picture completely.

The Scheme would also prove more useful if effective measures are adopted to realise arrears of paddy loans which have accumulated heavily. One of the causes for non-payment of these loans by tribals is the rate of interest. Under the grain-golas rules, interest is charged at the rate of 25% for the last year which is reduced to 6 1/4% in the subsequent year till the loans are realized. This arbitrary rate leads to default on the part of loanees. Of course there is an inducement to the borrowers to make repayments in time by allowing them a rebate of 5% on interest. But unfortunately this rule has remained almost a dead letter. In fact the present rate of 25% interest is apparently very high. It should be reduced in the case of those persons who are regular in the repayment of their loans. The most reasonable rates of interest on paddy loans will be as follows :—

Category	Percent
(*i*) Those who repay before January each year	12·5
(*ii*) Those who repay after January but before March . .	18·75
(*iii*) Those who repay after March	25

The State Government should give a serious consideration to this suggestion in the interest of the successful functioning of the scheme of grain-golas.

Agriculture: (*a*) *Loans*: It is noteworthy that the Scheduled Tribe agriculturists have been advanced good amounts of loans under the Agriculturists Loan Act. Loans have also been advanced under the Land Improvements Loan Act to agriculturists. Though quite a high amount has been advanced in Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas districts, the picture is not quite clear without the number of Scheduled Tribe agriculturists

who are supposed to be benefited by the same. It is also not clear whether beneficiaries who have been advanced land improvement loans belong to the Scheduled Tribes or not. Necessary details should have been given under this item in the report.

(*b*) *Minor Irrigation Schemes*: The number of schemes completed and expenditure incurred on them attained the highest peak in 1955-56 as can be seen from the Report. During 1956-57, the progress of the schemes was slowed down. Achievements under this scheme can, however, be assessed only if the information about acreage under irrigation from these minor irrigation schemes and about the number of Scheduled Tribe agriculturists who actually benefited therefrom, is given in the Report.

(*c*) *Well Irrigation*: Irrigation by digging wells has been most popular in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Though the number of surface percolation wells, open borings and rahat pumps distributed, as furnished by the Department of Agriculture, is quite encouraging, still it cannot be assessed for want of necessary details as to what extent the Scheduled Tribes have actually benefited under the development programme of the above Department.

Subsidy: The amount of subsidy given to Adivasi agriculturists in Ranchi and Palamau is insignificant as compared to that given to such agriculturists in Singhhbum and Santhal Parganas. It is not clear why such paltry amount was given in the first two districts.

Besides, the figures of beneficiaries under this scheme have not been given for the Districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas.

Improved Methods of Agriculture: As reported by the State Government increased attention was give to the distribution of fertilizers and for popularising the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, but no statistical data have been furnished about achievements except in respect of the district of Santhal Parganas Performance in this district is quite satisfactory.

Lac Cultivation: There is no indication of the number of demonstrations held for improved methods of lac cultivation. The State Government may be requested to do this in future ; and also to start training centres for lac cultivation in the lac growing areas which fall within the Scheduled Areas.

The State Government also failed to start the scheme sanctioned during 1956-57 for helping the Scheduled Tribe lac cultivators.

Cottage Industries

Loans for Development of Cottage Industries : Out of the approved expenditure of Rs. 1·00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 35,660 only was utilized as loan to 192 adivasis, under the State Aid to Industries Act. The State Government have attributed this shortfall in expenditure to the reluctance on the part of the tribals to take full advantage of this facility.

Now that a number of training-*cum*-production centres for several crafts and industries in the Scheduled Areas have been started and the tribes are receiving training, the above scheme is expected to be fully availed of by the trainees, since after receiving training the tribes will naturally like to settle themselves with the respective crafts or industries. In any case, the State Government should ensure that those who complete their training are settled with the help of the follow-up programme.

Animal Husbandry

(*a*) *Supply of Stud-bulls and Artificial Insemination Centres*: For improvement of live-stock in the Scheduled Areas, upgraded stud-bulls have been distributed and a premium of Rs. 30/- per month is paid to the keeper for maintenance. Several artificial insemination centres have also been started in these areas from year to year. The Report, however, does not indicate progress in the matter of improvement of the livestock in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Details about services rendered by stud-bulls and results therefrom as well as of the artificial inseminations should have been supplied in the Report to assess the progress in this direction.

(*b*) *Veterinary Hospitals*: A net work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries is being intensified in the four districts in the Scheduled Areas as can be seen from the list of such institutions furnished in the Report. The number of cases of cattle disease treated in these hospitals and dispensaries in the districts of Ranchi, Palamaus and Singhbhum is reported to be 16,146 only. This number cannot be said to be satisfactory. A short

account of work done by the animal husbandry supervisors with statistical data in combating cattle diseases through mass vaccination of the Live-stock etc., and in other spheres also should have been supplied in the Report for better appreciation of the activities of the Department of Animal Husbandry.

(c) *Poultry Development.* The Report does not contain adequate information to enable me to judge whether poultry of the Scheduled Tribes has been improved either through functioning of the poultry farms or by distribution of improved poultry birds and eggs for hatching. It is not clear from the scanty information supplied whether the distribution of the birds and eggs has been made in a compact area comprising 4-5 villages each, where intensified efforts should be made for elimination of all the country cocks. This can only be done by full understanding of the scheme by the Scheduled Tribes, who, I am sure, will not hesitate to extend their cooperation.

Cooperatives

Though the number of cooperatives and the total membership have shown a noteworthy progress, in the absence of necessary details, it is not possible to say that the cooperatives are working satisfactorily. It is however noted that the share capital subscribed by 26312 members was only Rs. 49,152 *i.e.* less than Rs. 2 per member. This is hardly encouraging. The reasons why the share Capital is so small may be ascertained and the number of cooperative societies which have been advanced Rs. 7,89,060 and the activities for which this amount has been given, may be ascertained.

So far as the forest labourers' cooperative societies are concerned, no effective steps appear to have been taken to implement the scheme. It is understood that the fundamental principle about exploitation of forest coupes through the forest labourers' cooperative societies without auction and on payment of upse tprice, does not appear to have been accepted by the State Government. Unless this is done, the scheme will not prove useful to the tribals.

The State Government have, however, done well to make good the loss that the State Cooperative Bank may sustain on account of loans granted to the cooperative society of Kharias in the district of Singhbhum where they have been rehabilitated in colonies.

Rehabilitation of certain most backward Scheduled Tribes

Kharias in Singhbhum District: The scheme, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,87,155 for the settlement of 151 families could not be implemented for want of suitable land. The Report does not disclose any reason why suitable land could not be made available, nor does it indicate the steps that the Government are taking to remove this bottleneck. Obviously, there is lack of proper planning on the part of the State Government, with the result that large amounts provided in the Budget are being allowed to lapse.

Field study of the life of Kharias who have already been settled under this scheme in the previous year reveals a gloomy picture. The houses built in the colonies are 'Kuchcha" and the lands settled with Kharia are waste lands. Some of the settlers have lived in the colonies for 4 years, yet they have not been able to reclaim these waste lands. This is so because Kharias have neither the means nor the capacity to reclaim these lands. They have no means of livelihood either. Before their settlement in the colonies, the Kharias used to live on hill tops, and there they were employed occasionally as agricultural labourers by the local landholders. They have now lost this source of income too. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that before the scheme of rehabilitation is taken up, a thorough enquiry should be made whether the settlers could be given some means of livelihood either through agriculture or through cottage industries. If the waste lands are to be settled with these people, it should be ensured that some irrigation facilities are also provided because the lands that may be settled will be so barren and void of moisture that no one would like to settle upon them unless some facilities for irrigation are provided. As laid down under the scheme, a settler will be given a subsidy of Rs. 60/- per acre for reclamation of the waste land into a paddy field. It is too much to expect from the poor settlers to reclaim these lands whose reclamation cost works out at not less than Rs. 500/- per acre. The best method therefore, would be to employ the settlers themselves on daily wages for reclamation of these lands. If this method is adopted they will be doubly benefited; firstly they will get daily wages for the work they put in for reclamation and secondly they will be the owners of the lands which will be their best source of livelihood.

The above observations are equally applicable to the schemes of rehabilitation of other backward tribes like Birhors, Parahiyas and Paharias.

Reservation in Services

The State Government seem to be making every attempt to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes in Government Services. The State Government should, however, take serious note of any default on the part of the appointing authorities in enforcing the instructions issued for the appointment of Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them.

Medical and Public Health

(*a*) *Drinking water supply*: The State Government have dealt with the problem of drinking water in all earnestness. It is hoped that more wells will be dug in future to afford much needed relief to Scheduled Tribes in the supply of drinking water.

(*b*) *Eradication of infectious diseases and Anti-Malaria Units*: Measures adopted by the State Government for providing medical facilities to Scheduled Tribe people and in the Scheduled Areas are very commendable. A scheme for comprehensive Health Survey in Chotanagpur area was sanctioned by the Government of India under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. As a result of the survey, it is reported by the Government that medical and public health measures found necessary, were introduced. In the matter of combating leprosy, efforts of the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal demand a special mention. Under the scheme of Thakkar Leprosy cure Centre at Fatehpur in Santhal Parganas which is being implemented by the Mandal an area of 620 sq. miles consisting of 1,129 villages, 63 Panchayats and 2,31,619 persons have been covered for extensive work of examining and treating leprosy patients. So far 1,00,170 persons of this area have been examined and 1844 cases of leprosy detected. At present there are 2,245 persons under treatment. There is marked improvement in the condition of the patients. The table below will give an idea of the number of persons examined in each year, the number of cases detected and the number of persons treated.

Year	No. of persons examined	No. of cases detected	No. of patients under treatment.	
1954-55	8,148	210	370	(including patients outside area of operation)
1955-56	15,878	390	705	Do.
1956-57	89,447	1,766	2,016	Do.

Similarly, the Leprosorium-*cum*-Research Institute, Prambe, Ranchi is doing good work in combating the disease of leprosy. Malaria control units have made intensive efforts for eradication of malaria in Chotanagpur. One more unit worked in Santhal Parganas in 1956-57 covering a fresh population of 10 lakhs in that district.

Development of Communications

Progress under this Scheme has been satisfactory.

National Extension Service Block—Community Development Blocks

During the year a wide portion of the Scheduled Areas was brought under the community development programme through National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks as can be seen from the following details.

Name of district	Number of blocks in the district.	No. of blocks in Scheduled Areas of the district.
1. Ranchi	14	14
2. Palamau	8	2
3. Simdega	6	4
4. Santhal Parganas	9	6

No information has been given in the Report about the work done in the above blocks during the year under report. At least more details about the area covered and the number of families benefited could have been given to make an interesting reading of the report.

Grants -in-aid to institutions and individuals working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Quite a large number of individuals and institutions have been given varying amounts of grants-in-aid for welfare work done by them. A few of the institutions have been given big amount but the report does not indicate as to what kind of welfare work has been done by them. In order to have a thorough check, the work of these individuals and institutions should be periodically supervised by the Welfare Department. It is high time now that the State Government should formulate rules for recongition and grant-in-aid to the non-official agencies under which suitable amounts may be sanctioned subject to certain conditions laid down for ensuring proper utilisation of the funds.

Bihar Tribes Advisory Council

Only one meeting was held though the rules provide for the calling of two such meetings at least during a year. The State Government should ensure that meetings of the Advisory Council are held more frequently so that the Scheduled Tribes members may be thoroughly apprised of the activities of the Government for the welfare of Tribes.

General

(a) *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*:—The Government of India had approved certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes like (*i*) Special Multipurpose Blocks (*ii*) Subsidies to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists to settle them on agriculture (*iii*) Establishment of Training-*cum*-Production Centres (*iv*) Follow-up programme (*v*) Development of Tussar Industry (*vi*) Organisation of Lac Growers' Cooperative Societies (*vii*) Housing and many others. No work was done as the schemes could not be implemented during the year under report.

(b) It is stated in the Report that Kolhan area in Singhbhum district is predominantly inhabitated by Santhals. "Santhals" appears to be a mistake. It should be "Hos".

(c) *Non-availability of figures*:—Though the Report has actually been presented nearly 1½ years after the due date, all the relevant figures have not been given. No reasons have been given why the figures are not available. Steps should be taken to make all the data available in the Report, and the figures of tribals who have benefited, should be given separately for each scheme.

BOMBAY (1956)

Consequent on the reorganisation of States during 1956, some Scheduled Areas from the old Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States have been transferred to the Bombay State, with the result that there was an increase in Scheduled Areas of the State from 10634·3 sq. miles to 15,692·2 sq. miles, in the villages from 5,296 to 6,622 and in the Scheduled Tribes population from 14,01,220 to 15,69,454. This report however gives only an account of the progress made in the Scheduled Areas as existed before the reorganisation of the State.

Administrative set up

So far as the old Bombay State is concerned, the work relating to various schemes sanctioned for the welfare of backwrd classes is entrusted to the Backward Class Department (now Social Welfare Department).

So far as Vidarbha and Marathawada regions are concerned, this work is the departmental responsibility. It is hoped that the question of evolving an integrated set up of the Backward Class Department for the composite new Bombay State will be decided without further delay.

The need for having trained personnel with necessary aptitudes and devotion for social service in implementing the welfare programme may also be kept in view.

Educational Development

Primary schools.—The table below shows the increase in the number of primary schools and the number of Backward Class children enrolled therein :—

Year	No. of Primary schools in Scheduled Areas	No. of Backward Class pupils	Primary schools per 1000 of total population in Sch. Areas
1953	1,358	47,714	0·62
1954	1,882	71,436	0·86
1955	2,670	96,117	1·23
1956	3,350	1,14,211	1.54

During the year under Report, 680 new primary schools were opened, thus raising the number of schools in Scheduled Areas to 3350. The number of students rose from 96,117 to 1,14,211. There was thus good progress in the establishment of primary schools.

It is however not clear why the number of students studying in primary schools at Mokhada in Thana District registered a decline. In 1955 there were in this school 276 students. This number fell to 233 in 1956. This decline needs clarification.

To provide an incentive to the Backward Classes to give education to their children, the Government have made a provision for grant to the local authorities for free supply of books, stationery and slates etc. to Backward Classes students where compulsory education is in force. It is heartening to note that the expenditure incurred on the schools registered an increase of Rs. 37,909 *i.e.* Rs. 73,229 were spent during 1956 as compared to Rs. 35,320 spent during the previous year.

Scholarships: 370 special scholarships have been provided by the Government for Backward Class pupils and particularly for Scheduled Tribe pupils attending primary schools in the State. The number of awardees was 99 during 1956 involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,176 as compared to 76 stipends granted at an expense of Rs. 2,187 during 1955.

Bad climate allowance to teachers in Backward areas: Teachers serving in primary schools conducted by Voluntary Agencies in backward areas, which are tacking in amenities and have a bad climate, are paid an allowance at Rs. 3/- per month per teacher. The Report shows that the number of teachers who were paid this allowance was only 327 in 1956 as against 383 in the previous year. This reduction in number of teachers needs explanation. It is also not clear whether the schools, the teachers whereof are paid special pay @ Rs. 5/- per month were short of teachers, since the expenditure of Rs. 1,58,579 in 1956 is lesser than Rs. 1,96,684 spent on this account during 1955. This may be ascertained from the State Government.

Short term courses of primary teachers in Scheduled Areas: The introduction of this scheme to acquaint teachers with the special problems of scheduled areas, and to grant special pay to teachers who are so trained is a step in the right direction.

Ashram Schools: During the period under report, nineteen Ashram schools were functioning in the Scheduled Areas of Bombay State. In these schools 1951 students. were on the rolls during the year 1956 and the grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 6,52,159. There appears to be some discrepancy in the figure of Ashram schools located in the Scheduled Areas. In Appendix 'H' to the report, 19 Ashram schools have been shown ; whereas in para 38 of the report, 18 Ashram schools have been indicated. These figures need reconciliation.

Secondary Education: The number of Secondary schools rose from 33 to 36 in 1956. Similarly the number of Backward Class pupils rose to 1,341 in 1956 as against 1,037 in the previous year.

According to the Report, despite adequate facilities afforded to Backward classes in the field of secondary education, very few availed of the benefits that are being given to them. The reasons why this is so have not been given and may be ascertained from the State Government.

Social and Adult Education: It is hoped that the opening of social education classes and village libraries to all illiterate adults irrespective of caste and creed will result in the cohesion of different classes of people. It is satisfactory to note that the number of adults made literate rose from 7,525 in previous year to 8,666 during the year under review.

Hostel Facilities: It is reported that in addition to 4 hostels run by Government in pre-organised Bombay State, District School Boards were running 27 hostels in Scheduled Areas and the number of pupils in them was 1059 as compared to 1,056 in 1955. The recurring expenditure on these hostels, however, increased from Rs. 1,40,030 in 1955 to Rs. 2,17,785 in 1956, despite the fact that there was an increase of only one hostel and three students over the previous year's figures. This increase in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 70,755 needs clarification. There was an increase of 6 hostels run by voluntary agencies from 35 in 1955 to 41 during 1956 and also an increase in the number of students from 1,372 to 1,514.

Economic Rehabilitation

Agriculture: The State Government continued their scheme of granting Tagai loans to needy Backward Class cultivators. The figures of loans granted since 1953 are as under :—

Year	Amount of Tagai loans granted in Rs.
1953	11,41,882
1954	4,41,875
1955	4,26,567
1956	3,23,535

It will be seen from the above figures that the amount of Tagai loans granted to Backward Classes has been decreasing every year. No reasons have been assigned for this decline, which may be ascertained from the State Government as also the number of families granted these loans.

There appears to be a slight discrepancy in the figures of waste land allotted to the Scheduled Tribes in 1955, given in the Report. The figure shown in 1955 Report was 34,955 acres and 16 gunthas while in para 56 of present Report, figure for 1955 has been shown as 33,593 acres and 20 gunthas. This discrepancy needs reconciliation. During 1956, 32,089 acres of waste land were allotted as against 34,955 acres allotted in 1955. The number of families benefiting from this allotment as also the area allotted to each family may be ascertained. During this year demonstration centres were started in West Khandesh district, which conducted 291agricultural demonstrations involving an expenditure of Rs. 14,096 as against 144 demonstrations held in 1955 at an expenditure of Rs. 16,586 The agriculturists who benefited from this scheme increased from 2,775 in 1955 to 4,707 in 1956. It is not clear how the number of beneficiaries increased at lesser expenditure during the year under report. Two model agricultural projects were also functioning in the West Khandesh district If these demonstration centres and agricultural projects have completed their work in West Khandesh district, the desirability of shifting them to some other Scheduled Area may be considered.

The progress of bunding of paddy fields was poor and out of an amount of Rs. 90,000 provided for the purpose, an amount of Rs. 24,864 was only utilised.

There are two river irrigation schemes in progress in Sabarkantha and Panchmahal districts. These schemes when completed will no doubt benefit the scheduled tribes of the area covered by them but the report does not state whether as a result of these schemes any scheduled tribe families have been uprooted and if so what steps have been taken to rehabilitate them.

Poultry Improvement: It was encouraging to note that 30 Backward Class persons from the Scheduled Areas were admitted to poultry training classes at Kirkee and Dhulia as against 16 Backward Class persons admitted in 1955. It is not understood why only 18 Backward Class persons completed the training out of 30 admitted.

Veterinary: There was an increase of nine veterinary dispensaries during the year with corresponding increase in the number of beneficiaries from 20,207 patients treated in 1955 to 29,045 patients treated during the year under report. But the expenditure incurred on 28 dispensaries during 1956 as against 23 in 1955, went down from Rs. 1,54,345 in 1955 to Rs. 1,43,804 in 1956. This decrease in expenditure in the face of increase in the number of dispensaries needs explanation.

Forest: It is encouraging to note that the State Government have fixed minimum wages for work in the forest area of the old Bombay State, to ensure that forest labourers are not deprived of their legitimate earnings But it is necessary that these wages are reviewed every year regularly before they are entered into forest contracts. If they are static for some years, steps must be taken to review them so that they bear relation to the living wage.

Cooperative Movements The cooperative movement is progressing satisfactorily. However, the new feature in co-operativ farming societies is of interest. The membership of 8 cooperative farming societies is 223 and the land cultivated by them is 1,625 acres which is roughly 7-1/2 acres per member. The working result is encouraging but it appears that the land allotted to these societies is somewhat less as compared with the proposed allotment of land in Dharampur and Pardi talukas.

Housing The housing scheme has not shown progress as compared with that in the previous year. The number of housing societies increased from 15 to 23 but the amounts of loan and subsidies paid to these societies registered a sharp decline from Rs. 2,35,468 to Rs. 33,500 in 1956 and fromRs. 33,498 in 1955 to Rs. 21,303 in 1956 respectively. It has been reported that the construction of 305 houses started during the previous year was continued during 1956.

Water Supply Schemes

During 1956, 122 wells were constructed at the cost of Rs. 1,48,635 as compared with 128 wells constructed at the cost of Rs. 1,42,865 during 1955. The reason for this increase in expenditure over the construction of lesser number of wells may be ascertained from the State Government. Only one well, however, was repaired during the year under report as compared to 15 wells repaired during the previous year.

Communications

The progress under this scheme was satisfactory.

Public Services

There are no separate figures of intake of Scheduled Tribes in Class I & II services, presumably because no separate reservation exists for them. In class III & IV services the intake of Scheduled Tribes was very poor. The Government of Bombay should make special efforts to increase the intake of Scheduled Tribes members, particularly in class III and IV services.

Prohibition

A sample survey on socio-economic conditions of Backward Classes was carried out to assess the benefit derived from prohibition. It is interesting to note that the economic condition of the ex-addicts has improved due to the introduction of prohibition and they are leading a better family life.

MADHYA PRADESH (1956)

The year under Report marked the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. The extent of the Scheduled Areas of this State, after its reorganisation, was according to 'Introduction' Section of the Report as under :—

Mahakoshal Region	17,068 sq. miles.
Madhya Bharat	8,584 sq. miles.

The extent of Madhya Bharat Scheduled Areas according to the table given in the Madhya Bharat Section of the Report was however 10011·95 sq. miles. The figures given therefore require reconciliation.

MAHAKOSHAL REGION

Tribal Research Institute

The Institute appears to be functioning well. It will however add to its usefulness if the Institute could publish a quarterly journal giving a resume of its activities undertaken from time to time.

Education

10 primary schools, 1 middle school and one hostel were opened during the period under report. The number of students in primary schools increased from 54,826 in 1955 to 57,460 in 1956, and in middle schools it declined from 5,642 in 1955 to 5,629 in 1956. There was also a decrease in the number of tribal girl students studying in primary schools. The reasons for these short falls should have been indicated in the Report. It is interesting to note however that while there was a decline in the number of girls studying in middle schools the number of tribal girls increased from 65 to 83 in 1956.

During the year under report, the number of tribal students studying in the three high schools established in Scheduled Areas was 394 against 313 in the preceding year. This augurs well for the future.

Simliarly the number of scholarships awarded during 1956 was 1,198 in middle schools, 254 in high schools and 217 in normal schools. There was thus a marked improvement over the previous year's figures of 1,000 and 194 in middle and normal schools respectively. In the high schools, however while as already stated above there was a rise in the number of students, the number of scholarships awarded registered a steep fall from 500 in 1955 to 254 in 1956. The reasons for this fall are not available in the Report. It is noted with satisfaction that special incentives were provided in the shape of organization of hostel facilities and award of stipends of Rs. 20 p.m. to each hosteller, studying in the middle schools, with a view to attracting larger number of tribal students to middle schools.

There was however a marked decline in the number of teacher-trainees in the special normal school for tribal students at Sijheora in the Mandla District. In the previous year the number of such teacher-trainees was 147. No explanation is forthcoming in the Report for this decline to 97 in 1956. The contemplated introduction of the special syllabus which aims at giving proper training in the methods of approach to the tribals is a step in the right direction.

Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies

40 multi-purpose cooperative societies (including 2 industrial societies) were working during the year, as against 39 in the preceding year. The membership rose to 6,624, showing an increase of 28 members during the year under report. The share capital also increased from Rs. 61,274 in 1955 to Rs. 62,445 in 1956. The profit amounted to Rs. 53,546 as against Rs. 49,113 in 1955.

The Societies are also being given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000/- each as working capital to enable them to take up forest contracts and marketing and sale of forest products. They are also being paid subsidies for maintenance of staff at the rate of Rs. 1,200 p.m. Presumably all the societies are availing of these facilities. Perhaps the State Government may be asked to confirm this.

Viewed as a whole, this scheme is making good progress.

Maternity & Child welfare

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to extend the maternity and child welfare activities to 94 Tribal Welfare Centres.

Out of 40 such Centres, 35 centres were provided with trained Dais, necessary equipments and medicines Dais attended to 2174 ante-natal case and 779 post natal cases in 1956 as against 1063 and 662 cases respectively in 1955. Intensification of this programme is essential if the growth rate in the tribal areas is to be ensured and the high child mortality, and high incidence of maternity casualties are to be avoided.

Anti-malaria work

The extent of the area covered by anti-malaria operations and the achievements made, should have been indicated in the Report, as it is, it is not possible to assess the progress made by these operations.

Cattle breeding and Poultry Farming

There were 38 Stock-men-*cum*-Health Assistants during the year under Report as against 37 during the previous year. Though the stud-bulls continued to be maintained at 32 centres, the same as in 1955, the number of cows covered by them increased from 612 in 1955 (the figure 646 given in the Report is wrong as it pertains to the year 1954 and not to1955) to 749 in 1956. Birds were also provided at 7 centres against 6 in the previous year.

A number of casualties occurred at the Chaitma Centre (Bilaspur Zone) due to snake and insect bites. Since the cattle health in the tribal areas needs special attention, early step should be taken to protect the cattle health.

Cottage Industries

Four centres were newly started in 1956, thus raising the number, to 38. Instructors were appointed at all these centres and arrangements made to provide instruction in bamboo-work, rope making, grass-matting, carpentry, niwar-making, etc. While the number of adult tribals receiving instructions at these centres rose from 334 in 1955 to 675 in 1956, the number of school students at these centres was only 2994 as against 3171 in the previous year. In other words, the setting up of four adult centres resulted in an increase of 164 trainees only.

Nearly, 30,000 families are reported to be engaged in Tussar Silk Industry. It is encouraging to note that during the Second Five Year Plan period estalishment of 3 Sericulture Centres and 2 Demonstration-*cum*-Production Centres in Tussar Silk Reeling and Weaving is contemplated to train these families in improved methods of production. There is dearth of artisans in tribal areas engaged in the trades of carpentry, smithy, pottery bricks and tile making. It is therefore propose to organize 6 training Centres for these traders during the Plan period. The establishment of all these centres would no doubt lead to betterment of the economic conditions of tribals and steps should be taken to start such centres as early as possible.

Distribution of medicines

The number of persons who availed of medicines for various diseases like skin disease, malaria, cough and cold, digestive troubles, cholera, constipation, dysentery stomach-ache etc. was only 1,11,055 as against 1,55,899 in the previous year. There is nothing in the Report to account for this fall in the number of patients. Either the medicines were in short supply or the incidence of sickness was not as high as in the previous year.

The number of persons who got relief from the medicines is reported to be 91,887. In other words, nearly 19,168 got no relief. It is not clear from the Report whether all these persons died or gave-up the treatment. If former was the case, then reasons for such a high rate of death ought to be enquired into and proper remedies provided at the Centre to arrest this death rate.

With a view to augmenting the health services, it is proposed to provide during the Second Five Year Plan period a jeep or land-rover to each Primary Health Centre to serve as a mobile dispensary-*cum*-ambulance. This step will lead to medical relief being given to tribals in areas which are not yet provided with Primary Health Centres.

Social, Moral & Cultural Activities

These activities, which aim at the preservation of the tribal culture, were expanded during the year under report. Besides, organization of folk dances, bhajans, dramas, Kirtans and Kathas and Dialogues, etc. 39 tribal students were sent to Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Mozri for moral and cultural training.

It is interesting to note that a section of Oraons in Raigarh district, has ceased to take meat and liquor. While dancing, they sing couplets from Ramayan. Similarly, a section of Gonds in the Surguja district has given up liquor and meat.

Two wells and one school building were constructed with the voluntary labour of the villagers.

Non-official Agencies

During 1956, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,92,539/- was given to 9 non-official agencies as against Rs. 1,10,842 to 3 such agencies during 1955. The purpose for which these grants were given is not disclosed in the report. In fact the Report ought to have given in brief the activities undertaken by each of these non-official agencies.

Wells

The Report states that wells were constructed at 17 centres as against 11 centres in the previous year. The number of wells actually constructed at each centre has not been indicated, in the absence of which it is not possible to evaluate the progress. Needless to say that every effort should be made to provide drinking water facilities in every village, and the Report should invariably indicate the steps taken in this direction.

Communications

The exact progress made in the construction of 211 miles of roads during the year has not been shown.

Propaganda and Publicity

This activitiy received a fillip during the period under report. It is heartening to note that as against 338 Cinema shows arranged during the previous year as many as 900 Cinema shows were organised during 1956. Curiously enough the number of tribals witnessing the shows was only about 1 lakh as against 2,90,800 in 1955. The films exhibited touched topics such as mythology, education, better-living and cleanliness.

Pilot scheme for the rehabilitation of Korwas and Bhuinhars (Pondos) in Surguja district.

This sheme which is designed to wean away the tribals (Korwas and Pondos) from the practice of shifting cultivation and to settle them as permanent cultivators, made good progress during the period under report. 386 families were settled in 16 colonies in Surguja district as against 128 families in the previous year. Most of the settlers were supplied with one pair of bullocks each, agricultural implements and seeds for cultivation Each family was provided with 8 to 10 acres of land for cultivation and house sites. Timber wood and all other forest products were given free for construction of houses. Besides, they were supplied with food-grains for their maintenance at Government cost until the harvesting of the first crop.

For the common benefit of the settlers, the colonies were provided with public buildings, wells and approach roads.

Pilot schemes for weaning away aboriginees of Bastar from shifting cultivation

The pilot scheme for the settlement of tribals of Bastar practising Shifting Cultivation resulted in the settlement of 43 families during 1956 (the same number as in 1955). The scheme for the establishment of four rural uplift centres, designed to secure improved methods of cultivation and better living which was discontinued in 1955, appears to have been revived and continued in 1956.

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to settle 720 families, practising shifting cultivation. These families would be settled in colonies of 40 families each. Each family would be organised into a cooperative society, which would own the land, houses, wells and other movable property for a period of five years. The colonies would be established near about one of the existing middle schools of the Tribal Welfare Department as, at these middle schools centres, many other facilities would be available to them. If the target of 720 families envisaged under the Plan is to be achieved, the tempo of work is to be stepped up considerably.

Expenditure under different schemes

All the schemes for the welfare of tribals involved an expenditure of Rs. 49,23,340. There was a shortfall in expenditure as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 61,75,792 incurred in the year 1955. The appendix to this note indicates the variations in the amount of expenditure incurred on individual schemes in 1955 and 1956.

MADHYA BHARAT REGION

Tribes Advisory Council

This Council held two meetings in 1956, and three important resolutions were passed namely,

(*i*) to increase the number of hostellers in the adivasi hostels with a view to bringing the adivasi student in contact with other students belonging to Scheduled Castes and high Caste Communities

(*ii*) to provide adequate facilities to students getting training in industrial schools, so that they can adopt the trade as their life career ;

(*iii*) to train the adivasi young men in agricultural demonstrations.

Department of Harijan and Tribal Welfare

(a) *Organisation and postings*: There was no change in the structure of the Department upto 31-10-1956, but after Reorganisation of the States, the Office of the Director has been changed into sub-office of the Director, Tribal Welfare. The number of field workers has been increased in proportion to the increase in the number of Community Welfare Centres after the Reorganisation of States.

(b) *Training of Officers and Workers* : Training has been imparted to the field workers while working through the medium of Moving Training Centre. In each Shivir 25 to 30 workers were deputed which were further divided into 4-5 groups in each Shivir. Each Shivir covered an area of about 40 to 50 miles. The workers rendered good services to the tribals such as medical treatment, repair of huts and houses, cleaning the huts, repair of roads, etc. and won the confidence of the adivasis.

Agriculture and Rural Development

(a) *Cooperation* : The number of Multi-purpose cooperative societies increased from 52 to 70 and the State Government continued to pay a subsidy to each of these Societies at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per year for the first two years and Rs. 750 per year for the next three years. The Societies received help from the Forest Department. In Indore and Dhar divisions, the Societies were granted contracts by the Forest Department to enable the tribals to improve their economic conditions.

(b) *Aid to Panchayats* : The State Government continued to pay the grant-in-aid to the Panchayats of the Tribal Areas at about Rs. 200/- per annum per panchayat and Rs. 25,000/- have been spent under this head during the period under report.

(c) *Training in improved method of Agriculture* : In order to train the adivasis in the improved method of cultivation the Government continued the scheme of the previous year and granted Rs. 30/- p.m. as stipends. The training course has been extended to one year now. The number of students trained was the same as last year, namely, 12 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,320/- was incurred during the year. A new scheme of practical demonstrations in the fields of the adivasis in the Scheduled Areas has been introduced in the Second Five Year Plan.

(d) *Removal of Water Scarcity* : Shortage of drinking water is the main problem of the Scheduled Areas. In order to remove the water scarcity 90 wells were constructed and repaired during the period under report with a total cost of Rs. 54,000/-. Efforts should be redoubled to construct more wells, thereby also removing the danger to the health of adivasis.

(e) *Construction of Fair Weather Roads* : Most of the interior villages in these areas are inaccessible for want of proper and adequate communications and consequently the tribal people residing in the interior villages could not regularly come into contact with plains men and develop their sense of assimilation and mutual understanding. Fair weather roads were, therefore, constructed to join the places of weekly hats with the metalled roads and the community welfare centres. The ghats intercepting these roads were repaired and made cartable. Rapats (Irish Causeways) and stop-dams were constructed on the rivulets and Nalas which flow across these roads. The report mentions the allotment of Rs. 1·0 lakh to the districts for the purpose of construction of fair weather roads, but the actual expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved have not been indicated. The Report should give full details in this behalf.

(f) *Aid to Institutions* : Six non-official agencies engaged in the welfare work were given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 41,041. To judge the efforts made by these agencies, it is necessary to give in the Report the details of the activities undertaken by them.

Educational activities

The Tribal Welfare Department continued to award scholarships to all adivasi students receiving education in the Government recognized Institutions. The rate of scholarship varied from As. -/8/- to Rs. 30/- p.m., depending upon the class or standard in which the students study. Scholarships are given even during the period of vacation to enable students to purchase books. During the period under report 24,114 students were awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,93,000 as against 14,000 students awarded Rs. 1,46,015 in 1955.

12 hostels for boys and 2 for girls were run by Government. During the period under Report, there were 247 boys and 35 girls, in these hostels. An expenditure of Rs. 54,414/7/- was incurred on the running of these hostels.

In addition, 14 hostels were run by non-official agencies who incurred Rs. 56,795 on 330 boys and girls residing in these hostels. These agencies received a grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. per boy or girl for 20 boarders in a hostel; and Rs. 800 to meet the expenses of the management and other incidental charges.

Midday Meals : Midday meals were made available to students of primary schools located in remote and backward regions of Scheduled Areas. This was done to provide a further incentive to education. During 1956, 16,209 students benefited under this scheme involving a cost of Rs. 13,429. It is, however not, clear from the Report how the cost went down when the midday meals provided to 2500 students in 1955 involved an expenditure of Rs. 20,000. This needs clarification.

Adult Education Centres : 3000 adults became literates in 1956 as against 600 in the preceding year. An expenditure of Rs. 15,855 was incurred on the running of 52 Centres for adult education as against Rs. 26,780 in 1955. It is interesting to note that better results were achieved in 1956 at a lower cost. How this was done, the Report does not explain.

Deputation of Students to Public Schools : Five adivasi students were admitted to public schools, thus raising the number of such students to 15. The estimated expenditure on these students during 1956 is reported to be Rs. 25,200.

In addition to the schemes of education mentioned above, the Education Department of the State Government has opened schools in the Scheduled Areas. In 1956, 1,316 schools were in existence as against 816 in the preceding year. In some parts of the Scheduled Areas, education has been made compulsory.

Cottage Industries and Vocational Training

Cottage industries were introduced to enable tribals to supplement their meagre income from other sources. A scheme for training tribals in the art of scientific tapping of palm trees and preparing palm gur from palm juice was sponsored. Arrangements were made for 20 trainees per session which lasts for 4 months and each trainee was granted Rs. 20 p.m. as stipend.

Four handloom centres continued working during the period under report.

Thirteen carpentry, smithy and cane work centres were started at each of the hostels for boys. Three of these centres were attached to the hostels run by the private institutes. In all the training centres stipend were paid to students by Government. The report ought to have mentioned the number of trainees at these centres.

Community Welfare Centres

16 community welfare centres were continued during 1956, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,84,513 on educational, medical and industrial schemes.

Miscellaneous Schemes

Rs. 10,000 were provided in the budget of this year in order to give free legal aid to the Scheduled Tribes. Cultural programmes are also encouraged and competitions were held thrice in a year in order to establish a close contact with the tribals. During the period under report Rs. 900 were spent on the scheme.

Irrigation work has also been undertaken by the State Government in the districts of Dhar, Ratlam, Jhabua and Nimar which will improve the economic conditions of the adivasis by providing them labour during the period the projects are under construction and irrigation after the construction is over.

General Summary

The progress achieved during the year cannot be viewed with complete satisfaction. Admittedly, the problem to be tackled is a colossal one, needing urgent attention. During the Second Five Year Plan, appreciable amounts have been ear-marked for the welfare of tribals and development of Scheduled Areas and planned and sustained efforts should be made to achieve the targets contemplated under the Plan so that the lot of these downtrodden people may be improved to some extent at least.

Expenditure under different Schemes

S. No.	Particulars	Expenditure incurred during 1955 in (Rs.)	Expenditure incurred during 1956 in (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Education	31,97,049	28,95,087 7 6
2	Economic Development; (i) Grants and subsidies, (ii) Loans to Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies.	2,86,717	2,17,795 4 9
3	Maternity and Child Welfare	19,983	17,299 15 0
4.	Medical Relief	48,815	49,593 12 0
5	Cattle Breeding & Poultry farming	76,605	62,817 7 3
6	Cottage Industries	74,694	61,050 6 3
7	Propaganda & Publicity	4,59,946	41,078 3 3
8	Social Cultural and Moral Activities	1,38,732	6,871 14 0
9	Construction of roads, wells and quarters	9,85,847	6,68,925 2 3
10	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	2,07,166	1,96,253 5 0
11	Direction and Supervision	4,89,496	5,65,953 9 0
12	Pilot Scheme for weaning away aboriginees of Bastar from shifting cultivation	27,601	44,947 6 0
13	Scheme for Colonisation of Korwas and Bhuinhars in Sarguja & Raigarh districts	1,63,141	96,166 0 0
	TOTAL	61,75,792	49,23,839 12 3

RAJASTHAN (1956 & 57)

The reports contain only an account of the welfare activities undertaken by the Social Welfare Department in the Scheduled Areas of the State. These reports should comprehensively deal with all developement activities undertaken by all departments of the State in these areas. As it is, the report does not give a complete picture of the development of these areas and is a departmental report containing a narrative of the activities undertaken by the Social Welfare Department. In the earlier reports relating to the years 1952, 1953 and 1955, attempts were made to indicate the work done by other departments in the Scheduled Areas. It is not clear why the same procedure has not been adopted in respect of the reports for the years 1956 and 1957.

Educational Development

(a) *Primary Education*: No reasons have been given for decline in the number of primary, including basic schools run by the Social Welfare Department from 88 in 1956 to 79 during 1957. The number of students on rolls, however, increased from 2,500 in 1956 to 2,750 in 1957.

In addition to the schools run by the Social Welfare Department, the voluntary agencies were maintaining 68 primary schools during 1957 as compared to 64 primary schools in 1956. The number of students on their rolls increased from 2,977 in 1956 to 3,094 in 1957.

(b) *Scholarships and Lump-sum aid and fees*: Scholarships for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes studying in V Class and onwards are awarded to all eligible students. Students reading upto IV Class are paid studying aid for purchase of text books. The amount spent on these items declined from Rs. 37,256 in 1956-57 to Rs. 36,348 during 1957-58. There was a corresponding decrease in the beneficiaries from 4,292 students in 1956-57 to 3,875 students during 1957-58. Except for this decline the amount spent and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme have been steadily increasing since 1951-52. The reasons for decline during 1957-58 may be ascertained from the State Government.

Scheduled Tribes students have been exempted from the payment of tuition fees in the government educational institutions at all stages of education. They are required to pay only 50% of the remaining fees.

(c) *Hostel Facilities*: Free hostel facilities are also provided to Scheduled Tribe students in the Scheduled Areas of the State. Six hostels including one for girls, established by the Social Welfare Department and 12 hostels including one for girls, run by voluntary agencies continued during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The number of inmates in 6 hostels established by Social Welfare Department increased from 174 to 205. There was, however, a decline in the number of inmates in 12 hostels run by voluntary agencies from 398 in 1956-57 to 368 during 1957-58. No reasons for this decrease in the number of inmates have been given, and may therefore be called for. It is also not clear why the grant given to these voluntary agencies went on decreasing in 1956-57 and 1957-58 as compared to the grant given in 1955-56.

(d) *Special Facilites*: It is noted with satisfaction that special opportunities were given to brighter and promising tribal students to receive education in well known and reputed public institutions, at full Government expenses. 15 boys and 90 girls benefited under this scheme in 1957-58 as against 15 boys and 80 girls in 1956-57.

It is also encouraging to note that 20% seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the educational institutions. Seats for Schedule Tribes students are also reserved in leading technical and professional institutions.

(e) *Social Education*: As the bulk of Scheduled Tribes population is illiterate and ignorant, adult night schools and social education centres were opened. Social Welfare Department has established 60 adult night schools. The expenditure incurred on this account increased from Rs. 4,741 in 1956-57 to Rs. 6,667 during 1957-58. The voluntary agencies also run 10 adult night schools. It may be hoped that provision of these educational opportunities will widen the outlook of these illiterate people.

Economic Development

(a) *Agriculture*: The amount of subsidy paid to agriculturists for digging wells for irrigation purposes was Rs. 1,79,900 in 1956-57 and Rs. 1,08,670 during 1957-58. The number of wells actually dug during these years has not been indicated, and may, therefore, be ascertained from the State Government.

(b) *Land Assignment*: Under this scheme 200 families were proposed to be rehabilitated in Dungarpur and Banswara districts during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 91,000. During 1957-58, 200 families were proposed to be rehabilitated in Dungarpur and Banswara districts at a cost of Rs. 1,52,000. The acutual progress made in this field during the years under report should be ascertained from the State Government.

(c) *Industries*: The number of students receiving training in common vocations and crafts was only 64 in 1956-57 as against 85 during 1955-56, though it increased to 86 during 1957-58. This decline in the number of trainees during 1956-57 needs explanation. It is also not clear why only 17 successful trainees were given sets of tools and implements. It is necessary to know why these were not given to the rest of the trainees. The number of successful trainees should be ascertained from the State Government.

(d) *Co-operation*: During the years under reports, 2 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were functioning in the Chittorgarh and Dungarpur districts. It was proposed to start 6 Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 6,000. The actual progress made in this scheme has, however, not been indicated. Special efforts should be made to form more such societies with a view to ending the exploitation of forest dwellers by contractors.

Medical and Public Health

(a) *Medical*: Two new dispensaries were opened in 1956, thus raising the number to 5. No new dispensary was started during 1957. The report should have discussed the adequacy or otherwise of the existing facilities for medical and public health. This should invariably be done in future reports. The number of step wells converted into draw wells as a preventive against guinea worm has also not been indicated.

(b) *Water Supply*: Rs. 120,000 had been provided during 1957 for the construction of drinking water wells in Dungarpur and Banswara districts. The physical targets proposed and achieved and the expenditure actually incurred should be ascertained from the State Government.

General

(a) *Public Services*: With a view to securing proper representation to the Scheduled Tribes in public services, specified percentage of posts have been reserved for them. The reserved percentage, however, is combined for the Schduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order that these communities may get due representation, it is necessary that separate reservations be made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Special orders have also been issued in respect of reservation of 12½ % posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the recruitment of primary school teachers.

(b) *Communications*: Towards the improvement of communications, during 1956-57 and 1957-58, amounts of Rs. 75,000/- and Rs. 74,752 respectively were sanctioned for the construction of roads, culverts and causeways. The expenditure actually incrurred and the physical targets proposed/achieved have not been indicated in the reports.

(c) *Publicity and Research work*: Two research projects taken up during 1956 in Dungarpur and Banswara districts have been completed and the report was under preparation. It is encouraging to note that publication of a quarterly Research Journal is contemplated.

It would be better if a quarterly bulletin is also published showing the records of achievements made in different fields of development of Scheduled Areas.

Conclusion

While the expenditure on the various developmental and welfare activities rose to Rs. 3,24,785 in 1956 as against Rs. 1,88,609 in 1955 it registered a decline in 1957 in which year it was only Rs. 2,66,115. This itself indicates that there was slackening of efforts in 1957. The State Government may be asked to indicate the reasons for this slow tempo of work in areas which warrant special and sustained efforts on the part of the Government.

ANDHRA PRADESH (1957)

Extent of the Scheduled Areas

The extent of the Scheduled Areas which are rich in mineral and natural wealth is 11,342 sq. miles (6503 in Andhra Region and 4,839 in Telengana Region) and the population of the Scheduled Tribes is 766,679 (5,09,098 in Andhra Region and 2,57,581 in Telengana Region). The population is inclusive of Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis (Lambadies) in the Andhra Region. According to the State Government, the conterparts of these three tribes living in the plains portion of the Telengana Region should also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Tribes Advisory Council

No meeting was held during 1957 as the Council was reconstituted in February, 1958, as a result of the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1-11-1956.

Educational Progress

15 new schools were opened during 1957 in the Agency areas and there was considerable increase in the admission of tribal students in the schools. Buildings for 17 schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·53 lakhs. Vocational and adult schools continued to function satisfactorily during the year. One basic training centre was opened at Bhadrachalam to retrain teachers. The Report does not give comparative statistics of the previous figures with regard to the progress achieved in the field of education. It is, therefore, not possible to evaluate the progress made during the year 1957.

Economic Progress

Agriculture and Colonisation: 4433 acres were assigned to the tribals in the Telengana area for cultivation in 1957 as against 3,827 acres in 1956. The collective farm established at Mannanur for the rehabilitation of the Chenchu tribesmen did not find favour with them. The land was, therefore, granted to them on individual basis and pattas given. Besides, agricultural implements, seeds and plough bullocks were given to them free of cost. An agricultural farm was also run in the Mannanur colony and one demonstration farm was opened in Warangal District to train the tribesmen in the modern methods of cultivation. Three pilot farms were started in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godawari Districts to train the tribesmen in improved methods of agriculture. In these farms, seeds, plants etc. were purchased and distributed free among the tribals. The number of demonstrations given, maunds of seeds, number of plants purchased/distributed and of beneficiaries ought to have been given in the Report.

Two colonisation schemes one in Andhra Region and another in Telengana Region were introduced in 1957 for settling on land permanently, the Scheduled Tribes who practise Podu (shifting) cultivation. Such tribes were given land, free of cost, for cultivation. Housing and other facilities for cultivation were also provided. The number of families benefited under this Scheme have, however, not been indicated.

Cooperation: Two cooperative stores and one M.P. cooperative society were started in 1957 in addition to those already in existence. The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation continued to function and it is heartening to note that its activities extended to some more Scheduled Areas in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. The decision of the Government to bring the entire agency areas in the State within its jurisdiction by 1960-61 augurs well for this institution.

Cottage Industries: Three training centres were opened for giving training to the tribesmen in improved methods of basket-making, mat-weaving, rope making, tanning and foot-wear. Two Sericultural farms were established for training the tribals in this industry. To train tribal youths in weaving and carpentry, a training-*cum*-production centre was also established at Sudimetta. The number of trainees admitted/completed training and how many of these were tribal ought to have been given in the Report.

Medical and Public Health

Two maternity and child welfare centres were opened. The yaws disease, malaria and other diseases are reported to have been brought under control. 38 new wells were constructed. The activities of the mobile medical units for prevention of diseases were continued. The number of beneficiaries has not been indicated in the Report.

Communications

In order to make the interior villages in the Scheduled Areas accessible to all, the provision of Rs. 38·46 lakhs made for laying new roads under the 2nd Five Year Plan has been raised to Rs. 71 lakhs. The Minimalur Ghat Road in Visakhapatnam District was completed during 1957, at a cost of Rs. 26·76 lakhs. No provision appears to have been made for the construction of village paths, culverts etc. The position may, however, be ascertained from the State Government.

Miscellaneous

Free legal assistance was given to poor parties. It is not known how many of the beneficiaries were tribals.

The total amount spent by the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of the Scheduled Areas was about Rs. 38·89 lakhs during 1957-58. There was thus good progress. Not only the schemes were continued, but the tempo of the welfare activities was accelerated.

ORISSA (1957)

There has been a constant demand for inclusion of Juangpirh, Bhuyanpirh and some areas of Kalahandi district in the Scheduled Areas on the grounds that local conditions and constituent population warrant such inclusion. The question is engaging the attention of the State Government. The earlier this question is finalised the better.

Tribes Advisory Council

Under the Rules of the Council, the Council has to meet at least twice in every year and six months should not intervene between two of its meetings. It appears that the provision of this rule has not been observed. During the year under report, there was only one such meeting and that too in November, 1957 *i.e.* more than 6 months after the last meeting which was held in 1956 only. I hope that there will be at least two meetings in a year, as laid down in the Rules, if not more.

Tribal Research Bureau

The Tribal Research Bureau has been functioning for a considerable time but no monographs on the tribals appear to have been published so far. It is necessary to fix up a time schedule for the publication of these monographs. It has been reported to me that the research scholars leave the Bureau for better jobs. Something should be done to ensure their stay for a sufficient period so that the work is not interrupted.

It is, however, satisfying to note that the quarterly journal 'Adivasi' of the Bureau is being published regularly and has been converted into a bi-lingual one—English and Oriya—to meet the demand of the public in general.

Educational Progress

(a) *Schools* : During the year 1957, in these Scheduled Areas, there were 3188 primary, middle and high schools and other institutions as against 3181 such institutions during 1956, established for imparting general education. The number of tribal children studying in these institutions is not indicated and should be given in the future Reports.

(b) *Ashram Schools* : Three new Ashram schools were established during the year thus raising their number to 59. It is noted with satisfaction that the total number of students on rolls in these Ashram schools increased from 3390 during 1955 to 4840 during 1957. These residential schools which were originally meant for Scheduled Tribes only, admit, to some extent, Scheduled Caste students also. The State Government have also decided to allow admission to non-tribal students as day scholars without payment of fees.. While

it is good to make these schools cosmopolitan, care should be taken to ensure that these relaxations do not shut out admission to the Scheduled Tribes students. To make vocational training less cumbersome and costly it should be ensured that only such crafts are taught for which the raw material is easily available in the locality concerned *e.g.* carpentry should not be introduced if timber is not locally available.

As far as possible, all untrained and under-qualified teachers should be replaced by qualified and trained ones.

Introduction of Ambar Charkha in the training centres may be considered and agricultural and craft teachers may be sent for training in Parishramalayas.

Higher type of Ashram Schools : Two schools functioned during the year under Report. It is necessary to finally decide upon the future of these schools as I understand that these schools are not serving their purpose. Some of the students are reported to have taken tuition in the VIII and IX classes with a view to ultimately joining high schools. If this is so, these schools may be converted into regular high schools.

(c) *Sevashrams :* 30 Sevashrams were opened during the year under Report—24 for Scheduled Tribes and 6 for Scheduled Castes. Mid-day meals were given in 200 sevashrams outside the block areas with a view to increasing the attendance of students, involving an expenditure of Rs. 68,000/-. This facility of mid-day meals should be provided in all Schools where the attendance is poor. Two training centres for training the Sevaks existed in Koraput and Phulbani districts. The report does not mention the number of Sevaks trained at these centres nor does it disclose whether all the Sevashrams are manned by trained Sevaks. There should be at least one trained Sevak in each Sevashram, so that better supervision may be ensured.

(*d*) *Stipends and Lump Grants:*—The scheme for the grant of scholarships and stipends etc. registered good progress in that as against Rs. 4,09,907 and Rs. 3,19,535 spent during the years 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively, a sum of Rs. 6,03,123 was incurred during the year 1957-58.

(e) *Vocational Training Centres :*

(*i*) *Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack :*

Not only were there only 35 trainees as against the sanctioned strength of 48, but there was no Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste candidate among those who received training. The reasons why this is so should be ascertained from the State Government.

(*ii*) *Industrial Training Institutes Berhampur and Takatpur :*

The number of Scheduled Tribe candidates at these centres may be ascertained. It may be that the Scheduled Tribes are not coming forward to join these centres in view of the fact that the minimum educational qualification is matric. If so, the question of relaxing this condition by admitting students who have failed in matric, may be considered.

Economic Progress

(a) *Colonies :* Six new colonies were sanctioned during 1957-58 for the settlement of adivasis in Sundergarh, Koraput and Phulbani districts. Besides, two colonies were established at Jhalda and Jhirpani for the settlement of persons displaced due to the establishment of Steel Plant at Rourkela, in which 347 families were settled. It is not known if all these families belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Many of these colonies do not appear to have attained stability due to poor quality of land, lack of irrigation facilities and reclamation of land.

(*b*) *Settlement of Land :* During the year under Report 1868 persons practising shifting cultivation were settled on 1871·54 acres of land in Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts as against 31067 persons settled on 31,951·61 acres of land during 1956 in Phulbani, Ganjam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts. The reasons for this sharp decline in the number of persons settled on land have not been intimated by the State Government. The report does not reveal whether all the persons so settled are Scheduled Tribes practising shifting cultivation or they also include landless labourers. The exact position may be ascertained.

(*c*) *Money Lenders Act:* The report discloses that no case was instituted under the Orissa Money Lenders Act during the year under report. All the same this Act has not proved of real advantage to the Scheduled Tribes. Licensing of money lenders should be enforced to make this Act foolproof.

(*d*) *Loans :* The Revenue Department granted Rs. 1,07,163 under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts. Paddy was also loaned out to the needy backward class and adivasi agriculturists and they were also given a rebate on the interest charges, in that they were charged 10% interest as against 20% charged from others. A sum of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned for the supply of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements in Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh and Koraput districts. The number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries has, however, not been indicated in the Report, in the absence of which it is not possible to evaulate the progress of the scheme *vis -a-vis* the tribals.

(*e*) *Co-operation* : 5 new forest labourers co-operatives societies were organised during the year under Report, thereby raising the total number of these societies to 15. The M.P.C. societies instead of serving as multi-purpose units, are only functioning as consumer stores, thus defeating the basic concept of these societies. No credit facilities are provided. It is suggested that arrangements for marketing of tribals' minor forest produce and agricultural produce should be made and the co-operative base should be extended to cover at least 50% of the area under opearation. Unless a spirited drive to realise these ends is undertaken, the desired results would not be achieved.

(*f*) *Village Welfare Centres* : In 22 welfare centres in the Scheduled Areas, medicines were distributed, night schools held and other activities such as poultry rearing, gardening etc. were also carried out. There is, however, necessity of opening such centres in interior areas inhabited by the most primitive tribals, like Kutia Kondhas, Bondos etc.

(*g*) *Cottage Industries* : A sum of Rs. 46,900 was sanctioned for the payment of subsidies and for starting centres for the introduction of cottage industries such as tailoring, carpentry, smithy and weaving etc. amongst the adivasis.

(*h*) *Improvement of Poultry* : 32 poultry units and 192 sub-units continued to function during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 1,36,426 was proposed for the maintenance of these units. To what extent the scheme has benefited the tribals, has not been indicated in the Report.

(*i*) *Communications* : During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 4,11,056 was sanctioned for the development of communications. Besides, an amount of Rs. 97,692 was sanctioned for improvement of motorable roads and for petty construction and maintenance of agency roads under M.V.T. and A.C.W. grants. About 100 miles of the new roads were constructed and 54 miles of old roads were repaired in Ganjam, Sundergarh and Phulbani districts. The activities undertaken in Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts have not been outlined in the Report. In the State Sector of the Plan there is a provision of Rs. 400/- per mile of village roads. In the Central Sector the provision is Rs. 2500/-per mile. The insufficiency or otherwise of this expenditure of Rs. 400/- per mile for village roads may be considered and it should be ensured that the roads are properly maintained.

(*j*) *Irrigation Schemes*: An amount of Rs. 3,42,371 was sanctioned/spent for undertaking minor irrigation schemes in the Scheduled Areas districts. The amounts actually spent in each district and benefits accrued in terms of acreage irrigated etc. ought to have been given in the Report.

(*k*) *Animal Husbandry Schemes* : With the opening of 5 new veterinary dispensaries in the Scheduled Areas during the year under Report, the total number of such dispensaries rose to 41. 39 new veterinary stockman centres were opened, thereby raising their total number to 202. The benefits derived by the people have, however, not been indictated in the Report.

(*l*) *Grain golas* : During 1957-58 , 58 new grain-golas were to be opened in addition to 118 grain-golas functioning at the Gram Panchayat headquarters. The number of beneficiaries has not been given. It is suggested that the tribals should have a more prominent place in the management of these grain-golas. Along with paddy, other grains should also be provided. It has been reported to me that all the allotments from Gram Panchayat, T & R.W. Department etc. are being utilised for providing grain-gola buildings at Gram Panchayat headquarters of the Blocks.

Medical and Public Health

(*a*) *Hospitals/Dispensaries* : During the year, sanction was accorded for the establishment of 2 Allopathic and 2 Aurvedic hospitals/dispensaries. By the end of 1957 their total number increased to 111. A sum of Rs. 63,790 was allotted for equipments, medical stores and instruments. There were 10 maternity and child welfare centres. There were nine primary health centres including three newly opened. An additional mobile health unit was to be established in addition to two existing units. The number of beneficiaries has not been shown in the Report, and may be ascertained from the State Government.

(*b*) *Specific Diseases Measures to fight out* : It is hoped that anti-yaws measures and the measures to fight out venereal diseases will meet with success.

(*c*) *Training as Compounders, Nurses and Dais* : Arrangement has been made for training 15 adivasi candidates annually as apprentice compounders in the district headquarters hospitals. It is not known if some seats have been reserved for adivasis for training as nurses and dais as well.

(*d*) *Drinking Water Facilities* : During 1957-58 , an amount of Rs. 3,07,748 approximately was sanctoned for the construction and completion of wells, tanks etc.In addition to this Rs. 3,31,826 were sanctioned for providing water pipes at Jhalda and Jhirpani colonies. It is reported that 149 new wells and 16 tanks were constructed and 63 old wells repaired. Field investigations reveal that even after a well is provided, the adivasis at times do not use well water. Steps should be taken to ensure the use of these wells by adivasis. A chain or rope and a bucket may have to be provided at some places to persuade adivasis to use well water only for drinking purposes

(*e*) *Steps to Wean away Adivasis from Liquor* : It is encouraging to note that through the persuasion of their leaders, the adivasis were generally realising the harmful effect of liquor and that its consumption is going down.

General

(*a*) *Welfare of Vimukta Jatis* : In Koraput and Sundergarh districts work relating to the welfare of Vimukta Jatis was undertaken. The programme consisted of colonisation, basic schools, adult education centres etc. It appears that 55 per cent of the sanctioned expenditure remained unutilized. The tempo of work should be intensified. Field investigations reveal that these colonies are not working satisfactorily.

(*b*) *Removal of Untouchability* : The propaganda workers should be given periodical lectures by experts and social workers of repute. They should keep diaries of day to day activities, contacts made and publicity work done. These diaries must be periodically checked by higher authorities.

(*c*) *Reservation in Services* : 20 per cent of all the vacancies were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. It is observed from the Report that out of 119 Class I posts, none was filled from the Scheduled Tribes and as against 554 Class II posts, only 2 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were appointed. The reasons given for the inadequate representation of Scheduled Tribes are not convincing. Vigorous efforts including adequate publicity should be made to increase their representation.

PUNJAB (1957)

Administrative Set-up

The Sub-Treasury at Keylong is functioning since the beginning of September, 1956. At present all the bills are passed by the Treasury Officer stationed at Dharamsala. Thus the payment of bills etc. in winter months is held up till the bills are received from him for payment. This procedure obviously stands in the way of execution of development schemes. As suggested by me last year, the Treasury Officer at Keylong should be authorized to pass bills himself in order to ensure speedy execution of the schemes.

Public Health

In addition to the Civil Dispensary at Keylong, one dispensary was opened at Shainsha in Lahaul area. Since the doctor-in-charge of Keylong dispensary was reported to be unenthusiastic about his work, the Tribes Advisory Council has suggested the upgrading of the post and the appointment of a good doctor. The Council has also suggested the payment if considered necessary, of a personal allowance to the doctor in lieu of the private practice now allowed.

112 villages were visited in Lahaul area by the Public Health Staff, as against 252 villages visited in 1956. The Report does not mention the reasons why a smaller number of villages were visited. Nor does it indicate why no such visits were paid to any village in Spiti area. In Spiti area a dispensary was sanctioned in 1957 at Kaza, but it could not function due to early snowfall. It is hoped that it has since started functioning.

Agriculture

In Lahaul Valley, 113 maunds of wheat seeds, 20 pounds of vegetable seeds and 1½ tons of fertilizers were distributed in 1957 as against 45 maunds of wheat seeds, 41 pounds of vegetable seeds and 1·75 tons of fertilizers in 1956. The number of demonstrations with improved implements held during 1957 was only 10 as against 22 held in 1956.

It is suggested that a record of the increase in yield achieved by the cultivators of wheat and other crops who make use of fertilizers should be maintained.

Local residents of Lahaul Valley are being given training in agriculture. One student is receiving such training at the Government College, Ludhiana and another selected for the course of Agricultural Sub-Inspector is receiving training at Sirsa.

It is noted with regret that the scheme of starting Development-*cum*-Seed farm at Tandi has not so far been implemented due to non-development of Tandi and that no progress could be made in Spiti Valley in the absence of an Agricultural Inspector and other staff.

Co-operation

During the year under report, the number of cooperative societies and its membership increased from 18 to 19 and 793 to 849 respectively. Fifteen loans of the value of Rs. 1,500/- were advanced by the thrift and credit societies as compared to fifty loans of the value of Rs. 2,231/- advanced during the preceding year. The State Government should ensure early functioning of the four forest cooperative societies which have been formed but have not been registered as their working plans have yet to be prepared by the Forest Department.

Kuth is the main cash crop of this area. It is desirable to encourage agriculturists to form grower's cooperative societies. The need for extending the cooperative movement to the Spiti Valley can hardly be overemphasised.

Educational Development

According to the Report, one middle school and one primary school were newly started in 1957. Since the number of such schools was 4 and 30 respectively in 1956, the number actually functioning in 1957 should be 5 and 31 respectively, but in the Report the number of middle schools and primary schools has been given as 5 and 34. These figures need reconciliation.

Excepting the high school at Keylong and the middle school at Gondhla, all other schools are housed in rented buildings. It would be desirable if early steps are taken by Government to construct their own buildings for all the schools.

It is good to note that a separate Assistant District Inspector has been appointed with headquarters at Keylong to ensure effective supervision of the schools.

The scheme sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan for free midday meals, free books to students and installation of radios in schools, ought to be implemented soon. The total number of students on the rolls of the schools should invariably be indicated in the Report.

Forests

Progress under this scheme is not at all encouraging. The four cooperative forest societies formed last year have yet to start functioning.

Afforestation operations have made no headway. In fact these operations should be stepped up since the area has practically no forests and there is acute shortage of fuel and wood for timber.

Panchayats

It is satisfying to note the various activities such as education, work of public utility, public health and sanitation, agriculture and tree plantation etc., undertaken by 19 Panchayats functioning in these areas.

The financial position of the Panchayats in Spiti area which is reported to be poor, should be improved. Since the areas in which the five Panchayats of Spiti are extensive, the desirability of splitting these 5 Panchayats into 11 may be considered. There should also be a separate Panchayat Officer for Spiti.

Veterinary

The Veterinary hospital is working at Keylong from the year 1949. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, two Stock Assistants, one Compounder and one Bhishti are employed in the hospital. During the year under review, 6659 cases were treated and 245 castrations performed in the hospital as compared to the treatment of 3650 and 3749 cases and 300 and 149 castrations performed during 1956 and 1955 respectively. The Sub-veterinary staff spent 335 days on tour and visited 928 villages.

The local hill cattle in the area of Lahaul and Spiti are not fit for cultivation work as the soil of the area is very hard and strong. So the cultivators generally prefer a cross bred animal which may prove more useful both for work and resistance to diseases. Crossing is done of bull yaks with local cattle and (Bulls) are working in the valley and at present 14 persons are given a subsidy of Rs. 20/- per month each and the owner of remaining 5 yaks are given a subsidy of Rs. 10/- per month each. This scheme has been very successful but it is felt that subsidy for the maintenance of yaks should not be given in cash. It is desirable that this scheme be also extended to Spiti Valley. Fifty Hissar Dale rams and ewes were given free to the keen breeders to encourage sheep bredding in the Pattan Valley during the year 1949 and the results have been very encouraging. There is great demand from the local people for introducing of more Australian rams for cross breed in this area.

Roads and Buildings

Buildings for the Civil Dispensary at Shainsha has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 52,000/-. Thirty miles of the Gramphoo-Kunzam Pass Road with other construction works have also been completed. Due to snowfall and shortage of labour, the work on the construction of Rest House at Batal was slow.

(i) 25 1/2 miles of Koksar Zing Zing Bar Jeepable road have been completed. Four bridges beyond Patsoo and abutments of two bridges in section Koksar-Sissu have also been completed.

(ii) Steel members of Tandi and the Darcha bridge have been fabricated and carted to site and both abutments of Darcha bridges and left side towers have also been completed. Incomplete reaches from Keylong to Gondhla section were completed and jeeps plied in this section from Koksar to Gondhla in August 1957 and Koksar to Keylong in November, 1957.

(iii) The construction of Rohtang Pass Koksar Road has been completed upto the eighth mile and more progress could not be made as upto August all the labour was utilised on restoration of damaged work on Koksar Gondhla section to ply the jeep and in September the labour went away due to early snow-fall.

Irrigation

The new alignment of Tandi Kuhl was reported to be under construction and revised estimates costing Rs. 9 lakhs have been proposed. Two more kuhls, Karding and Shainsha are also under investigation. All these investigations should be expedited.

It is interesting to note that a sum of Rs. 4,000/- has been paid to the Panchayat of Bargal Kuhl for the repairs of the existing Kuhl.

Posts and Telegraphs

Two new departmental branch post offices have been opened at Gondhla and Jispa, thus raising the number of such offices to 6. A sub-office has also been opened at Keylong. It is not clear what action has been taken on the suggestion to open a telegraph office at Khoksar.

Industries and Trade

During 1957, 15 students completed training in weaving and 35 in spinning. 1,658 yards of cloth were produced, and 229 persons were rendered technical assistance. The industrial activity should also be extended to Spiti area.

In the preceding year, 259 mds. of good raw Pashmina wool were reserved for requirements of the indigenous Pashmina local industries. It is not clear why this was not done during 1957.

Tribes Advisory Council

One meeting was held during 1957. Frequent meetings of the Council should be held so that the problems of these areas may receive better attention.

Early Snowfall and Floods

In order to afford relief against early snowfall, 1,646 mds.of rice and 5,054 mds.of wheat were transported to these areas. There is no indication in the Report of the action taken on the request made to the Punjab Government through the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra for the remission of land revenue in Lahaul and Spiti areas and a grant of Rs. 5,000 for free distribution in shape of foodgrains and clothing to the deserving persons.

MADHYA PRADESH—(1957)

The extent of the Scheduled Areas as shown in the Report for 1957 is the same as that shown in the last year's Report namely 17,068 and 8,584 sq. miles for Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat regions respectively. The question of revision of the Scheduled Areas in this State is still engaging the attention of the State Government.

Tribes Advisory Council

As a result of the reorganisation of the States, the Tribes Advisory Councils in the two erstwhile States of Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat ceased to exist. According to the Report, rules for the Tribes Advisory Council of Madhya Pradesh were approved in 1957, but the question of nomination of the members to the Council had not been finalised. It should not have taken the State Government so long to constitute this Council, the importance of which can hardly be overemphasised.

Legislation

No modifications were made in any of the Central laws in their application to the Scheduled Areas. Mention may, however, be made here of the Madhya Pradesh, Protection of Scheduled Tribes (Interest in Trees) Act 1956, the Madhya Bharat Scheduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of land) Regulations 1954, and the Madhya Bharat Scheduled Tribes Control of Dowry Regulation, 1956, which continued to remain in force. These laws have proved of great benefit to the tribals.

MAHAKOSHAL REGION

Education:—There were 983 primary schools, 110 middle schools and 103 hostels during 1957. The number of students in primary schools was 55,394 in 1957 as against 57,460 in 1956. It is not clear why the

attendance in primary schools, the number of which was raised, registered a decline during the year under Report. In middle schools, however, there were more students namely, 6,052 in 1957 as against 5,629 in 1956.

1,123 scholarships were awarded during 1957 to tribal students in middle schools as against 1,198 in 1956; and 432 scholarships to students in high schools, the later figure showing an improvement over the previous year's figure of 254. The State Government have fixed the number of stipends in almost all the hostels attached to middle schools as 20 in each irrespective of the number of tribal inmates. The number of stipends ought to be proportionate to the number of tribals inmates in these hostels as well as in the Ashrams being run for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes by the non-official agencies. Facilities such as books, stationery, mid-day meals and dresses were provided as also exemption from tuition fees.

During 1957-58, there was a scheme to equip teachers working in the Scheduled Areas to impart training to school students in Ambar Charkha, Bee keeping, Pottery, Tiles and Brick making. During the year under Report, preliminary arrangements were made to start training at Raipur.

Economic Progress

Agriculture and Land Settlement.—Preliminary action was taken for starting 35 fa ms. Each farm containing 15 acres was to be attached to a middle school in the Scheduled Areas with a view to teaching younger tribal generation in improved agricultural practices and giving an agricultural bias to their education. Preliminary action was also taken to organise crop competition to provide liking for agriculture amongst tribal students studying in middle schools.

The scheme for weaning away scheduled tribes such as Korwas, Pondos etc. from the practice of shiftingr cultivation which was introduced in 1953-54 was continuing during the year.

During 1957, in Sarguja district, 81 families were settled on land, raising the total number of families so settled to 494. These families have been settled in 20 colonies. In Raigarh district, 9 families were settled thus raising the total number of families settled on land to 87. Seven community buildings and two school buildings were constructed in Sarguja district colonies. The expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 77,748 during 1957 as against Rs. 88,691 during 1956.

Improvement of Live Stock.—There were 26 stockmen-cum-health assistants working at the welfare camps providing medical and veterinary facilities.

Action to establish 13 veterinary dispensaries was also taken. 153 pullets and 8 cockrels were supplied to 3 poultry centres for the hatching and distribution of eggs. The stockmen-cum-health assistants are rendering good service to the tribals but the poultry scheme has not been successful. The same is the case with the scheme relating to the supply of stud bulls in the centres.

Co-operation.—There were 23 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 3,375 with a share capital of Rs. 27,706. Net profit on sales and purchases amounted to Rs. 37,137. During the year under review, preliminary arrangements were made to organise 12 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have not been successful to the extent they should have been, because these societies were running on the lines of grocery shops. It may be hoped that with the introduction of Forest Co-operatives, the tribals will be definitely benefited. Such societies need encouragement.

Industries.—Instructors in 22 middle schools imparted training to the students and tribal adults in various crafts. During 1957, 3,152 students and 599 adults underwent training. 30,000 tribal families are carrying on Tussar Silk Industry. Preliminary action was taken to start the centres for giving training to them in improved and economic methods. During 1957, preliminary arrangements were made to start two training centres to introduce modern methods of production in carpentry, smithy, pottery, bricks and tile making. Under the Central Sector of the schemes, preliminaries for establishing a production-cum-training centre at Mandla were under way. Action was also taken to start the Technical Training Institute at Korba.

Communications.—The Second Five Year Plan provides for the construction of 500 miles of village approach roads in the Scheduled Areas at a cost of Rs. 5·00 lakhs. By the end of 1957, construction of 125 miles of road at Rs. 1,000 per mile was in hand. In the Central Sector, during the year, a sum of Rs. 12·00 lakhs was provided for the construction of jeepable roads. The physical/fiscal targets achieved during the year have not been indicated in the Report.

Tribal Research Institute.—It is encouraging to note that studies in respect of economic problems of Patalkot, social organisation of Bharias, ethnographic problems and oriented studies of Dhurwas and socio economic study of Tamia Multi-purpose Block have been completed by the Institute during the year under report.

Publicity and Propaganda.—Propaganda about tribal welfare schemes was carried out. 181 cinema shows were exhibited about wild life, better living and cleanliness. 1,53,000 persons witnessed these shows. Radio licensing centres were organised at 8 places.

Music and Dance.—With a view to preserving the existing art of tribal music and dancing, competitions at block and district level were held at a total cost of Rs. 6,172.

Medical and Public Health.—There were 21 dais working at the Maternity and Child Welfare centres who attended to 1,183 ante-natal and 195 post-natal cases. One primary health unit was established at Basrur in Bastar district during 1956-57. Medicines for common ailments were given to 1,02,328 persons out of whom 88,555 were cured. It is not clear from the Report what happened to the remaining 13,973 patients whether they died or what. The position may be ascertained from the State Government. Action was taken to establish the V.D. Units to/give free medical aid to the tribals where venereal diseases are rampant. Preliminary actions were taken to start 13 primary health units during 1957 and to start construction work on 157 wells.

MADHYA BHARAT REGION

Education.—On the maintenance of the Government hostels for boys and girls, an amount of Rs. 56,600 was spent on 267 inmates during the year 1957 as aginst a sum of Rs. 54,414 spent on 262 inmates during 1956. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 13,954 was given in 1957 to 65 inmates as against Rs. 11,800 sanctioned during 1956 for 56 inmates.

In the adult education centres during 1957, the enrolment was 1,819 in 52 centres and the expenditure of Rs. 7,927 was incurred.

Under the Second Plan schemes, scholarships were awarded to all the students in the Government recognised institutions. Special scholarships were granted for 10 months to the students who attended educational institutions at a distance of over 5 miles in the area where no educational facility is available. During 1957, Rs. 2,31,100 were spent for the purpose. Rs. 16,112 were spent on mid-day meals in primary schools during 1957-58 as against Rs. 13,429 during 1956-57.

Agriculture.—Training in the improved methods of agriculture was given to 15 adivasi adults from the Scheduled Areas at the Plant Institute, Indore. An expenditure of Rs. 7,398 was incurred during 1957 as against Rs. 6,320 during 1956.

Co-operation.—All the 52 societies organised during the Second Five Year Plan continued to function. It is not clear why no provision was made for the organisation of co-operative societies during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Community Welfare Centres.—13 Adivasi Community Welfare centres continued to function and an expenditure of Rs. 4,02,978 was incurred during 1957 on educational, industrial and medical and public health activities. The schools located, in the Community Welfare Centres are generally upto IV or V Class. It is desirable that those should be raised to middle standard.

Industries.—13 carpentry, smithy and cane work centres continued to function at the hostels for adivasi boys. During 1957, a sum of Rs. 96,394 was spent for this purpose. Preliminary arrangements were made for starting an *aloo* cultivation centre, one tailoring centre, 2 handloom centres and one mat weaving centre.

A sum of Rs. 9,073 was spent over the preliminaries of the schemes of establishing a Government farm of mulberry plantation with a training centre in the sericulture industry attached to it.

Communications.—Under the Central Sector schemes, works were to be carried out at Jhabua, Nimar (West), Dhar and Ratlam districts. During 1957, 50 miles of roads, 14 ghats, 6 rapat-cum-stop dams were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,74,515.

Medical.—Under Centrally Sponsored Programme, V.D. units are to be established in Jhabua and West Nimar-districts. During 1957, Rs. 24,000 were spent on the preliminaries.

Housing.—A sum of Rs. 48,000 was spent on providing subsidies to adivasis to construct model huts with proper sanitary envoirnment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 per hut.

Aid to Institutions.—Six institutions were given grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 58,961 during 1957-58 as compared to Rs. 18,530 granted during 1956-57.

APPENDIX LI

Statement showing expenditure incurred and progress achieved on the development of

S. No.	Name of the Major Head of the Scheme	1956-57					
		Under Centrally sponsored programme (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Fund (committed expenditure exclusively)	Total expenditure incurred during 1956-57 (total of col. No. 3, 4, 5 and 6)	Under Centrally Sponsored programme (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	6·00	4·742	12·076	N.A.	22·818	6 00
2	Medical	..	1·58	2·77	N.A.	4·35	..
3	Public Health	..	0·50	0·055	N.A.	0·555	..
4	Agriculture	..	0·15	0·33	N.A.	0·48	..
5	Forests	..	0·897	11·69	N.A.	12·587	..
6	Cottage Industries	..	0·45	0·536	N.A.	0·986	1·032
7	Sericulture and Weaving	..	0·423	0·502	N.A.	0·925	..
8	Cooperation	..	..	0·40	N.A.	0·40	..
9	Veterinary	..	0·089	0·592	N.A.	0·681	..
10	Communication	1·03	6·89	61·11	N.A.	69·03	3·00
11	Publicity	..	..	0·44	N.A.	0·44	..
12	Miscellaneous	..	1·64	5·295	N.A.	6·935	..
13	Multi-purpose Co-operative Development Blocks .	1·961	..	..	..	1·961	10·64
14	Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
15	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	1·85
	TOTAL	8·991	17·361	95·796	..	122·148	23·522

Scheduled Tribes/Tribal Areas of Assam during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Expenditure incurred ((in lakhs))								
1957-58				1958-59 (estimated)				
Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Funds (committed expenditure exclusively)	Total expenditure incurred during 1957-58 (total of col. 8, 9, 10 and 11)	Under Centrally Sponsored programme (where 100% is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 50% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Sector (where 100% assistance is given by the Centre)	Under State Funds (committed expenditure exclusively)	Total expenditure incurred during 1958-59 (total of col. 13, 14, 15 and 16)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5·04	9·88	N.A.	20·92	6·00	6·89	18·69	N.A.	31·58
2·85	4·87	N.A.	7·72	5·00	3·02	5·87	N.A.	13·89
0·50	0·327	N.A.	0·827	..	3·39	3·14	N.A.	6·53
0·10	1·53	N.A.	1·63	..	0·74	5·80	N.A.	6·54
0·939	12·30	N.A.	13·239	..	0·545	16·98	N.A.	17·525
0·643	0·74	N.A.	2·415	1·92	1·713	1·67	N.A.	3·383
0·571	2·481	N.A.	3·052	..	1·57	3·83	N.A.	5·40
..	0·923	N.A.	0·923	..	..	1·44	N.A.	1·44
0·332	0·391	N.A.	0·723	..	1·70	2·77	N.A.	4·47
24·89	44·89	N.A.	72·78	..	26·268	72·755	N.A.	99·023
..	..	N.A.	..	..	..	0·17	N.A.	0·17
1·64	5·634	N.A.	7·274	..	2·43	7·50	N.A.	9·93
..	..	..	10·64	11·07	..	..	..	11·07
..	..	..	1·00	4·00	..	..	..	4·00
..	..	..	1·85	1·75	..	..	..	1·75
37·505	83 966	..	144·993	29·74	48·266	140·615	..	216·701

APPENDIX LII

Statement showing the total Expenditure incurred in the various States/Union Territories on the training of welfare workers undertaken out of the State Government funds, grant from Centre and the Non-official agencies during the year 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Name of the State/Union Territory	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59*
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	1,15,631	1,20,231	49,100
2. Bihar	34,072	19,944	27,274
3. Bombay	19,577	76,655	36,140
4. Madhya Pradesh	Nil	11,786	14,505
5. Rajasthan	997	4,469	4,858
6. Uttar Pradesh	3,417	8,916	25,866
7. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	1,249	Nil
TOTAL	1,73,694	2,43,250	1,57,743

*Wherever actual figures were not available, proposed figures have been given.

APPENDIX LIII

Research work done by the Cultural/Tribae Research Institutes, Universities and other similar Organisations

Research Department, North East Frontier Agency

The Research Branch consists of five sections—philology, history, cultural research including museums, publications and photography. The Philologist has completed a dictionary of Digaru Mishmi language and alphabet charts in Hindi, Adi and Idu for use in schools and also a song in Adi. The Education Department has also been assisted in the task of translating 33 text-books in various tribal languages. Two other pieces of cultural researches on songs and dances of North East Frontier Agency and games of North East Frontier Agency have been published. Studies of 7 tribes in various divisions have been completed and are ready for press. Dr. Elwin, Advisor for Tribal Affairs, has completed an elaborate work on the Art of North East Frontier Agency. The Historical Section has been working on the history of North East Frontier Agency and five district gazetteers. Three cultural centres are also proposed to be built this year.

Department of Anthropology, Government of India

During the year under Report the Department continued its socio-cultural investigations among different tribes of Bastar and linguistic researches in Bastar and Koraput. A study on the 'State formation' and its cultural consequences among Bhumij Kingdom of Barabhum (Manbhoom district) and the social economy of the bustee dwellers of North Calcutta is being continued. The studies completed include the field study of Chiru and Lampkang languages and Gondi languages of Chhindwara and the Dashera festival of Jagdalpur. A study of the socio-cultural aspects of the Lyngnam, a tribe of Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Assam) has also been completed

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur

The Mandal is a pioneer non-official institution in this field. They were sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,000 during 1956-57 by the Government of India for conducting a cultural survey of some of the tribes of Madhya Pradesh, half of which was utilised that year and the remaining during 1957-58. A report has been completed which includes a detailed study of various aspects of the social life of 12 tribes of Vindhya Pradesh and Mahakoshal regions of Madhya Pradesh. They have also published a number of pamphlets on the cultural life of the backward classes and tribes of Rajasthan and prepared a film on tribes of Madhya Pradesh. Some tape-recordings of the music and songs of Madhya Pradesh tribes have also been made. They were given a grant of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 during the years 1957-58, and 1958-59, respectively, for preparing documentary films on the cultural life of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan and these films are still under production. During the year under report, the Mandal prepared a comprehensive scheme for the cultural survey of the tribes of Manipur and Tripura. The study will cover various aspects of the tribal life including festivals, songs, dances arts, folk-lore, religion, etc., and besides the preparation of a report, films, tape recording and photographs will also be taken. The scheme has since been approved by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

Andhra Pradesh

No Cultural Research Institute has been established in this State. However, an individual grant has been made during the year 1958-59 to a lecturer in the Department of Telugu, Andhra University College, for cultural and linguistic study of tribals. This scheme envisages folk-songs and folk-tales of the tribals which are regarded as the best media of understanding their life and customs. The language chosen for study is Kondna, a language spoken by Konda-Kapus. This language chosen for study by virtue of its geographical contiguity to Telugu for a long time, preserves a number of archaic features helpful to trace the history of many Telugu words.

Assam

There is no Cultural/Tribal Research Institute in Assam. The Government has, however, been aiding the Department of Folk-lore and Tribal Welfare of the Gauhati University for doing research work on tribal art and culture. The Department has appointed 3 Research Scholars from the grants given by the State Government. Among the studies at various stages of completion are a study of the culture of the Lushais which also takes note of the rapid transformation in this tribal society under the impact of modern influences. The social structure of the Miris is also under study and recently a study of the art forms existing among tribes of the State has been started in the North Cachar and Mikir Hills. It appears that the study of the Pnar culture,

Bishnupriya folk-lore, Syntengs and Lyngams tribes and Garos had to be given up prematurely. The works which have been completed include the folk songs of the Bodos which has been translated into Assamese and English and a volume of Garo folk-tales. A preliminary report on the Daflas has also been prepared and has been furnished to the North East Frontier Agency Secretariat.

Bihar

The Government of Bihar have furnished a report regarding the work done by the Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, during the year 1957-58. No such progress report for the year 1958-59 has, however, been furnished. It has been reported that a systematic survey of Sauria Paharia tribes of Santhal Parganas has been completed. This report has also to be published in the first issue of the journal of the Institute. This study also includes an analysis of the welfare schemes that are being worked for the benefit of this tribe. As a result of this study it is found that the allegation that this tribe was fast dying out has not been substantiated. A similar field survey of the economic and social organisation of the Asura tribe of the Pat area was also conducted. On the basis of this study, the present position and requirements for improvement of agricultural practices of the tribe were appraised. As a beginning of correct estimate of the intelligence level and special aptitudes of the tribal people by means of psychological test a pilot study of tribal and non-tribal school girls in Ranchi was also made. The Institute is currently engaged in a study of the economic life including demographic study of Birhor, a nomadic tribe and the social, political and economic life of the Ho in the Manoharpur Multi-purpose Tribal Block of the District of Singhbhum. The Institute has also started work on a linguistic survey of Ho of the same district. The Institute, besides making these basic economic researches in tribal life and culture, also evaluates the Government sponsored welfare measures with a view to advise the Government to initiate and improve the welfare schemes. It has been reported that this type of studies have been completed with regard to educational schemes, rehabilitation schemes, craft training centres and grain golas. During the year 1958-59 a field survey among the Mal Paharias and Kumarbagh tribes in Santhal Parganas was also completed. The most important item included in the future programme of the Institute is a linguistic survey of the Bihar tribes.

Bombay

The Government of Bombay have in the previous years, given grants to the Gujerat Research Society, Bombay, Anthropological Society of Bombay and the University of Bombay for carrying on research among Scheduled Tribes of Bombay. These institutions have already completed their work. The Gujerat Research Society has completed a cultural survey of the Dublas and it has been published. The Anthropological Society of Bombay completed the study of the Bhils of West Khandesh and the report was submitted in the year 1958-59. The University of Bombay has completed its study of the Mahadeo Kolis and the book was published in 1957-58. In addition to these institutions, there is also a Research Section, consisting of a Research Officer, in the regional office of the Social Welfare Department in Saurashtra. This Section continued the socio-economic survey of backward class communities in Saurashtra. As a result of these field studies, 2 volumes on the backward classes of Saurashtra have been published. The first volume contains descriptive papers on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes of this area and the second volume contains similar information about 27 other backward class communities of Saurashtra. It has been reported that the third volume is ready to be published shortly.

Madhya Pradesh

Instituted in 1954, the Tribal Research Institute in Chhindwara has completed the following studies:—

(*i*) Socio-economic survey of Abujhmarh in Bastar district. On the basis of this study which includes the problems of that area, attitude of the inhabitants and other relevant matters, a plan for the development and welfare of the Abujhmarh has been formulated by the Government.

(*ii*) Socio-economic surveys of the Tamia and Barwani Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks in Chhindwara and Nimar districts respectively which provide some basic material to help the Block authorities for making a right approach towards the successful implementation of their schemes. In the Tamia Block a survey work on the problem of water supply has also been undertaken.

(*iii*) In addition to the above special steps, a hand-book in Hindi and English on the tribes of Madhya Pradesh and a statistical abstract on the tribes of Madhya Pradesh has also been prepared.

The Institute is currently working on a number of projects which include a study of Bhils of Malvas, Kols of North Madhya Pradesh, Social Organisation of Rajgarh and Saugar, agriculture-*cum*-forest economy of the Korwas of the Raigarh and Surguja; social structure of religion of Korkus of Chhindwara; and the impact of industrialisation on the socio-cultural and economic life of coal miners in Chhindwara. The evaluation studies under current investigation include educational activities in the tribal areas, publicity work in tribal areas, co-operative societies sponsored by the Tribal Welfare Department and the Tribal Welfare Centres. A survey of the indigeneous and herbal medicines among the tribals has also been undertaken and attempts are being made to establish contact with pharmaceutical research agencies for analysis of herbs and roots in use among tribals. Some work in the field of demographic study of the tribals has also been started. The Institute is also collecting

folk-songs and several forms of folk-literature and specimens of articles in use among various tribes. The research topics of the Institute are now being selected on the advice of a Committee of officials and non-officials, from the Tribal Welfare Department, Universities and Tribes Advisory Council which has been constituted during the year. The Institute has also started the Tribal Workers Training Institute.

Orissa

The Tribal Research Bureau set up in 1953 has taken up uptil now the following steps:—

(i) Study on the role of economics in Khond culture change under which information regarding folk songs, mythology, language, etc., is being collected from the districts of Phulbani, Kalahandi and Koraput.

(ii) The result of the impact of the type of education imparted in ashram schools and sevashrams and other rural development programmes on the Tribal people.

(iii) The study of Kedu festival as observed among the Kandha inhabiting the district of Phulbani.

(iv) A dietatic study among the Juangs.

(v) Economic survey is being made showing different regional occupations and variation and different economic classes resulting from such variation among the Juangs.

(vi) The study of the Paudi Bhuyans of Bonai has been made to find out the impact of colonisation on these tribals. The Paudi Bhuyans settling in different colonies of Bonai have been compared with the other members of the tribe who still continue living on the hill tops. This study has provided useful data to show that these people inspite of 7 to 8 years of settlement have not adjusted to the changed circumstances.

(vii) Saoras and Kandhas are the other tribes whose socio-economic conditions are under study. Besides, the Bureau is also taking steps to compile a book containing information on 13 major tribes of the State.

Rajasthan

Cultural Research Institute, Rajasthan, has reported to have completed one phase in enquiry about the rituals of Bhils, in the State which is a part of a larger review of Bhil religion. Simultaneously work on the language of the Bhils has also been started. A study of indebtedness in the Tribal Multi-purpose Block of Kushalgarh is also being made. It appears that the Institute has also continued its survey of informal education of adivasis. The Institute has also started maintaining statistics on education among the adivasis and has also started the publication of a research journal. The steps which are of interest among the proposed work for the Institute are a survey of potential resources of Scheduled Areas and communication, knowledge and tradition among Bhils.

West Bengal

The activities of the Cultural Research Institute have been highly selective and guided by the practical purposes that they are expected to serve. The Institute has been closely connected with the planning of different activities relating to the Backward Classes in general and tribals in particular, and at the stage of implementation of the different welfare programmes. The following statement will indicate the progress of research and the details of the application of their findings in administrative affairs made by the Institute.

Item	*Use*
	A. Intensive Research
1. Study of Social Dynamics of the Toto	1. (a) An interim report has been circulated among officers concerned with implementation of welfare schemes at Totopara.
	(b) C.R.I. was consulted regarding desirability of extending revisional settlement at Totopara.
	(c) A report has been prepared by C.R.I. on the social implications of the existing land tenure system at Totopara and on the transitional stages through which desirable changes may be brought about without disrupting the community life. The report has been forwarded by the Tribal Welfare Department to the Board of Revenue for their consideration.

Item	Use
	(d) Last year an experiment was made in private orange orchard regading the cause of decay of orange at Totopara. Plates were hung up on different trees indicating the names of the fertilisers and chemicals used. In winter when leaves of some of the trees turned yellow, the owner removed the plates and announced that he had a vision in which he was directed by a deity to remove the plates. His non co-operation made experiment impossible. Central Research Institute studied the problem and found out that he was guided by concepts of sympathic magic. The colour of the plates being yellow, the owner believed that yellow colour of the plates had induced yellow colour of leaves. Central Research Institute advised that yellow plates should be replaced by green plates. Thereafter the owner co-operated.
2. Study of the Acculturation of the Mech. .	2. A proposal for exclusion of the Mech from the list of the Scheduled Tribes was under consideration of the Department. In the light of the facts revealed through intensive study the proposal was put off.
3. Laws of Inheritance of the tribals . .	3. Investigation has been undertaken on the laws of inheritance of the different tribes to decide whether these should be separately codified and if so, in what form these should be codified, with reference to each tribe.
B. *Ad hoc studies for supply of statistical data and technical advice*	
4. Socio-economic condition of the different tribes.	4. Information were mostly compiled from different published sources. Some ad hoc field studies were also made for preparing a note on existing socio-economic condition of the different tribes as required by the Government of India in connection with preparation of Second Five Year Plan.
5. Problem of family planning among the tribals.	5. An ad hoc study of the problem of family planning among the tribals was made with reference to (*a*) attitude of tribals towards the size of the family (*b*) cost of rearing up children (*c*) mortality rate. Central Research Institute suggested that Family Planning programme should not be extended among the tribals of this State immediately. The suggestion was forwarded to the Government of India.
6. Pattern of tribal leadership in West Bengal	6. The report is under consideration.
7. (*a*) Extent of untouchability and other social disabilities among different castes of West Bengal. (*b*) Implementation of the programme of removal of untouchability by non-official organisations. (*c*) Water supply scheme in removal of untouchability	7. Adjustments have been made in different aspects of the programme of removal of untouchability in the light of the findings.
8. Socio-economic condition of the Municipal Harijan labourers of West Bengal.	8. The report was of great use for the Scavenging Condition Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Central Harijan Welfare Advisory Board.
9. Housing pattern of the Rabha . . .	9. An evaluation of the improved houses provided for the Rabha people was made with reference to their ceremonial and social needs and the Forest Department through which the programme was implemented has been advised in the light of the findings.
10. Response of the tribals to Tribal Research Work.	10. In the light of the suggestions of the Central Research Intitute suitable modifications were made by the Relief Rehabilitation Department in the famine code.
11. Compilation of somatometric data with special reference to the tribals.	11. In the light of the data collected by the Central Research Institute it has been proposed that standard height required for recruitment of police should be lowered specially in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter is under consideration of the Government.
12. Socio-medical and survey among the Toto	12. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of the Welfare Organiser who is a medical man. As a result of this survey some special medical grants were made at Totopara.
13. Miscellaneous studies	13. Assistance has been rendered to Tribal Welfare Department in— (*a*) Finalising the State Government's views on the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes as recommended by the Backward Classes Commission. (*b*) Deciding applications received from time to time for exclusion from or inclusion in the lists of the different categories of Backward Classes. (*c*) Furnishing information on the Backward Classes including the denotified communities as and when asked for by different quarters including International Labour Organisation, State and Central Legislature etc. (*d*) Compilation of statistical data on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of which two cyclostyled handbooks have been circulated.

Item	Use
	C. *Activities of Special Nature*
14. Tribal Language Committee . . .	14. Different aspects of the problem of the tribal languages are being studied to advise the Government regarding the language that should be recognised as medium of instruction of the tribals, and also regarding preparation of text books and other literature in such languages.
15. Preparation of books	15. One text book and one feeder literature for Toto primary students have been prepared by Cultural Research Institute.
16. Tape Recording of tribal songs and lores.	
17. Production of documentary films on the tribals.	
18. Building up an ethnographic museum.	

The Universities

(*i*) The Department of Anthropology of the University of Bihar has progressed with the study of 'murder and suicide among the Oraon and Munda of Chhotanagpur', 'the impact of christianity on the Oraon', 'a study of tribal interaction' and 'market and social change'.

(*ii*) The Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta, have reported that papers on 'Lepchas' of West Bengal, 'role of anthropology in the education of aborigines in India' and on 'classification of the tribes', were published during the period under report.

(*iii*) The Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi, have made preliminary studies on the 'Gujars of Kashmir' and 'Kanets of Himachal Pradesh'. A more intensive work on the 'Kanets of Kulu and Manali in Punjab' has also been completed with particular reference to the problems of welfare and integration.

(*iv*) In the Department of Anthropology, University of Lucknow, an exhaustive work on the Denotified Tribes of Uttar Pradesh has been completed and one of the students is also preparing a report on the 'socio-economy of the Santal village in West Bengal'.

(*v*) The Department of Anthropology, University of Madras, also carried out researches on tribal and non-tribal communities. Studies on Malayalies, a hill tribe inhabiting certain parts of the North Arcot District and an analysis of attitudes in the non-tribal and tribal population of India have been under taken.

(*vi*) In the University of Nagpur, research-scholars have been conducting a 'study of untochability, its nature and origin', and 'a study of the Gond Tribes in the Central Provinces'.

(*vii*) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, University of Poona, in its rural survey is paying special attention to the Mahars the main untouchable community in Maharashtra and the social problems arising out of their recent conversion to Buddhism. This study has not, however, been completed so far The Deccan College for Post-graduate and Research Institute which is another institution of this University has completed a socio-economic survey of the Bhils of West Khandesh.

APPENDIX LIV

Resolutions passed on 14-1-1959 by the Fifth Tribal Welfare Conference, held at Bordi, Thana District (Bombay State) under the auspices of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi

Resolution 1. Life Membership Scheme

The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the Scheme of Life Members started by Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh with a view to give some security of service to Social Workers among the Adivasis and believes that the scheme will create in the workers enthusiasm to carry on the work continuously in a missionary spirit.

The Conference expresses its deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri G. B. Pant and Shri U. N. Dhebar, who have spared no pains to give the scheme a concrete shape, and hopes that the scheme will be expanded so that the services of Life Workers of Regional Cadre may be availed of.

The Conference appeals to the educated and service-minded youth of the country to dedicate their lives to the service of the tribals, and hopes that the adivasis will themselves offer their services for this laudable work, resulting in the development of the qualities of local leadership, self reliance and spirit of service among them.

It is necessary that the public also should give their support to the scheme for expanding it and making it permanent. The Conference, therefore, appeals to the public as well as to the Government that they should give liberal financial help and grants to implement the scheme successfully.

Resolution 2. Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies

The experiment of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies started under the inspiration of the late Shri B. G. Kher and the Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai has been a success so far in Bombay State, in as much as it has put an end to exploitation of adivasis by middlemen and the Adivasis have begun to enjoy the full benefit of the forests in the place of contractors, which has developed a sense of self-reliance and corporate life. It has also brought about good relations between the Adivasis and the Forest Department and resulted in the protection of the forests. The Conference, therefore, is of opinion that such Forest Cooperative Societies should be started in other States as well. The Conference greatly appreciates the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare in this respect.

The Conference requests the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh to take steps to encourage and implement such schemes as soon as possible in other States also.

Resolution 3. Multi-purpose Blocks

The Conference expresses its gratitude to the Government of India for starting Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks in Adivasi areas. The Conference is of opinion that in order to gain the confidence of Adivasis in this work, it is desirable to take the help of experienced workers who have been working for a long time among them with a spirit of sacrifice and missionary zeal.

The Conference hopes that the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh will give its full and active cooperation through its institutions to make the scheme a success.

The Conference requests the Ministry of Home Affairs that at least five Multipurpose Blocks may be conducted, as an experimental measure, by Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh through its affiliated institutions so that the purpose of the Blocks may be achieved.

The Conference further requests the Ministry of Home Affairs to make necessary modifications in the scheme, so that the B.A.J. Sevak Sangh may be enabled to work them to suit local conditions on the lines of facilities given by the Bombay State Government for the implementation of Sarvodaya Scheme working successfully in that State.

Resolution 4. Gramdan

The Conference feels gratified over the popularity among the Adivasis of Gramdan Movement started by Acharya Vinobaji and appeals to Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and its affiliated institutions to give their full support for the expansion of the movement and carry on intensive welfare work in the Gramdan villages, by securing the cooperation of the public and the Government, where and when necessary.

Resolution 5. Prohibition

The Conference congratulates the States where prohibition has been introduced successfully and requests the other States to follow the same policy in the interest of the Adivasis.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis *total*

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Office	Class I		
		Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	PERMANENT			
1	Commerce & Industry	98	1	..
2	Communications	402	2	..
3	Community Development	..	..	..
4	Defence	128	..	..
5	External Affairs	74	..	4
6	Education & Scientific Research	77	3	..
7	Finance (Defence)	104	..	..
8	Finance (EAD)	54	..	..
9	Finance (CAL.)	19	..	..
10	Finance (Expenditure)	58	..	..
11	Finance (Revenue)	381	1	..
12	Food & Agriculture (Food)	1	..	..
13	Food & Agriculture (Agriculture)	112	..	..
14	Health	88	1	..
15	Home Affairs	53	1	..
16	Information & Broadcasting	23	..	..
17	Irrigation & Power	47	1	..
18	Iron & Steel	..	..	..
19	Labour & Employment	55	1	..
20	Law	17	..	..
21	Railways	1,156	3	..
22	Rehabilitation	42	..	..
23	Transport	98	..	..
24	Works, Housing & Supply	213	4	..
25	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2	..	..
26	Secretary to the President	3	..	..
27	Military Secretary to the President	1	..	..
28	Prime Minister's Secretariat	..	..	..
29	Cabinet Secretariat	9	.	..
30	Partition Secretariat	1	..	..
31	Election Commission	1	..	..
32	Planning Commission	17	..	..
33	Planning Commission (Programme Evaluation Organisation)	..	..	..
34	Comptroller & Auditor General	265	2	..
35	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	1	1	..
	TOTAL	3,600	21	4

LV

No. I

number of Employees in the Central Government Services as on 1st January, 1957.

Class II			Class III			Class IV		
Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		PERMANENT						
247	5	..	1,155	35	3	1,670	46	5
878	6	..	1,06,273	5,741	884	33,823	4,423	609
3	..	..	8	2	..	2	..	..
187	6	..	8,488	734	23	12,739	3,224	226
267	4	..	252	6	4	162	3	8
198	3	..	1,887	87	21	845	104	1
279	1	..	7,114	95	2	363	78	2
148	..	..	455	35	3	389	86	5
43	6	..	159	5	1	63	2	..
169	11	..	11	3	..	92	7	..
507	16	3	5,700	131	8	1,782	113	14
88	..	..	1	1	..	13	..	..
251	3	..	1,328	60	10	1,160	185	25
285	2	..	713	61	2	1,121	338	5
116	4	..	1,522	74	2	447	77	..
115	1	..	48	6	..	134	18	..
96	2	..	177	8	..	187	37	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	14	1	555	66	7	401	67	3
52	6	..	44	1	..	79	14	..
836	1	..	2,95,616	15,156	890	481,793	1,08,435	13,121
78	3	..	19	..	..	4	..	..
110	6	..	1,640	61	6	2,165	140	9
567	4	..	2,517	151	26	886	151	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	21	2	..	35	3	..
21	1	..	40	1	..	64	16	..
14	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
20	..	..	10	1	..	23	1	..
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	1	..	17	..	..	18	2	..
17	..	..	23	..	..	26	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	2	..	17,244	605	71	2,414	214	36
8	..	..	3	2	..	3	1	..
6,103	108	4	4,53,042	32,130	1,963	5,42,906	1,17,787	14,078

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis *total*

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Office	Class I Total	Class I Scheduled Castes	Class I Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	TEMPORARY			
1	Commerce & Industry	166	..	..
2	Communications	106	1	..
3	Community Development	39	..	..
4	Defence	65	..	..
5	External Affairs	93	..	..
6	Education & Scientific Research	92	1	..
7	Finance (Defence)	31	..	..
8	Finance (EAD)	8	..	..
9	Finance (CLA.)	14	..	..
10	Finance (Expenditure)	18	..	..
11.	Finance (Revenue)	217	2	..
12	Food & Agriculture (Food)	163	..	..
13	Food & Agriculture (Agri).	190	..	..
14	Health	56	1	..
15	Home Affairs	114	2	1
16	Information & Broadcasting	147	..	..
17	Irrigation & Power	173	2	..
18	Iron & Steel	93	1	..
19	Labour & Employment	115	8	..
20	Law	26	..	..
21	Railways	258	1	..
22	Rehabilitation	98	1	..
23	Transport	92	..	..
24	Works, Housing & Supply	168	1	..
25	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2	..	..
26	Secretary to the President	3	..	..
27	Military Secretary to the President	..	..	..
28	Prime Minister's Secretariat	..	..	..
29	Cabinet Secretariat	34	..	..
30	Partition Secretariat	..	..	..
31	Election Commission	4	..	..
32	Planning Commission	18	..	..
33	Planning Commission (Programme Evaluation Organisation)	5	..	..
34	Comptroller & Auditor General	19	..	..
35	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6	2	1
	TOTAL	2,633	23	2

No. 2

number of Employees in the Central Government Services as on 1st January, 1957.

Class II			Class III			Class IV		
Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			TEMPORARY					
257	7	..	2,896	166	22	1,055	118	7
253	4	..	41,142	4,288	603	16,062	3,529	575
46	..	..	129		..	91	8	..
181	4	..	28,972	1,240	27	70,615	18,090	846
954	7	30	2,542	63	693	937	60	271
411	11	1	2,374	244	45	1,493	296	18
180	1	..	3,958	362	21	1,178	249	11
178	8	..	1,109	84	13	650	118	10
36	1	..	363	24	..	131	7	1
179	1	..	317	33	3	188	25	5
490	19	5	6,286	707	75	4,127	739	81
319	3	..	3,554	114	1	3,356	455	4
553	10	1	4,581	242	12	2,144	377	16
238	6	..	1,376	111	11	1,281	341	24
622	15	4	3,787	271	49	2,107	383	88
290	7	1	1,557	88	4	849	178	7
321	7	1	2,591	81	1	1,050	109	16
163	3	..	591	3	..	197	15	2
513	30	3	2,507	182	55	1,120	201	21
76	4	1	149	13	2	127	24	1
378	1	..	52,110	3,346	244	99,605	22,591	2,268
445	16	1	2,919	125	1	1,119	134	7
155	2	..	1,697	88	14	1,510	205	55
721	8	1	7,719	519	32	2,826	711	25
12	..	..	9	2	..	13	..	..
7	1	..	6	..	..	8	2	..
2	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..
17	..	..	34	4	..	38	8	..
95	1	..	978	52	4	316	56	..
4	..	..	5	1	..	6	1	..
13	..	..	46	3	..	27	6	..
170	2	..	252	9	..	198	30	..
54	..	..	149	2	1	66	6	3
..	..	..	12,835	570	89	2,127	370	46
19	3	3	65	12	5	45	10	11
8,352	182	52	1,89,609	13,051	2,027	2,16,664	49,452	4,419

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Office	Class I		
		Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	PERMANENT			
1	Commerce & Industry	188	1	..
2	Community Development	..	..	..
3	Defence	477	..	..
4	Education	30	..	..
5	External Affairs	362	3	12
6	Finance (Defence)	122	..	..
7	Finance (EA)	58	..	..
8	Finance (Expenditure)	54	..	..
9	Finance (Revenue)	706	11	2
10	Food & Agriculture (Food)	8	..	..
11	Food & Agriculture (Agri.)	97	..	..
12	Health	82	1	..
13	Home Affairs	55	..	..
14	Information & Broadcasting	98	..	..
15	Irrigation & Power	56	2	..
16	Labour & Employment	78	6	..
17	Law	33	..	..
18	Railways	1,569	11	..
19	Rehabilitation	38	..	..
20	Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs	137	..	..
21	Steel, Mines & Fuel (I & S)	8	..	..
22	Steel, Mines & Fuel (MF)	65	..	..
23	Transport & Communications (Transport)	103	..	..
24	Transport & Communications (Civil Aviation)	467	2	..
25	Works, Housing & Supply	232	2	..
26	President's Secretariat	3	..	..
27	Prime Minister's Secretariat	..	..	..
28	Cabinet Secretariat	13	..	..
29	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2	..	..
30	Planning Commission	15	..	..
31	Election Commission	2	..	..
32	Pay Commission	..	..	..
33	Partition Secretariat	1	..	..
34	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	1	1	..
35	Union Public Service Commission	19	..	..
36	Comptroller & Auditor General	313	5	..
	TOTAL	5,492	45	14

No. 3

total number of Employees in the Central Government Services as on 1st January, 1958.

Class II			Class III			Class IV		
Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			PERMANENT					
473	19	1	1,694	63	7	2,159	149	50
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
589	7	..	22,753	1,826	57	36,647	8,604	561
99	5	..	203	17	..	246	43	..
899	9	7	1,003	21	381	677	10	233
219	2	..	7,145	94	2	369	80	2
170	4	..	389	34	1	498	70	3
146	10	..	19	3		79	6	..
705	19	2	15,124	432	28	7,659	316	200
106	..	..	41	..	..	11	..	..
252	5	..	1,078	47	1	1,101	178	1
221	5	..	949	67	7	1,313	361	91
111	11	1	1,684	74	12	397	66	7
530	9	1	756	49	11	598	94	4
96	4	..	235	7	..	199	43	..
129	11	..	512	56	19	323	59	8
32	7	..	15	..	..	80	10	..
1,149	3	..	3,35,995	21,665	1,181	5,52,798	1,16,792	14,115
72	7	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
185	3	..	2,082	76	21	1,290	187	8
46	4	..	12	2	..	10	..	..
66	1	1	525	36	1	192	20	1
105	6	..	1,633	63	6	2,090	171	4
857	14	1	1,09,535	6,333	1,006	34,084	4,656	678
645	12	..	4,888	446	59	2,170	358	37
38	2	..	71	6	..	99	19	..
13	..	..	3	..	..	19	2	..
25	..	..	28	4	..	28	1	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
48	1	..	7	..	..	24	3	..
24	1	..	17	..	..	18	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	1	3	3	..	3	1	..
96	6	..	17	..	..	52	13	..
330	1	..	18,102	689	79	2,452	233	41
8,495	191	15	5,26,523	32,113	2,879	6,47,695	1,32,547	16,044

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe vis-a-vis *total number of*

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Office	Class I Total	Class I Scheduled Castes	Class I Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	TEMPORARY			
1	Commerce & Industry	430	4	..
2	Community Development	50	..	..
3	Defence	701	5	..
4	Education	63	1	..
5	External Affairs	133	..	8
6	Finance (Defence)	33	..	..
7	Finance (E.A.)	29	..	..
8	Finance (Expenditure)	24	..	..
9	Finance (Revenue)	224	4	..
10	Food & Agriculture (Food)	227	2	..
11	Food and Agriculture (Agri.)	200	3	..
12	Health	72	1	..
13	Home Affairs	110	1	1
14	Information & Broadcasting	187	..	..
15	Irrigation & Power	158	4	..
16	Labour & Employment	87	3	..
17	Law	40	..	..
18	Railways	466	4	..
19	Rehabilitation	94	1	..
20	Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs	67	1	..
21	Steel, Mines & Fuel (M.F.)	330	6	1
22	Steel, Mines & Fuel (I. & S.)	15	..	..
23	Transport & Communications (Transport)	104	..	1
24	Transport & Communications (Civil Aviation)	68	3	..
25	Works, Housing & Supply	213	2	..
26	Presidents' Secretariat	..	..	..
27	Prime Minister's Secretariat	..	..	..
28	Cabinet Secretariat	44	..	..
29	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	1	..	..
30	Planning Commission	70	..	..
31	Election Commission	3	..	..
32	Pay Commission	5	..	..
33	Partition Secretariat	..	..	..
34	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	9	2	2
35	Union Public Service Commission	..	..	..
36	Comptroller & Auditor General	14	..	..
	TOTAL	4,271	47	13

Employees in the Central Government Services as on 1st January, 1958.

Class II			Class III			Class IV		
Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			TEMPORARY					
665	18	..	4,995	345	36	1,857	324	24
105	2	..	180	..	2	157	32	10
989	12	1	67,318	2,694	176	1,34,209	34,439	1,496
189	9	..	783	39	2	310	70	2
543	9	68	4,603	99	1,413	2,783	114	1,186
206	2	..	4,805	490	30	1,185	254	20
168	3	..	857	65	6	628	117	12
195	1	..	376	37	5	212	24	5
939	42	5	16,295	1,669	161	12,269	1,649	267
315	3	..	3,886	231	6	3,749	559	10
511	13	1	4,544	265	8	2,407	458	8
273	7	..	1,384	150	16	1,667	419	112
602	9	1	6,586	516	89	2,098	337	124
973	15	3	3,374	319	36	2,038	525	46
334	5	1	2,516	93	8	1,047	99	19
247	10	1	1,443	99	46	1,009	267	28
109	4	2	179	15	1	126	26	1
372	2	..	70,885	5,118	355	1,15,209	22,040	2,296
592	22	..	5,494	241	9	1,958	234	17
143	5	..	2,383	234	53	2,129	485	56
229	4	1	2,310	147	15	1,097	144	24
41	..	..	739	52	1	179	17	3
171	1	..	2,218	109	22	2,065	286	61
219	3	..	46,169	5,028	740	16,910	3,624	724
752	8	1	11,013	945	104	6,156	1,270	112
6	..	..	15	2	..	13	3	..
12	..	..	34	3	1	24	6	..
118	1	..	1,015	71	9	352	72	4
7	..	..	15	3	..	6	1	..
284	3	..	439	22	1	270	49	3
11	..	..	45	3	..	22	3	..
14	..	..	28	1	..	23	2	..
2	..	..	4	1	..	6	2	..
15	1	2	71	10	6	41	11	12
85	..	..	283	35	1	88	16	..
..	..	..	13,726	626	111	2,300	396	5
10,436	214	87	2,81,010	19,777	3,469	3,16,599	68,374	6,727

APPENDIX

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and

Sl. No.	Army of Service	Rank	SCHEDULED 1954	SCHEDULED 1955
1	2	3	4	5
1	ARMY	Lt. Colonels	..	..
2		Majors	6	6
3		Captains	31	31
4		Lieutenants	4	6
5		Second Lieutenants	1	..
		Other than Officers.		
6		JCOs/WOs.	433	441
7		NCOs.	2,582	2,681
8		Other ranks	17,590	17,350
9		Recruits	2,948	2,552
10		Non-combatants (Enrolled)	7,556	7,419
11		Civilians including Non-combatants (Unenrolled)	3,618	13,651
12	NAVY	Lieutenants	1	1
13		Ratings	276	317
14		Civilians	2,346	2,360
15	AIR FORCES	Commissioned Officers	1	1
16		Warrant Officers	..	..
17		Flight Sergeants	2	2
18		Sergeants	4	4
19		Corporals	31	31
20		Air Craftsmen	55	55
21		Air Trainees	..	..
22		Recruits	13	29
23		Apprentices	..	..
24		Civilians (Grade IV)	3,749	3,935

*The figures are as on

LVI

Scheduled Tribes in the Armed Forces from 1954-1958

CASTES			SCHEDULED TRIBES				
1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
5	8	10	3	5	3	3	3
31	31	29	8	5	7	8	9
5	1	2	1	2	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
453	498	495	140	133	136	145	141
2,676	2,843	2,821	667	641	632	740	807
16,436	17,026	17,479	3,769	3,416	3,355	3,567	4,306
2,549	3,548	2,684	585	546	584	1,187	961
7,376	7,702	7,740	54	53	60	68	76
12,755	*13,450	13,507	305	271	359	*392	457
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	332	342	34	35	34	40	45
2,713	1,517	1,825	..	..	7	9	28
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	2	..	..	1	1	1
5	9	12	..	..	1	1	1
47	53	60	1	1	..	2	2
59	67	74	3	3	5	8	14
26	20	..	..	..	7	9	..
..	..	23	1	3	..	..	5
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,876	4,052	3,977	64	65	23	45	35

30th September, 1957.

APPENDIX LVII

Details of some additional measures adopted by the State Governments and Union Territories for increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under them.

Bihar

The State Government have agreed to grant relaxation of 5 years in the upper age limit fixed for appointment to all gazetted and non-gazetted posts, in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Most of the orders issued by the Government of India in the matter of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services are being adopted by the State Government. The procedure for the submission of Annual Communal Returns by each of the Departments in the State has also been adopted. The District Welfare Officers have been instructed to communicate to the nearest Employment Exchange the names and addresses of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employment seekers and to advise the candidates to register themselves with the nearest Employment Exchange. Besides, index cards are being maintained separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Employment Exchanges. Instructions have also been issued for reservation of vacancies for the members of these communities in the Local Bodies.

Bombay

Wide publicity is being given to the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the old Bombay State all vacancies existing on 1st November, 1959 or subsequent to that date are to be taken into account while calculating the number of vacancies to be reserved for Backward Class candidates. Government have also directed that for this purpose it is not necessary to wait till sufficient vacancies arise in order to provide the reserved quota for Backward Classes but all vacancies should be earmarked for Backward Class persons, etc., as and when they arise till the requisite quota based on number of vacancies as on 1st November 1950 or thereafter is filled. Any reserved vacancy remaining unfilled during a particular year is carried forward. The State Government have decided that in case where it is found that adequate number of candidates belonging to the Backward Classes are not available if the general standard of selection is strictly enforced, then the standard of selection should be lowered in favour of members of that class and candidates who are generally considered suitable and conform to the minimum standard of appointment should be selected. Annual Communal Returns have been prescribed which will show total number of vacancies filled in the year, the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together with the actual number of posts filled in by members of these communities. The Director of Social Welfare has been entrusted with the work of consolidating these communal returns and forwarding his report to the Political and Services Department with his observations regarding the progress made in the recruitment of members of these communities. Instructions have also been issued to the appointing authorities to obtain the names of suitable Backward Class candidates from the Director of Social Welfare, Poona, for Class III services and from the Social Welfare Officers, Assistant Backward Class Officers, etc., for Class III and IV services.

Kerala

Where a period of temporary exemption from passing departmental tests is allowed, such period of temporary exemption has been extended by two years in the case of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Application and examination fees from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are being charged at the concessional rates.

Madhya Pradesh

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have fixed a reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 18% for Scheduled Tribes in Class I and Class II posts and 16% for Scheduled Castes and 20% for Scheduled Tribes in Class III and Class IV posts. While filling up posts by promotions, all appointing authorities have been instructed to examine the cases of members of these communities very sympathetically. The maximum age limit for entry into service is relaxed upto 5 years in their case. Exemption has been granted to members of these communities from payment of application fee, registration fee and examination fee for recruitment.

Madras

The Government of Madras are granting certain concessions in respect of educational qualifications to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates both for initial recruitment as well as for promotions under the Madras State and Subordinate Service Rules and under certain Special Rules. They have also granted exemption to the members of these communities from payment of application fees and examination fees prescribed for recruitment to various services (both State and Subordinate) within and outside the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. Reservation of 16% has been fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, under various services appointments to which are made by direct recruitment. In the matter of recruitment by transfer to certain gazetted posts from corresponding non-gazetted posts, rule of reservation is followed. The rule of reservation, however, does not apply to promotions.

Mysore

The State Government have granted concessions by way of relaxation of age limit upto 6 years, a slight relaxation in standard of qualifications and exemption from payment of application and examination fees in the matter of recruitment and examinations. The above concessions apply to posts under Municipalities and Local Bodies as well, recruitment to which is made by the State Public Service Commission. Instructions have been issued to these Bodies to follow Communal Rotation Rules while making direct recruitment. All appointing authorities and Departments are required to send periodical returns on communal representation with a view to ensuring that the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are safeguarded. The State Government have also recently directed the District Social Welfare and Backward Class Officers to maintain a register of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employment seekers and all appointing authorities are required to communicate to them such reserved vacancies as are proposed to be filled up otherwise than through the State Public Service Commission. The selection of candidates for posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made in the order of merit of candidate belonging to such castes or tribes irrespective of their relevant ranks as compared with other candidates. The unfilled reserved vacancies during a particular year are carried forward for the following two years.

Orissa

The State Government have decided to carry forward the unfilled reserved quota for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a particular year to the subsequent year. Fees for application and examination etc., for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have been reduced to 25% of the usual rates. Wide publicity is being given to the reserved vacancies by advertising them in the local newspapers. All the Departments have, however, been asked to send copies of such advertisements to the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes concerned as well. Besides, the District Welfare Officers have been instructed to maintain lists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment and to recommend their names to different appointing authorities.

Rajasthan

It has been decided to give wide publicity to the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to send copies of such advertisements to the Director of Social Welfare and the recognised non-official

organisations also. The maximum age limit prescribed for direct recruitment in various services and posts has been relaxed by 5 years in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Reserved vacancies that remain unfilled during a particular year are carried over for the succeeding two years. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are charged 50% of the usual rates prescribed for application fee for recruitment.

Uttar Pradesh

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently appointed a Committee to examine the causes of inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes in State services and posts and to recommend ways and means for increasing their representation and bringing it up to the percentage fixed for them. 18% of the posts have been reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes in the posts and services under the State Government and also in posts and services under the Local Bodies in the State. A concession of 50% has been given to Scheduled Caste candidates in the payment of application and examination fees. Instructions have been issued to all the Heads of Departments in the State that while advertising vacancies the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be clearly mentioned in the advertisement. The age relaxation upto 5 years is given to Scheduled Castes in respect of their appointment to both the gazetted and non-gazetted services and posts. The unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward for two years. All the District Harijan Welfare Officers have been asked to maintain a record of the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes and their absorption in the Government services against the vacancies reserved for them in the various Departments in the Districts.

West Bengal

The State Government have reserved 15% of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes in certain specified posts. All Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State have been requested to prescribe reservation for these communities in the services and posts under their control. Instructions have been issued to all the appointing authorities to mention the percentages of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in advertisements of vacancies. The members of non-official Organisations have also been declared as consultative bodies for recruitment of these communities in the Public services. The upper age limit for appointment to all gazetted and non-gazetted posts has been relaxed by 5 years in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The work of collecting information relating to the communal representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State services has been entrusted by the State Government to the State Statistical Bureau.

Manipur

Manipur has no separate State Services. Recruitment to Class I and II posts is made through the Union Public Service Commission. In class III and IV posts, however, 20% reservation is prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all appointing authorities have been asked to report to the Union Administration all the cases where any member of these communities is rejected for any post. The members of these communities have been permitted to apply for any vacant post under the Administration direct to the Department concerned and not necessarily through the Employment Exchange. The Union Administration have recently decided that Assistant Secretary (Services) will maintain a register of all Tribes who wish to enter Government service and all the Heads of Departments/Offices will ask him for names of suitable candidates before filling in any vacancy under their control. The Manipur Administration has also issued instructions that all vacancies in future are to be filled by tribals only until reserved quota fixed for them is completed. Any vacancy for which tribal candidates of suitable qualifications are not forthcoming shall be reported to the Administration and filled up only after obtaining orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Tripura

The orders of the Government of India in respect of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in se v ces are generally followed by the Tripura Administration. Rules for reservation of 7½% of posts for Scheduled Castes and 30% of posts for Scheduled Tribes have been made applicable to the Municipality at Agartala. No fee is normally charged from candidates applying for posts under the Union Administration.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

The Administration depends on the State Governments of Madras, Mysore and Kerala for recruitment to Class I, II and a few Class III posts. However, the policy of the Administration is to recruit as many islanders (who are all Scheduled Tribes) as possible, provided they are qualified and fit for the posts.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees vis-a-vis *total number of*

Permanent Govern-

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)		
			Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	31-12-1956	75	3	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1957	79	4	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1958	75	3	..	4	..	..
2	Bihar	31-12-1956	52	..	..	343	2	4
		31-12-1957	53	..	..	355	2	4
		31-12-1958	58	1	..	358	2	4
3	Bombay	31-12-1956	82	3	..	418	1	..
		31-12-1957	89	4	..	409	1	..
		31-12-1958	90	3	..	395	..	..
4	Kerala	31-12-1956	10	..	..	49	..	..
		31-12-1957	11	..	..	61	..	..
		31-12-1958	12	..	..	63	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh	31-12-1956	21	..	..	53	..	..
		31-12-1957	24	..	..	59	..	1
		31-12-1958	19	..	..	51	..	..
6	Rajasthan	31-12-1956	4	..	..	8	..	..
		31-12-1957	4	..	..	9	..	..
		31-12-1958	4	..	..	12	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh	31-12-1956	116	1	..	153	7	..
		31-12-1957	119	2	..	169	8	..
		31-12-1958	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	West Bengal	28-2-1956	*575	*8	*4	..	..	..
		28-2-1957	*595	*7	*1	..	..	..
		28-1-1958	*576	*5	*2	..	..	..
9	Delhi	31-12-1956	4	..	..	14	..	..
		31-12-1957	10	..	..	11	..	..
		31-12-1958	7	..	..	12	..	..
10	Himachal Pradesh	31-12-1956	5	..	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1957	5	..	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1958	5	..	..	4	..	..
11	Manipur	31-12-1956	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1958	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Tripura	31-12-1956	2	..	1	16	..	1
		31-12-1957	2	1	1	16	..	1
		31-12-1958	2	1	1	15	..	1

*Includes all Gazetted posts, Class I & II.

LVIII

No. 1

Police Departments, in the various States/Union Territories from 31-12-1956 to 31-12-1958.

ment Servants

Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (other than sweepers & scavengers)		
Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	35,864	2,430	99	237	76	3
..	..	..	34,564	2,466	94	346	26	4
..	..	..	36,441	2,440	173	421	50	4
..	..	..	25,527	485	1,540	55	8	1
..	..	..	25,727	499	1,573	55	8	1
..	..	..	25,691	515	1,598	55	8	1
173	..	..	69,057	2,618	2,116	2,035	205	28
118	1	..	71,884	5,306	2,237	615	93	18
120	1	..	69,243	4,277	2,301	644	126	18
80	..	..	2,627	41	2	7,947	101	..
70	1	..	2,753	54	3	7,677	124	2
55	..	..	3,882	72	2	6,670	79	1
163	1	..	5,785	114	90	15,603	1,349	2,577
173	1	..	7,557	181	104	16,337	1,397	3,561
170	..	..	5,672	296	103	14,331	2,003	2,706
1,081	79	349	987	82	198	72	28	5
1,088	89	366	1,009	93	311	86	40	2
1,119	82	363	2,115	85	282	204	30	3
416	..	..	54,102	1,439	..	1,734	162	..
439	..	..	54,393	1,445	..	1,936	158	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
@37,953	@1,314	1,756	..	..	..	..	..	..
@39,772	@1,433	1,802	..	..	..	..	..	..
@39,606	@1,437	1,865	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,527	109	..	45	6	..
..	..	..	6,375	148	..	137	30	..
..	..	..	6,666	177	..	137	30	..
..	..	..	1,462	114	5	12	5	..
..	..	..	1,466	120	5	15	6	..
..	..	..	1,872	161	19	22	3	..
..	..	..	31	..	4	341	..	116
..	..	..	31	..	4	315	..	108
..	..	..	31	..	4	316	..	108
..	..	..	212	2	30	1,226	76	460
..	..	..	212	2	30	1,174	71	430
..	..	..	212	2	30	1,133	71	389

@Includes all Non-Gazetted posts, other than those in the last grade.

STATEMENT

Temporary Govern-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	58	..	..	2	..	..
		31-12-1957	55	..	..	3	..	..
		31-12-1958	65	..	..	2	..	..
2	Bihar	31-12-1956	..	..	..	75	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	66	..	..
		31-12-1958	..	..	..	66	..	..
3	Bombay	31-12-1956	8	..	..	67	..	..
		31-12-1957	9	..	..	126	..	..
		31-12-1958	11	..	..	116	..	..
4	Kerala . . .	31-12-1956	3	..	..	21	..	..
		31-12-1957	3	..	..	33	..	..
		31-12-1958	5	..	..	46	..	..
5	Madhya Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	8	..	..
		31-12-1958	2		..	7	..	..
6	Rajasthan . . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	11	..	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	11	..	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	11	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	126	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	124	..	..
		31-12-1958	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	West Bengal . .	28-2-1956	*20	..	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1957	*31	..	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1958	*51	*1	..	..	..	..
9	Delhi	31-12-1956	3	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1958	7	..	..	14	..	..
10	Himachal Pradesh .	31-12-1956	2	..	1	2	..	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1958	3	..	..	3	..	..
11	Manipur . . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Tripura . . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
		31-12-1958	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..

*Includes all Gazetted posts, Class I & II.

No. 2

ment Servants

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	7,750	472	3	13	1	..
..	..	..	8,294	453	5	12	1	..
..	..	..	7,256	331	1	14	1	..
..	..	..	3,345	124	187	6	2	1
..	..	..	3,877	151	196	6	2	1
..	..	..	3,871	176	211	6	2	1
13	..	..	12,040	892	374	531	80	5
34	..	..	14,254	915	442	566	107	11
48	..	..	17,068	1,417	586	708	197	8
28	1	..	556	18	2	1,548	47	2
21	1	..	630	13	1	1,615	44	2
27	1	..	1,043	30	1	1,487	88	1
7	..	..	287	6	1	1,809	196	17
15	..	..	762	13	7	1,918	616	22
12	..	..	1,134	26	13	2,096	554	87
63	1	..	1,103	39	2	102	9	..
63	..	..	1,145	42	2	13	12	..
104	5	1	1,161	55	5	15	14	..
72	2	..	4,815	107	..	441	113	..
73	1	..	5,844	191	..	619	149	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
@2,471	@53	@47	..	..	..	..	..	..
@3,290	@37	@32	..	..	..	..	..	..
@4,498	@146	@105	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,119	218	..	336	66	..
..	..	..	3,100	206	..	226	48	..
..	..	..	3,849	210	..	274	55	..
..	..	..	497	37	10	81	51	13
..	..	..	592	49	32	114	57	29
..	..	..	206	18	20	85	17	32
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	6	61	..	64
..	..	..	14	..	..	131	28	15
..	..	..	40	1	2	333	62	58
..	..	..	58	4	2	352	63	64

@Includes all Non-gazetted posts other than those in the last grade.

STATEMENT

Statement showing representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees vis-a-vis *total number of*

Permanent Govern-

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Year ending	Class I			Class II (Gazetted)		
			Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam . . .	31-12-1956	10	..	1	19	..	1
		31-12-1957	10	..	..	19	..	1
		31-12-1958	11	..	..	18	..	1
2	Bihar	31-12-1956	35	..	..	159	..	..
		31-12-1957	35	..	..	244	..	..
		31-12-1958	38	..	..	305	..	..
3	Bombay . . .		————Figures have been supplied separately for each office and not					
4	Kerala . . .	31-12-1956	22	..	..	124	..	..
		31-12-1957	21	..	..	123	1	..
		31-12-1958	24	..	..	129	1	..
5	Orissa . . .	31-12-1956	17	..	..	44	2	..
		31-12-1957	17	..	..	44	2	..
		31-12-1958	17	..	..	44	2	..
6	Uttar Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	46	..	..	219	2	..
		31-12-1957	67	..	..	207	2	..
		31-12-1958	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7	West Bengal . .	28-2-1956	*223	*8	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1957	*205	*4	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1958	*182	*4	..	..	..	..
8	Himachal Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	3	..	..	6	..	..
		31-12-1957	3	..	..	6	..	..
		31-12-1958	3	..	..	6	..	..
9	Manipur . . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	3	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	3	..	..
		31-12-1958	..	..	..	3	..	..
10	Tripura . . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	1	..	..
		31-12-1957	2	..	..	2	..	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	1	..	..

*Includes all Gazetted posts, Class I & II.

No. 3

Employees in Judicial Departments in the various States/Union Territories from 31-12-1956 to 31-12-1958.

ment Servants

Class II (Non-Gazetted)			Class III			Class IV (Other than Sweepers & Scavengers)		
Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Total Number	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	145	8	4	123	6	3
..	..	1	182	11	2	156	15	4
1	..	1	183	10	2	139	7	3
..	..	..	1,118	16	25	1,516	79	28
..	..	..	1,197	21	26	1,703	82	28
..	..	..	1,482	23	30	1,632	100	34
consolidated for the State as a whole—								
17	..	..	1,672	48	3	1,759	68	3
20	..	..	1,874	53	5	1,765	73	4
20	..	..	1,882	59	8	1,607	73	5
..	..	..	49	25	1	85	61	7
..	..	..	52	26	1	86	61	7
..	..	..	46	26	1	85	61	7
..	..	..	2,464	40	..	2,649	181	..
..	..	..	2,583	47	..	2,633	167	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	55	..	..	125	17	..
..	..	..	55	..	..	126	17	..
..	..	..	55	..	..	126	17	..
..	..	..	25	..	..	24	..	..
..	..	..	25	..	..	23	..	..
..	..	..	25	..	..	23	..	..
..	..	..	37	..	4	39	7	5
..	..	..	37	..	4	39	7	5
..	..	..	37	..	4	39	7	5

STATEMENT

Temporary Govern-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam . . .	31-12-1956	5	..	..	2	..	..
		31-12-1957	2	..	..	4	..	..
		31-12-1958	2	..	..	3	..	..
2	Bihar	31-12-1956	6	..	..	93	..	..
		31-12-1957	6	..	..	7	..	..
		31-12-1958	6	..	..	9	..	..
3	Bombay . . .		———Figures have been supplied separately for each office and not					
4	Kerala . . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	47	1	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	54	1	..
		31-12-1958	2	..	..	60	2	..
5	Orissa . . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	N.A.	2	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	11	2	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	10	2	..
6	Uttar Pradesh . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	46	3	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	69	5	..
		31-12-1958	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7	West Bengal . .	28-2-1956	*18	..	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1957	*14	*1	..	..	..	..
		28-2-1958	*17	..	..	..	..	..
8	Himachal Pradesh .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	1	..	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	1	..	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	1	..	..
9	Manipur . . .	31-12-1956	1	..	..	3	..	..
		31-12-1957	1	..	..	3	..	..
		31-12-1958	1	..	..	3	..	..
10	Tripura . . .	31-12-1956	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1957	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31-12-1958	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes all Gazetted posts, Class I & II.

No. 4

ment Servants.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	..	..	35	2	3	16	2	..
1	..	..	36	1	3	21	1	1
1	..	..	34	1	3	21	1	1
..	..	..	586	27	6	315	28	8
..	..	..	556	26	8	319	27	3
..	..	..	589	25	9	291	27	7
consolidated for the State as a whole—								
16	..	..	740	28	..	482	18	1
17	..	..	756	30	..	559	28	2
15	1	..	807	33	..	513	34	1
..	..	..	26	25	..	73	58	2
..	..	..	26	25	..	74	58	3
..	..	..	26	25	1	76	59	3
..	..	..	4,360	41	..	252	59	..
..	..	..	528	36	..	342	69	..
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	..	..	58	6	..
..	..	..	17	..	..	58	6	..
..	..	..	17	..	..	58	6	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	6	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	7	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	9	..	..
..	..	..	6	1	..	10	1	5
..	..	..	11	..	..	17	1	1
..	..	..	14	..	2	17	1	—

APPENDIX LIX

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the Number of applicants placed in employment during the Years 1950—58.

Serial No.	Year	Total registration of Scheduled Caste applicants	PLACEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE APPLICANTS: Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Government to the total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements on other employment sources to the total placements	Total placement of Scheduled Caste applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1950	1,09,246	Not available	..	Not available	.	Not available	..	45,145
2	1951	1,46,124	12,936	22 8	6,108	10 8	37,656	66 4	56,700
3	1952	1,51,411	12,804	25·9	7,584	15 3	29,100	58·8	49,488
4	1953	1,46,758	12,128	43 2	6,420	22 9	9,492	33·9	26,040
5	1954	1,58,224	11,008	44 7	6,528	26·5	7,080	28 8	24,616
6	1955	1,76,945	12,236	45·3	9,264	34 3	5,507	20 4	27,007
7	1956	1,78,210	13,165	40·8	8,704	30·9	6,218	22 1	28,087
8	1957	1,93,681	12,029	43 93	9,204	33·61	6,139	22·42	27,372
9	1958	2,61,671	11,432	33·05	13,836	40·00	9,322	26 95	34,590

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the number of Schdeuled Tribe applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the years 1952—1958

Serial No.	Year	Total registration of Scheduled Tribe applicants	PLACEMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE APPLICANTS						
			Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to the total placements	State Government	Percentage of placements in State Government to the total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to the total placements	Total placements o Scheduled Tribe applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1952	14,484	723	10·9	639	9·6	5,261	79·5	6,623
2	1953	13,742	671	20·9	391	12·2	2,141	66·9	3,203
3	1954	17,807	1,121	34·2	883	26 9	1,273	38·9	3,277
4	1955	19,075	1,146	38·6	874	29·5	946	31·9	2,966
5	1956	41,668	1,334	27·7	930	19·3	2,549	52·9	4,813
6	1957	45,205	1,624	30·1	1,051	19·5	2,713	50·3	5,388
7	1958	71,085	2,145	38·95	1,532	27·81	1,830	33·23	5,507

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1958.

Serial No.	Name of the States/Union Territories.	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered during the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants submitted to employers during the year	Number of local vacancies notified during the year for only the Scheduled Caste applicants by — Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	•All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	STATES								
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,500	1,333	8,511	6,846	184	25	53	262
2	Assam	2,994	323	1,255	1,475	244	5	—	249
3	Bihar	10,568	1,229	4,650	7,002	387	109	—	496
4	Bombay	39,023	4,218	20,930	29,980	1,496	150	20	1,666
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	7,334	428	6,763	2,271	145	70	12	227
7	Madhya Pradesh	9,405	831	3,887	4,840	357	84	22	463
8	Madras	25,293	3,658	13,668	18,193	266	146	160	572
9	Mysore	6,519	874	4,466	5,202	65	70	—	135
10	Orissa	2,196	435	708	2,334	79	4	2	85
11	Punjab	31,069	6,046	9,231	21,985	592	590	57	1,239
12	Rajasthan	6,283	711	2,798	6,909	80	177	—	257
13	Uttar Pradesh	66,348	10,377	22,252	40,905	1,231	399	7	1,637
14	West Bengal	21,306	2,431	19,267	12,160	1,437	22	26	1,485
	UNION TERRITORIES								
1	Delhi	16,274	1,449	10,611	8,855	1,304	18	52	1,374
2	Himachal Pradesh	1,156	195	393	1,025	39	26	7	72
3	Manipur	19	4	21	24	5	5	—	10
4	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Tripura	384	48	188	449	5	—	—	5
	CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATION OFFICE	—	—	—	—	857	—	—	857
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	2,61,671	34,590	1,29,599	1,70,455	8,773	1,900	418	11,091

*(i) Statistics not yet available.
(ii) No Employment Exchanges existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year 1958.

STATEMENT No. 4

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1958.

Serial No.	Name of the States/Union Territories.	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants registered during the year.	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants submitted to employers during the year	Number of local vacancies notified during the year for only the Scheduled Tribe applicants by:— Central Government Departments.	State Government Departments	All other employers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	STATES								
1	Andhra Pradesh	894	149	438	725	48	5	1	54
2	Assam	2,120	169	810	791	174	26	2	202
3	Bihar	49,397	1,878	22,403	7,215	198	38	—	236
4	Bombay	5,600	714	2,963	6,145	1,097	22	13	1,132
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	173	60	123	204	87	3	5	95
7	Madhya Pradesh	1,826	130	611	831	248	26	—	274
8	Madras	249	59	111	380	114	4	49	167
9	Mysore	80	19	26	154	17	2	—	19
10	Orissa	4,790	1,389	1,194	3,299	44	7	—	51
11	Punjab	84	18	17	81	92	17	—	109
12	Rajasthan	1,704	269	411	2,991	26	66	—	92
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	361	—	—	361
14	West Bengal	2,224	263	1,558	3,020	809	9	8	826
	UNION TERRITORIES								
1	Delhi	209	126	64	720	598	—	2	600
2	Himachal Pradesh	214	41	70	138	2	—	—	2
3	Manipur	1,210	174	889	1,289	5	19	25	49
4	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Tripura	311	49	129	472	13	1	—	14
	CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATION OFFICE	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	175
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	71,085	5,507	31,817	28,455	4,108	245	105	4,458

*(i) Statistics not yet available.
(ii) No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year 1958.

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by Employment Exchange in various States in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1958.

Serial No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges by			Number of vacancies notified as reserved for		Number of reserved vacancies filled by:	
		Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	STATES							
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,448	15,483	2,461	262	54	204	32
2	Assam	4,208	523	417	249	202	90	104
3	Bihar	5,580	9,163	10,332	496	236	166	65
4	Bombay	14,613	29,478	6,192	1,666	1,132	880	264
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kerala	1,444	9,353	896	227	95	83	31
7	Madhya Pradesh	4,452	6,755	15,474	463	274	177	42
8	Madras	2,925	19,464	9,917	572	167	370	39
9	Mysore	2,235	6,533	1,101	135	19	74	5
10	Orissa	3,479	3,665	5,708	85	51	16	3
11	Punjab	15,432	21,571	4,331	1,239	109	724	19
12	Rajasthan	1,849	14,604	758	257	92	125	28
13	Uttar Pradesh	11,974	28,880	20,816	1,637	361	840	42
14	West Bengal	8,945	1,981	15,229	1,485	826	737	187
	UNION TERRITORIES							
1	Delhi	10,317	727	3,036	1,374	600	749	116
2	Himachal Pradesh	2,595	618	91	72	2	43	1
3	Manipur	781	303	181	10	49	3	27
4	Pondicherry	248	31	87	—	—	—	—
5	Tripura	871	449	86	5	14	2	6
	CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATION OFFICE.	3,793	—	1	857	175	3	—
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	98,189	1,69,581	97,114	11,091	4,458	5,286	1,011

*(i) Statistics not yet available.

(ii) No Employment Exchange existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year, 1958.

STATEMENT No. 6

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who remained on live register of Employment Exchanges for employment assistance, as on 31st, December, 1958, classified according to occupations and educational qualifications.

Serial No.	Occupational Category	Number of Scheduled Caste applicants on Live Register, classified according to educational qualifications				Number of Scheduled Tribe applicants on Live Register, classified according to educational qualifications			
		Non-matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total	Non-matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Doctors . . .	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
2	Engineers . . .	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	2
3	Typists . . .		157	5	166	2	6	—	8
4	Stenographers . .	—	13	—	13	—	1	—	1
5	Assistants/Clerks . .	307	12,446	894	13,647	31	741	49	821
6	Teachers . . .	1,608	597	33	2,238	468	64	3	535
7	Technicians . . .	5,468	151	3	5,622	863	37	1	901
8	Unskilled office workers	38,390	736	54	39,180	4,265	26	—	4,291
9	Unskilled labour other than office workers . .	52,640	108	—	52,748	24,544	20	—	24,564
10	Others . . .	15,340	470	158	15,968	623	21	50	694
	TOTAL : . .	1,13,757	14,678	1,164	1,29,599	30,796	916	105	31,817

APPENDIX

Statement showing representation of Anglo-Indian in Railways, Customs, Post and Telegraphs Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt./Office concerned	Year	Permanent: Class I: Total number of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Permanent: Class I: Total number of Anglo-Indians in Services	Permanent: Class II: Total number of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Permanent: Class II: Total number of Anglo-Indians in services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ministry of Railways, its attached and subordinate offices	1947-48	428	25	232	56
		1951	506	34	316	54
		1953	518	25	168	23
		1955	407	19	120	20
		1957	945	38	437	53
		1958	1,360	48	121	29
2	Custom House, Calcutta	1947-48	..	..	25	9
		1951	..	..	22	4
		1953	..	..	34	8
		1955	..	..	28	6
		1957	..	..	35	4
		1958	..	..	40	4
3	Custom House, Bombay	1947-48	..	..	30	Nil
		1951	..	..	35	1
		1953	..	..	33	1
		1955	..	..	39	1
		1957	..	..	30	..
		1958	..	..	29	1
4 & 5	Custom Houses, Madras & Cochin	1947-48	..	..	16	Nil
		1951	..	..	8	Nil
		1953	..	..	19	3
		1955	..	..	17	3
	Custom House, Madras	1957	..	..	20	2
		1958	..	..	15	2
	Custom House, Cochin	1957	..	..	..	..
		1958	..	..	1	1
6	Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi	1947-48	..	..	..	..
		1951	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957	..	..	..	..
		1958	4	..	12	..
7	Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta	1947-48	..	..	..	..
		1951	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957	..	..	..	..
		1958	..	..	..	..
8	Central Excise Collectorate, Baroda (came into existence in 1952)	1952	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957	..	..	..	..
		1958	..	..	..	..
9	Central Excise Collectorate, Madras	1947-48	..	..	..	..
		1951	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957				
		1958				
10	Central Excise Collectorate, Shillong	1947-48	..	..	..	..
		1951	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957	..	..	..	..
		1958	1	..	8	..
11	Central Excise Collectorate, Hyderabad (came into existence in 1952)	1952	..	..	..	..
		1953	..	..	..	..
		1955	..	..	..	..
		1957	..	..	..	..
		1958		..	1	1

LX

where there is a special reservation fixed for them under Article 336 of the Constitution.

		Temporary					
Class III		Class I		Class II		Class III	
Total number of permanent Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services	Total number of temporary Govt. servants (including Anglo-Indians)	Total number of Anglo-Indians in services
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
70,303	2,032	68	6	10	1	25,167	179
86,038	1,816	104	10	36	2	22,814	124
93,542	1,755	79	8	12	Nil	20,115	106
94,480	1,754	77	6	9	Nil	17,407	94
2,39,037	3,884	237	3	655	3	42,758	466
2,91,865	4,680	181	10	459	28	66,656	626
160	99	..	..	3	Nil	72	30
143	68	..	..	14	2	141	46
163	62	..	..	5	Nil	127	55
155	57	..	..	4	Nil	133	51
203	68	..	..	13	..	176	54
177	60	..	..	16	..	132	40
58	22	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	30	12
57	18	..	..	5	Nil	39	11
89	25	..	..	10	Nil	11	2
85	24	..	..	54	Nil	184	5
222	19	..	..	101	2	76	23
217	21	..	..	84	1	160	30
13	6	..	..	4	Nil	11	6
9	4	..	..	5	Nil	18	8
21	6	..	..	4	Nil	29	13
16	5	..	..	3	Nil	34	14
58	14	..	..	6	...	49	21
55	15	..	..	28	1	87	27
17	2	..	..	..	..	27	7
16	2	..	..	2	..	27	7
Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
221	..	..	..	..	..	72	2
221	..	..	..	..	..	84	2
286	..	..	..	..	..	107	2
286	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
383	..	..	..	..	..	210	1
..	..	..	..	..	...	124	7
131	..	..	..	..	..	237	7
131	..	..	..	..	..	248	7
131	..	..	..	..	..	343	13
131	2	..	..	..	..	395	6
131	2	..	..	..	..	405	5
48	..	..	..	..	..	141	..
47	..	..	..	..	..	142	..
110	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
130	..	..	..	..	..	87	2
139	..	..	..	..	..	100	3
93	7	..	..	..	..	500	32
227	6	..	..	..	..	550	27
442	23	..	..	..	..	369	15
549	26	..	..	..	..	366	9
663	34	..	..	..	..	551	21
1,082	29	..	..	..	..	900	28
113	..	..	..	..	..	382	..
347	..	..	..	..	..	263	..
395	..	..	..	..	..	338	..
437	..	..	..	..	..	327	..
481	..	..	..	..	..	363	..
452	..	5	..	12	..	375	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	..		..	..	..	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay .	1947-48 . .	..	..	..	..
		1951 . .	..	..	..	..
		1953 . .	..	..	..	..
		1955 . .	..	..	..	..
		1957 . .	..	..	..	..
		1958 . .	1	..	4	1
13	Central Excise Collectorate, Pondicherry (came into existence in 1954) . .	1954 . .	..	..	3	..
		1955 . .	..	..	3	..
		1957 . .	..	..	2	..
		1958 . .	1	..	3	..
14	Central Excise Collectorate, Patna . (came into existence in 1951)	1951 . .	..	..	..	..
		1953 . .	..	..	..	..
		1955 . .	..	..	..	..
		1956 (31-10-56)	..	..	..	..
		1957 . .	N.A.			
		1958 . .	N.A.			
15	Posts and Telegraphs Department . Telegraphists' Cadre	1947-48 .	..	..	..	..
		1951 . .	..	..	..	..
		1953 . .	..	..	..	..
		1955 . .	..	..	..	..
		1957 . .	No reservation			
		1958 . .	..	..	..	..

Note:—(i) Figures for 1957 under S. Nos. 1 and 15 do not include information regarding the services under Northern
(ii) Figures for 1958 under S. No. 1 do not include information regarding the services under Northern Railway

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
37	1	..	..	..	..	59	1
88	1	..	..	..	..	49	1
58	1	..	..	..	..	17	..
67	1	..	..	..	..	50	..
61	1	..	..	..	..	72	..
282	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
15	3	..	..	..	..	16	..
30	3	..	..	..	..	32	2
20	1	..	.	..	..	29	.
32	2	..	..	..	..	27	1
3	Nil	..	..	..	..	332	Nil
157	Nil	..	..	..	..	193	Nil
200	Nil	..	..	..	..	162	1
236	Nil	..	..	..	..	104	1
2,600	474	..	..	..	..	900	104
2,503	433	..	..	..	..	523	41
2,890	419	..	..	..	..	406	31
2,817	358	..	..	..	..	648	48
2,745	320		..	No reservation	..	961	83
2,852	325	..	..	..	..	971	83

Railway, South-Eastern Railway and Railway Board office.
and the figure in Col. 4 against 1958 includes 64 probationers under Western Railway.

APPENDIX LXI

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Anglo-Indian applicants during the year 1958

Name of the State/ Territory	Number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered during the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants placed in employment during the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants remaining on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants recommended to employers during the year	No of local vacancies notified during the year for Anglo-Indian applicants only			
					Central Government Departments	State Government Departments	All other employers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh . .	94	5	60	44	—	—	—	—
Assam . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar . . .	26	3	5	9	—	—	—	—
Bombay . . .	48	12	14	18	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir* .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala . .	134	9	122	24	—	—	—	4
Madhya Pradesh . .	39	5	19	9	—	—	—	—
Madras . . .	267	28	122	114	2	—	—	—
Mysore . . .	84	9	33	45	—	—	—	—
Orissa . . .	7	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
Punjab . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan . . .	16	1	6	10	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh . .	44	8	9	22	—	—	—	—
West Bengal . . .	101	14	45	58	30	—	—	30
Central Employment Co-ordination Office . .	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	82
Delhi	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Himachal Pradesh . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manipur . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	865	94	439	363	119	—	—	119

No Employment Exchanges existed in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands during the year 1958.

*Statistics not yet available.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed in employment during the year 1952 to 1958

Year	Total registrations of Anglo-Indian applicants	Placements of Anglo-Indian applicants						
		Central Government	Percentage of placements in Central Government to total placements	State Government	Percentage of Placements in State Governments to total placements	Other employers	Percentage of placements in other employment sources to total placements	Total placements of Anglo-Indian applicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	2,062	147	43·1	83	24·3	111	32·6	341
1953	1,702	145	64·2	31	13·7	50	22·1	226
1954	1,204	106	58·6	33	18·2	42	23·2	181
1955	1,107	62	54·4	24	21·0	28	24·6	114
1956	955	75	65·8	23	20·2	16	14·0	114
1957	883	63	70·8	14	15·7	12	13·5	89
1958	865	56	59·6	27	28·7	11	11·7	94

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian applicants who remained on live register of Employment Exchanges seeking employment assistance as on 31-12-1958 classified according to occupations and educational qualifications

Occupational category	No. of Anglo-Indian applicants on the Live Register classified according to educational qualifications			
	Non-Matrics	Matriculates	Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Doctors.	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—
Typists	2	18	—	20
Stenographers	1	19	—	20
Assistants/Clerks	9	107	4	120
Teachers	—	2	—	2
Technicians	53	6	—	59
Unskilled office workers	73	3	—	76
Unskilled labour other than office workers	72	3	—	75
Others	40	22	5	67
TOTAL	250	180	9	439

APPENDIX LXII

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indian schools in the State and the grants given by the State Governments for the educational benefits of Anglo-Indians under Article 337 of the Constitution

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Anglo-Indian schools in the State/Union Territory	No. of Anglo-Indian schools receiving grants from State Governments/Union Administrations	1956-57 (Actual)	1957-58 (Actual)	1958-59 (Budgetted)	1958-59 (Actual)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh . .	11	11	79,788	78,054	73,300	60,902
2	Assam	8	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Bihar	11	11	86,673	82,956	N.A.	82,276
4	Bombay . . .	36	36	6,82,006	6,64,657	7,00,452	6,94,829
5	Kerala . . .	9	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Madhya Pradesh . .	10	10	1,05,179	1,12,591	1,03,400	1,11,260
7	Madras . . .	46	45	8,64,831	9,04,244	8,45,300	9,66,200
8	Orissa	3	N.A.	14,531	14,531	N.A.	N.A.
9	Punjab . . .	7	6	60,145	60,144	60,150	60,150
10	Uttar Pradesh . .	40	35	7,73,362	7,22,144	7,86,800	7,08,702
11	West Bengal . .	61	46*	8,50,283	8,50,729	8,88,580	9,28,782
12	Delhi	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL .	248	216	35,16,798	34,90,050	34,57,982	36,13,101

*These include 5 Railway Schools.

APPENDIX LXIII

Statement showing the grants given by the Ministry of Railways to schools/institutions working for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community

Sl. No.	Name of Railway	Grants paid to Railway Schools/Institutions in Rs.		
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Budgetted)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Northern Railway	5,18,220·99	4,95,834·59	5,24,706·82
2	North-Eastern Railway	19,000	19,409	24,146·75
3	Eastern Railway	72,317	79,492	99,900
4	Central Railway	98,460·75	1,04,788	1,60,000
5	Southern Railway	2,96,290	2,95,597	3,17,900
6	South-Eastern Railway (created in 1956)	2,24,218	2,30,435	2,47,676
7	Western Railway	57,934·87	57,031·10	1,11,000
8	North-East Frontier Railway (created in 1957)	—	—	Nil
	TOTAL	12,86,441·61	12,82,586·69	14,85,329·57
		Grants paid to Non-Railway Schools/Institutions		
1	Northern Railway	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	North-Eastern Railway	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Eastern Railway	290	Nil	Nil
4	Central Railway	3,990·87	Nil*	2,028·25
5	Southern Railway	5,128	2,284	16,000
6	South-Eastern Railway	7,152	8,724	9,828
7	Western Railway	53·50	66	N.A.
8	North-East Frontier Railway	—	—	Nil
	TOTAL	16,974·37	11,074	27,856·25

*No statements showing the strength of Railway employees' children studying in Anglo-Indian schools were received during the financial year 1957-58; as such no payment could be made.

APPENDIX LXIV

Summaries of the report of Tours undertaken by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes add Scheduled Tribes during 1958-59

Manipur and Assam (Hills Districts) from 8th to 23rd April, 1958

The scheme for control of Jhuming has made a good progress in the Manipur State. The scheme consists of starting of Demonstration Farms. The area under Jhuming in Manipur is about 2,000 sq. miles. But there is a scope for permanent cultivation here. The total number of existing farms is six, including the two which were opened under the First Five Year Plan and the third under the Multi-purpose Tribal Block at Nungba. Three more farms are to be opened during the next two years. Poultry and pig rearing centres equipped with better breeds of pigs and poultry are attached to these farms. I found that some of the tribal villages have come to possess better breeds of poultry.

2. In a farm in Mao area, the experiment was carried on with the planting of long-staple cotton which would be more useful for weaving.

3. The other scheme to wean the tribals away from Jhum cultivation is to encourage terrace cultivation by giving a subsidy of Rs. 250 per acre. 274 families have so far been given this subsidy. The maximum subsidy of Rs. 500 is given to a family including agricultural implements.

4. I noticed a large infiltration of Nepalese cultivators in the villages on the Imphal-Mao road up to Kangpokpi in the foot hills. The question should be looked into and the Nepalese if they are intruders, should be asked to quit the lands, which should be given to those tribals of Manipur who promise to give up the Jhuming.

5. About 400 miles of inter-village paths have been constructed during the year with the help of the villagers. Three new rest camps have also been built. They are paid @Rs. 1,000 per mile, which also includes culverts and bridges upto 20 feet. More rest camps are required. They can be looked after by the non-official agencies. It is not possible to get the exact physical targets achieved regarding the Tungoi-Kharason-Konkangai-Ukrul road 70 miles long for which a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The villagers of Pannamai have constructed one mile road from Mao to their village. It may be converted into a good jeepable and all weather road if bridges and culverts are provided by the P.W.D. It should be metalled by way of appreciation of the self-help put in by the villagers.

6. Everywhere I visited, (including Tadubi, Pannamai and Koide) complaints were made to me regarding the acute shortage of drinking water in villages. I would suggest that pipes and other financial assistance for constructing reservoirs should be given to them for providing them with drinking water facilities.

7. The hospital at Mao requires extension as there is an average of 20 to 50 outdoor patients every day and therefore a constant demand for more beds in the hospital, which at present has only six. I found that the upgrading of 4 dispensaries into a hospital which was the target for this year, has not been achieved so far. The school teachers are provided with medicine chests containing remedies for very simple diseases. I cannot say whether this is a satisfactory arrangement.

8. The D. M. College Tribal Hostel at Imphal needs the following improvements:—

(*i*) All the big rooms should be partitioned to accommodate more students.

(*ii*) Bath room, common room and a dining hall should be provided.

(*iii*) College students should not be combined with the technical students in one hostel, as the nature of their courses differs and the technical institute students are likely to give up the manual labour which they are' doing at present.

(*iv*) Provision should be made urgently for a hostel for the tribal girls, both of high schools and colleges.

The privately managed M.E. School at Pannamai village should be given either more grant or taken over by the State Government.

9. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is placed under the head "Discretionary amount to the Chief Commissioner". The head should be changed into "Aid to Voluntary Agencies". The grant under this head is made available for the propaganda for Ambar Charkhas, hostel at Tadubi and for an orphanage.

10. The Multi-purpose Tribal Block opened during 1957-58 has not shown much progress in respect of housing and demonstration farms. A sum of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 out of the total grant of Rs. 8,00,000 had to be surrendered during the year 1957-58.

11. I thoroughly inspected the working of the Adimjati Technical Institute run by the Adimjati Seva Ashram at Imphal. I have made some suggestions about the maintaining of accounts. The services of the Principal of the Institute have been loaned by the Central P.W.D., and he has the experience of working in the NEFA area. The Institute has 65 students on its rolls and can accommodate 15 more in weaving and Civil Engineering courses of 2 years' duration. The first batch of 13 students will pass out this year, after which they will become sub-Overseers. The Secretary of the Seva Ashram suggested that the course of Civil Engineering should be extended to 3 years and the A.T.I. should be affiliated to the Assam Technical Studies Board. The posts of two Instructors in Civil Engineering which were sanctioned in October, 1957 have not yet been filled up.

12. There is a proposal to start an Industrial Training Institute sponsored by the Ministry of Labour here. Only three trade courses should be started for the present, namely, carpentry, draftsmanship and wireless operations. Its management should be entrusted to A.T.I. and the Adimjati Seva Ashram, Imphal, which is the agency of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. This agency also runs two well managed hostels for the tribal boys at Tadubi and Churachandpur.

13. 80 Ambar Charkhas were given to the Seva Ashram, Imphal, for distribution amongst the Tribals. Two trained workers were appointed for the purpose and the course of training is 15 days. Out of these 40 were distributed through Tamenglong and Ukhrul Block Development Officers and the Central and Social Welfare Board. I noticed that the training given at the Tadubi Ambar Charkha Centre was insufficient. Proper account for the yarn produced and woven into cloth should be maintained and regular arrangement for distribution of cotton should be made. The scheme should not be extended till it is known how far the people have taken to its use and produced suitable yarn.

14. I met the following gentlemen of Manipur :

(*i*) Shri Rishiang Keishing, Ex-M.P., and a member of Territorial Council.

(*ii*) Shri Tukkhan and Shri Paokohang, both Kuki and members of the Congress.

(*iii*) Shri Lunneh.

(*iv*) Shri Borthakar, spokesman for Lois.

(*v*) Shri Kalipo.

(*vi*) Shri Okendradeo Sharma.

(*vii*) Shrimati Akum Anil.

(*viii*) Kabui Naga leaders from Tamenglong area.

15. The new jeepable road (128 miles) from Aijal to Lungleh, in Mizo Hills District was mostly constructed with a good deal of self-help on the part of villagers. The road should be converted into an all-weather road and it should be widened at 3 or 4 places where it is too narrow and risky and provided with culvert and bridges as soon as possible. The Lungleh-Saiha-Tuipang jeepable road should also be constructed This road has been surveyed and a provision has also been made. The Posts and Telegraphs Department should look into the possibility of sending first class mail by jeep to Lungleh and having a Sub-Post and Telegraph Office at Saiha. The inter village paths have been constructed and some bridges have also been constructed from the Government grant.

16. Chakmas are residing on the border of India and Pakistan. Their infiltration in the Southern Division of Lungleh has increased considerably. Their population in the Sub-Division of Lungleh may be round about 28,000. They are living on the trade of timber and bamboo which they flow down the rivers to Chhatrakona paper-pulp mill in Pakistan. They are very poor and backward. Some welfare schemes should be thought of for them.

17. There is a possibility of opening a paper-pulp mill if the area is surveyed. At least paper-pulp from bamboos which are in abundance here can be manufactured and sent out. In practically every house there is a loom. But I found the shops full of imported mill-cloth. If the cottage industry of weaving togehter with spinning out of the local cotton is developed, it will help the local people economically to a great extent.

18. The Multi-purpose Tribal Block started in 1956 covers 16 villages with a total population of 21, 203 mostly Lushais. A large amount is spent on transportation of materials. The difficulty of giving taggari loan can only be solved if the land is assigned to tribals which is not possible at present. There is a possibility of Horticulure, but the main hardle will be marketing. At Pukpui village, the Project Officer proposed a subsidy @Rs. 1,000 new house as many of the houses of the village had been burnt down. I suggested that half of it should be utilised for providing facilities for drinking water and the other half for the constructon of houses. The whole Pawai-Lekher-region should be covered by the multi-purpose project.

19. Students from the Lungleh Government High School have to come to Aijal for the Matriculation Examination. Lungleh should be made a centre for the examination. The hostel of this school has 44 inmates but the building is in a very bad condition.

20. I saw Spinning & Weaving Centres at Aijal and Lungleh where 14 shuttle looms have been introduced. The weaving centres has trained 35 pupils so far but only 5 out of them have taken to weaving as a part time work. Unless new patterns and designs of weaving are introduced in this centre and free looms etc. are given to the trainees, the centres of weaving and carpentry will not prove useful. The girl trainees give up weaving after they have completed their course. At Aijal training centre for weaving, an amount of Rs. 1,000 should be set apart for the purpose and four looms should be given to the trainees on loan to be returned in four yearly instalments, either in cash or kind. The training centres should also be converted into a production centre so that suitable cloth is woven which may be marketed at a reasonable price.

21. The Basic Training Centre at Aijal has no arrangement for training in agriculture, weaving and spinning and carpentry, as it has no agricultural land and no instructor for weaving. The land round about the Government sericulture farm should be given to the Basic Training Centre. The Aijal Government High School has got good building, but there is no hostel for 132 girls.,

22. There is no provision for sanitary and water in the newly built hospital building at Lungleh. The dispensaries in Pawi-Lakher region are run by the compounders. The difficultry of drinking water at Aijal was stressed by me during my last visit. As a result, water reservoirs have been consructed for which a Central grant of Rs. 4,80,000 was given. The work as completed in 1955 but this project has been a colossal waste of money because there is no catchment area and when I visited the reservoir, I found very little water as it is situated on the top of hills. A proposal for another catchment area is under consideration. Before projects are undertaken, technical-advice should be taken in order to ensure that they prove successful.

23. In the Northern Mizo Hills District, there is infiltration of Nepalese who are very good cattle breeders. They have introduced milk supply and the tribals are getting accustomed to milk. Crops like cotton, ginger, oranges and pine-apples are grown in North Mizo Division. At Kolasi village, there is a co-operative society of tribals who grow ginger, which fetches good price.

24. The Missionaries have started dispensaries and schools and it is due to their efforts that literacy in Mizo Hills District is 46·15% amongst males and 31·13% amongst females. District Council member of the Mizo Union and E.I.T.U. interviewed me. I met the two newly appointed Parliamentry Secretaries as well as the outgoing and incoming Deputy Commissioner.

Mikir Hills District

25. The Mikir Hills District is considered to be the most backward Hills District of Assam. The District Council under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner have, however, recorded a very good progress so far. It is gratifying to note that there are no parties in the District Council. As each village consists of only 4 or 5 houses, the Council has passed a resolution that a village should have at least 50 families and a special staff for this purpose was appointed during 1957-58. But this has not borne fruit so far.

26. Jhuming is done in Mikir Hills District even at very low altitudes. The lands at the foot-hills can be cultivated if the tribals doing Jhuming are settled on them. The scheme of colonisation at Sarihajan and Lungli has not succeeded. The implementation of the colonisation scheme and the formation of bigger villages are necessary for the success of the programme of growing and marketing of cash crops. Irrigation facilities should be provided where there is land settlement. There is a good scope for digging tube and ring wells in this area. Cotton can be grown extensively in this area and if tractors can reclaim the land, the practice of Jhuming can be considerably checked.

27. The District Council has adopted the Assam Land Revenue Act but no progress in settlement has been made so far. The income from land revenue in the District Council Budget is the house-tax @ Rs.3 per house. The Council is trying to enhance its resources by auctioning its forest coupes to contractors and by implementing other constructive schemes.

28. Daboka-Dimapur Road (81 miles) has been constructed. 4 more roads are nearing completion. The following three roads should be given priority as they are vital for expanding the forest economy of the areas—

(*i*) Diphu-Lumding Road—35 miles.

(*ii*) Amsoi -Kheroni Road—80 miles.

(*iii*) Baithalangsu-Kheroni road—90 miles.

Labourers workin in the forests and coal mines are mostly outsiders (Nepalese). The Mikirs should be trained to do this work and Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies should be organised.

29. There was no Veterinary Dispensary in the villages of Dalai and Khathoti. The veterinary unit should visit the villages where rinderpest is spreading.

30. The M. B. School at Diphu has been raised to a High School. The boarders numbering 47 are living in a temporary shed. The Basic School at Tinglingjan has no land attached to it. At many places, I found the Basic Schools had no lands attached to them and no systematic training in spinning and weaving was imparted.

31. A Production-*cum*-Training Centre for manufacturing toys has been started with the aid of the Central grant of Rs. 30,000 under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution. 5 trainees have joined the two years' course. They are given Rs. 40 P.M. as stipends. Manufacture of toys from bamboos which grow in abundance in this area, should be introduced and suitable avenues of market should be explored.

32. The Weaving Centre at Sarihajan had 10 looms and there were 21 girl trainees who get stipends. The trainees have been accommodated in a house which is in a bad condition. There is no supervision of any sort in this hostel. A Matron should be immediately posted to look after the young girls.

33. The building of the Social Welfare Centre at Khatkoti has been built with contributions from poor villagers, who are mostly tribals. They are not in a position to contribute any more. They can, however, render manual labour.

34. There is a heavy percentage of leprosy in this Hill District. A systematic survey of the incidence of leprosy in the villages of this District should be made. A programme of prevention of and cure from leprosy should be drawn up and through the co-ordinated efforts of all the non-official organisations working in this field, namely:—

(*i*) Sankar Mission, Nowgong.

(*ii*) Assam Seva Samiti, Gauhati.

(*iii*) Mikir Seva Kendra, Sarihajan.

(*iv*) Constructive Work Committee of the Congress, Shillong.

All these organisations are working without any co-ordination though they are getting grants from the Government. There is also one mobile medical unit run by the Government. More medical units should be organised as villages are scattered in the interior of forest areas.

35. The Mikir Seva Kendra at Sarihajan is running a Leprosy Centre, a general dispensary, a M.E. School and hostel for tribal boys. The Leprosy Colony and the Dispensary are managed by a Compounder and they are in search of a good doctor. The institution has received a grant of Rs. 15,000 for leprosy work and a general grant of Rs. 8,000. They require a further grant for running the Orphanage for leprous children and a hostel building.

36. The Assam Seva Samiti Leprosy Colony at Kuthori has a qualified doctor who is a specialist in leprosy. They have 30 indoor and 300 outdoor patients. They are running 5 leper colonies, 6 outdoor leprosy clinics, 10 Labour Welfare Centres and 6 Tribal Welfare Centres. The Seva Samati has received a handsome grant for leprosy work from the Government.

37. I visited a leprosy colony at Ougari under the management of Sankar Mission. Besides the colony they have a M.E. and L.P. School and a Hostel for training boys. They have six leprosy centres in Kikir Hills and one dispensary. The District Council should make available to this institution for its expansion the land adjoining its leprosy colony. The colony has a doctor and 15 indoor patients. They hope to add a surgical ward to the colony. The hostel buiding was not in a good condition. Government should give some grant for this hostel. At Nowgong, the Mission is running an Eye Hospital and a school for the blind. The centre at Nowgong, which is the headquarters of the Mission, is doing very valuable service. It deserves sufficient grant for the welfare activities.

Garo Hills District

38. I visited Jhum Control Farm at Wageasin in Garo Hills District. The distribution of land is in the hands of 'Nukmas' (Chiefs) who are not the proprietors of land. They are only entitled to assign 'Jhum' rights while the land vests in the village community. 54 Village Councils have been organised in the District. They are not, however, vested with any power regarding land. Jhum can be restricted in this District as there are cultivable lands here and there and in the adjoining Goalpara District. It has facilities for irrigation also. Land should be assigned to individual cultivators. Garo Hills have good deposits of coal and lime-stone. The Garo Hills District is deficit in food. I was told that the potato grown in Garo Hills has improved through the distribution of improved seeds and in areas around Dalu where tube-wells have been successfully dug, the production of food has considerably increased.

39. The progress of three of the 4 roads under construction viz:

(*i*) Phulbari—Hobidagani,

(*ii*) Phulbari—Garobada,

(*iii*) Mendipather—Rangangiri (improvement of forest road 35 miles), and

(*iv*) Rangram—Damra 93 miles.

could not be ascertained from the Public Works Department. In case of the fourth road, out of 93 miles only 34 miles have been completed. Another important road that has not been completed is the Dalu-Baghmara road (44 miles). The construction of culverts and bridges of this road has not been taken up simultaneously, otherwise the road would have been an all weather road by this time. All these roads have been constructed out of the funds specially allotted by the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 2 crores and fifty six lakhs. Rest camps should be constructed in the Garo Hills District.

40. No results of agricultural development in the Multipurpose Tribal Block of Baghmara have been recorded.

41. There are 948 students in the Government High School at Tura, the only High School in the District. 140 students sat for the final examination last year. The proposal for opening an Intermediate College is justified. A new hostel constructed for the boys has been given to the girl students and the boys are living in a temporary shed. The school buildings have a new block for multipurpose courses. This can be utilised for a hostel. The multi-purpose courses do not include agriculture, as no land is available. The multi-purpose school should be shifted to the Agricultural Demonstration Farm and the multi-purpose courses should include science and engineering and not only carpentry and agriculture. There is no sufficiently qualified staff in this high school due to paucity of residential accommodation in the town.

42. The Christian Girls M.E. School run by the American Baptist Mission has 236 students. It is receiving Government grant.

43. The District Council is unable to supervise the primary schools in all the villages as they have no resources to pay the supervisory staff.

44. The Civil Hospital at Tura has 44 beds. There is a proposal to extend it. The water supply at Tura should be augmented because no scheme will be successful without adequate supply of water. There are 18 dispensaries in the District, including 3 health centres, and of these, only three have doctors while the others are being run by compounders. I visited the Kala-azar hospital which has 75 beds; but the patients were very few. There is a leprosy centre away from the town. Leprosy has not spread so much as in the Mikir Hills. The leprosy centre has 4 surgical beds and 40 cottages for indoor patients. The cottage buildings need repairs and there is no running water in the premises. There were 67 indoor patients in the hospital. The non-official agencies should be helped and their efforts in the direction of cure and prevention of leprosy should be co-ordinated.

45. During the year ending May, 1957, the Weaving Co-operative Society, Nishangram made a profit of Rs. 1,230 the capital being only Rs. 8,296 and the sales were worth Rs. 9,434. This Society produced 'Dakmanda' (the Garo women's skirt) and sold it in the neighbouring areas. This society is also having a grant from the Social Welfare Board.

46. I visited the Dalu border area and the Inland Customs Office at Dalu, and found the border situation quite satisfactory.

47. All the buildings have been completed and the District Council is running a transport service from Tura to Goalpara border for which it should be given monopoly.

48. I had a discussion with all the members of the District Council.

The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District

49. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District has a common border of nearly 150 miles with Pakistan and the economy of the 1,800 villages on the border has been greatly disturbed after partition. These villages grow pan leaves, oranges, pine-apples, black pepper, dry pata leaves, potatoes, etc. and used to get in exchange rice and dry fish from Pakistan before partition, which have been stopped altogether.

50. I visited village Shella on the border which can be reached from Cherrapunji by a jeepable road of 22 miles being constructed at the cost of eighteen lakhs of rupees out of a Central grant. The area near Cherrapunji is full of coal and lime-stone and there is a rope-way. Though the machinery has been secured and preliminaries have been gone into for starting a cement factory near Cherrapunji, it has not yet started working on account of some technical difficulties. During the last 5 years, a private company has invested a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the project and is prepared to hand over the machines etc. to Assam Government which should expedite the starting of this industry which will benefit the tribal economy. My recommendation in my last Report for starting a cold storage for perishable articles produced by the border people has not yet borne fruit.

The Rope-way from Cherrapunji to Amingaon can be taken over by the State Government. It should provide all facilities for carrying coal and such other things at cheap rates. The coal mining lease should be gradually made over to the District Council.

51. In the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District, I visited Dawki, another border village. It is a good bazar for an exchange of articles on head loads from both the sides.

52. The question of solving the difficulties of this border area comprising 1,800 villages should be tackled on the lines of the question of refugees from Pakistan. The problem can be solved in any of the following three ways :—

(1) By an agreement with the Pakistan Government.

(2) By providing transport and by subsidising it.

(3) By an arrangement to purchase the entire produce of the tribal agriculturists by the State and marketing it.

53. I visited the Roman Catholic Institute, Presbytarian High School and the Rama Krishna Mission at Cherrapunji, and found their work quite satisfactory. They are getting grants from the Assam Government.

54. The discussion with the members of the District Council of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills revealed the difficulties of the problem of the Chiefs of the Hill District (Siomships) who are still collecting revenue as Agents of the Hill District. Tribal people of the district are against liquidating Chieftainship, as other District Councils have done. The progress of this Hill District is, therefore, retarded on account of (*a*) disturbing of their border economy and (*b*) continuing hereditary Chieftainship system.

55. I make the following suggestions for instiling the spirit of National solidarity among the students of the Hill Districts of Assam :—

(*i*) Government aided educational institutions should have the photos of the (1) Father of the Nation, with the National insignia of Asoka Pillar with 'Jai Hind' written down below, the President, and if possible, the Prime Minister, in their school buildings.

(*ii*) Students should be taught to sing the National Anthem in the proper tune.

(*iii*) The students should be trained to welcome visitors with 'Jai Hind' instead of 'Salam' or 'bye bye' or such other slogans.

Rajasthan from 15th to 21st July, 1958

I toured in the Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions of Rajasthan. I learnt that the Scheduled Caste boys in the Government Inter College at Sardarshahr were very few and none of them passed the final examination for want of proper care. There are some Scheduled Caste girls in the Government Middle School for Girls, but there was not even a single girl from the Mehtar community. I suggested to the authorities to admit more girls from the Mehtar Community, which is very backward educationally. I also visited Gandhi Vidya Mandir.

2. I visited the basties of Regars, Chamars and Mehtars. The Municipality of Sardarshahr has employed some Mehtars for cleaning the streets, while scavenging work of latrines in private houses is done by other Mehtars on contract basis. They get Rs. 2 annually from the house owners, in addition to the daily bread and clothes which are given to them at the discretion of the house owners. This system is called "Britty". It should be ended as soon as possible as it has driven them to semi-slavish conditions under which they cannot demand proper wages or conditions of work. The Municipality should employ extra scaveng ing staff for cleaning the private latrines and may tax the house owners for the additional expenditure.

3. The well in the Bhangi colony should be provided with an electric pump to enable Regars, Chamars and Bhangis to draw drinking water from it.

4. Production-*cum*-Training Centre is being run in this basti very satisfactorily and the trainees numbering 12 from the Mehtar community are taught sewing. I visited a private High School conducted by Shri Dugad, a merchant of Calcutta. There is a good number of Scheduled Caste boys in this school. The Bal Mandir, where Harijan boys are admitted, is being run more efficiently in comparison to the Balwadi which is maintained at an exorbitant expenditure from the grants of Government of India and which has no Scheduled Caste children. Untouchability is not observed in both these institutions.

5. The Regars or the Chamars have no facilities for tanning leather due to scarcity of water. A common pool of water for the Regar community should be provided so that they may form a co-operative society and carry on their cottage industry of tanning and leather work in their houses and thus live in clean houses away from the pools.

6. The Meghwals of village Bardasar have constructed good houses on the sites secured to them by the Government which has now increased the subsidy from Rs. 350 to Rs. 650. They have also constructed good wells for drinking water and they seemed to be prosperous. They hoped to increase their production of

cloth if they were provided with fly shuttle looms on a long-term loan basis. The neighbouring village which I visited had a population of Rajputs, Jats, excepting one Scheduled Caste family. The village well has three tiers of platforms where water is drawn. The first is for Brahmins and Rajputs, the second for the Harijans and the last one on the ground for the cattle. The problem of drinking water is very acute in this part of Rajasthan and this kind of discrimination should at once be done away with.

7. At Ratangarh, I visited the basties of Regars and Mehtars. The Municipality has constructed good school buildings for them. Plots have been assigned by the Municipality to Regars and Mehtars for housing and I have been assured that they will be provided with lighting and drinking water. I also visited village Ledasar. By the combined efforts of the Collector and the villagers, a very good building for the Middle School has been constructed there. Ambar Charkha classes are also being started and I found the Scheduled Caste people living in peace and harmony with other sections of the people who allowed the Scheduled Castes to share their amenities.

8. The Municipality of Ladnu in Nagore District has provided plots of land to the backward class people, like the Scheduled Castes and the Gadia Lohars. I saw the houses constructed for Gadia Lohars. The Chairman of the Municipality promised to arrange to supply lighting and drinking water facilities in the colonies of Scheduled Castes and Gadia Lohars.

9. I visited the hostel run by the Scheduled Castes themselves at Dindwana in Nagore District. They have constructed a very good building on the plot of land given to them free by the Government. But there are very few Mehtars in this institution. At Nagore, headquarters of the District, good houses have been constructed under the Low Income Housing Scheme for Mehtars and the basti has been provided with electric lights and pipe water. This should be copied by all the municipal towns of Rajasthan.

10. I visited the various basties of Mehtars, Regars, Chamars, De-notified communities and other Backward Classes. On account of the efforts of Shri Achal Prasad Sharma, nearly 500 plots of land have been assigned to them for housing at a nominal rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per plot.

11. While discussing with the members of the Municipality, I drew their attention to the following points :—

(*i*) Facilities for drinking water, electric light for housing and for latrines in all the basties of the Backward Classes where plots have been assigned by the Municipality.

(*ii*) Abolition of the system of carrying night soil on heads.

(*iii*) Increasing resources of the Municipality for providing all these facilities.

12. In the meetings of Harijans and other Backward Classes, I pointed out the necessity of the Mehtars sending their children to school and training them in other professions. I also addressed the meetings held at Samudayik Vikas Kendra and Gandhi Adhyan Kendra.

13. The Commissioner of Jodhpur Division invited me to a meeting of the District Collectors. I explained to them the necessity of helping the Scheduled Caste people in asserting their rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They pointed out various difficulties which they had to face in cases where offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act were committed.

I was invited to address trainees of the Rajasthan Administrative Service at the school started at Jodhpur.

14. The workshop has been started at Jodhpur in an improvised shed for the boys of Gadia Lohars. The building for the work-shed · still under construction. The trainees are given Rs. 30 per month as stipend.

15. District of Pali has a good population of De-notified Communities (Ex-Criminal Tribes) like Bavris, Naiks, Kanjars, Sansis and Minas. These tribes have given up their old profession stealing, as was reported to me by the Superintendent of Police. 25 houses of Gadia Lohars have been constructed here. A workshop has been started here for their children. The Mehtars of Nagore Municipal area have taken a vow to give up drinking liquor. There is also a Training-*cum*-Production Centre where carpentry is taught. Goats and sheep are reared here and land should be reserved for their grazing.

16. The Municipalities of Rajasthan should be asked to levy house and scavenging taxes in order to increase their resources to enable them to maintain a good scavenging service. The system of private scavenging by the Mehtars should be ended as soon as possible. The problem of scarcity of water in certain parts of Rajasthan should be tackled urgently.

17. Distribution of the allotment of grants for drinking water should be on the following basis :—

(*i*) Scarcity of drinking water in particular divisions and districts ; and

(*ii*) The cost of digging wells.

I found that an equal distribution of money in all the Divisions of Rajasthan will not solve the problem. The distribution should be with regard to the number of wells, whatever the cost may be, in accordance with the needs of the districts and the tehsils. The separate arragement made for drawing water from the common well for Scheduled Castes and others should be done away with.

18. The stipend of Rs. 30 per month given to the trainees belonging to Gadia Lohar community should be reduced to Rs. 20 per month and the stipend of Rs. 15 per month granted to the Scheduled Caste trainees in Production-*cum*-Training Centres should be increased to Rs. 20. The discrimination seems to be unreasonable and unjustifiable.

19. The powers given to the Panchayats in Rajasthan where Scheduled Caste and women are represented by nomination are likely to be abused. The Collector of the District should, therefore, have a supervisory and vetoing power over these Panchayats so far as the rights of Scheduled Castes are concerned. This also applies in the case of assignment of agricultural land and sites for housing.

Punjab from to 6th September, 1958

I visited Chakarpur village in District Gurgaon where the Punjab Government apprehending breach of peace was compelled to post a police picket. The village is inhabited by 80 families of Harijans who work as labourers and equal number of Ahirs who are mostly land-lords. The Scheduled Caste people have filed a suit in the Court for their right to about 500 bighas of agricultural lands which have been distributed by the Panchayat composed mostly of Ahirs among the Ahir land-lords without allotting any land for the grazing of the cattle of the Harijans. As a retaliatory measure, the Ahirs have obstructed the public paths and are preventing the Scheduled Castes to graze their cattle or even to go out to the fields for answering the call of nature. In the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Inspector of Police I discussed the matter with the Scheduled Castes who told me various stories of harassment and social boycott before posting of the Police. At my pursuation they agreed to withdraw the suit, provided they were allowed passage to their fields and grazing of their cattle in the common land, etc. The Ahirs, however, did not agree to any compromise.

2. The Punjab Government should make proper inquiries in such cases of harassment and social boycott of Harijans in districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak in order to assure the Scheduled Caste population of their civic rights.

3. I visited village Kutubpur in District Rewari in which the majority of population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Scheduled Caste people, especially the Chamars who call themselves Jatias are not only influential but also are well off economically. They have constructed their own chaupals costing Rs. 10,000 without any Government help. A Community Centre building has been constructed with a small grant from the Government. The Centre is running satisfactorily. It has the following activities :—

(*i*) Providing a meeting place for caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste population ;

(*ii*) Adult Education Centre ;

(*iii*) Spinning ;

(*iv*) Sewing, carpentry and embroidery ;

(*v*) Library and

(*vi*) Bal-Wadi.

4. The Harijans have planned a market of 36 shops in that colony. They should be given grants for constructing houses. The Jatias and the Chamars of this village are expert in making very nice leather shoes as their women do the work of "Tila" embroidery. This art should be encouraged and arrangements for marketing them regularly should be made with Delhi merchants by the Department concerned. I visited the Kutabpur Tanning Co-operative Society where 17 families of Chamars are doing the work of tanning leather. The Khadi and Gramodyog Commission should encourage this Society by giving grants and directing them in improved methods and process of tanning.

5. I paid a visit to a model housing colony which is in village Tehna. The total population of this village is 600 out of which the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are about 300. The total number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes so far is 34, while 4 remain to be constructed. A subsidy of Rs. 600 and a loan of Rs. 600 for each house has been given. 3 Backward Class (Nais) families have also been allotted two roomed houses here. Non-Scheduled Caste people also have constructed some houses nearby.

6. I inspected the Community Centre at village Saisana. The staff posted in the Centre was altogether new and therefore, the work did not show any progress. The villagers have constructed a very good building for a middle School which has 604 students on its roll. It may be up-graded into a High School. There is a veterinary dispensary in the village and a Medical Dispensary should also be opened there. I visited the

houses of Balmikis of the village. They were huddled together in a corner of the village in very insanitary surroundings. Some of the houses were not fit for human habitation, as 8 or 10 members of the family lived together in a small hut without any ventilation and light. Under the scheme for housing, first priority should be given to such people. Village sites should be extended and plots of land given to Balmikis with sufficient grants for housing.

7. I was informed that under the scheme for colonisation of Scheduled Castes in village Bainsi in District Rohtak a co-operative society has been established. Under this scheme, the Punjab Government gives a loan of Rs. 2,500 and subsidy of Rs. 500 for the construction of a house etc. per family in addition to Rs. 2,000 given as subsidy by the Government of India to each family. 120 acres of land have been purchased near the village. Out of these 80 acres are irrigated land. On account of the unwillingness of the beneficiaries to take possession of all the land some portion thereof has not been ploughed. They refused to take possession of that land unless and until full irrigation facilities were provided to them.

8. The selection of the sites of cultivable land under this scheme is made by a committee set up at the district level, consisting of the District Officers concerned. But the selection of beneficiaries is entrusted to committees consisting of the local M.L.A.'s and Scheduled Caste leaders nominated by the Minister concerned. For the selection of beneficiaries also, permanent district-wise Committees with some M.L.A.'s. anp officers should be constituted. Only such persons should be selected for allotment of land by them as assure them of settling on the land selected by the other committees.

Punjab from 13th to 18th September, 1958

During this tour I visited the Harijan colonies at Asron near Rupar (Hoshiarpur District), at Bhaure, (Ludhiana District), at Jaura (Amritsar District), and Ex-criminal Tribes Colonies near the Ambala City and at Amloh near Gobindgarh (Hoshiarpur District).

2. Under the housing schemes a sum of Rs. 600 is granted to each family in three instalments. The houses remain vested in the Government for a period of 30 years so that the grantee may not dispose of or mortgage his house. Some of the Harijan families in Asron village had installed pit looms in their houses. They are manufacturing very good cloth which is easily marketable. They have formed a co-operative society which should now be given a loan for converting these pit looms into fly shuttle looms. It would go a long way in improving their economic condition, if electric power, which is already there near the village, is given to them. There are about 60 to 70 acres of land lying unallotted near the village. This land can be given to these Harijan families for cultivation together with the monopoly of forest produce for tanning and cottage industry of jute.

3. The houses constructed by Harijans at Bhaure in Ludhiana District, are the best of all so far seen by me. They have constructed these houses with the aid of subsidy and have also added the extra amount out of their own resources. The Harijans, though having no land for cultivation, are getting good income by working as labourers in the city of Ludhiana.

4. The Harijan colony at Jaura in Amritsar District, is a model one. Ex criminal Tribes of Amloh near Gobindgarh seemed to be well off. They have constructed very good houses from the subsidy given by the Government.

5. On my way back from the Colony at Amloh I saw Bazigars who are nomadic sort of people. 74 families of this community have settled by constructing small huts which are not very suitable for inhabitation. If they are given some subsidy or loan for constructing their houses they will be able to construct good houses on the existing plots of land.

6. I also visited the training centres at Doraha in Ludhiana District and at Phagwara in Kapurthala District. Very useful material is being produced in these Centres. There was, however, no arrangement for the marketing of the goods produced. Smithy and Tailoring Centres have been started at Phagwara under the scheme of 'Technical Education' sanctioned by the Government. At present training is being given for making trunks, water buckets etc. A stipend of Rs. 25 per month is given to each trainee for a period of one year. It will be worthwhile to provide a boarding house for these trainees. The cost of the construction of the building for the boarding house can be met by selling the material which the trainees produce. It is suggested that a register should be maintained in these training centres showing the names of the trainees and also of those amongst them who have been usefully employed in the jobs they were trained for.

7. The following Community Centres were also visited by me :

(*i*) Barewal in Ludhiana District.

(*ii*) Malsian in Jullundur District.

(*iii*) Rokha in Amrtisar District.

8. The sheme of Community centres contributes to the removal of untouchability. Women are imparted instructions in sewing, cooking, in taking care of children and also in such other useful things. Children are given free mid-day meals.

9. Community Centres at Rokha has been started during 1956-57. A subsidy for the construction of houses has been given to 36 Harijan families and it is hoped that this Community Centre near the housing scheme will show better progress than others.

10. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of land colonisation for Harijan agriculturists, an amount of Rs. 7·20 lakhs is paid as a grant by the Government of India to the Government of Punjab every year for the purchase of land for the landless labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Ex-criminal Tribes. Three hundred and twenty families belonging to Scheduled Castes and forty families of Ex-criminal Tribes are benefited every year under this scheme which has been under operation since 1956-57. Under this scheme each family is allotted 5 acres of land costing Rs. 4,500 out of which Rs. 2,000 are given as subsidy by the Government and the remaining 2,500 is contributed by the beneficiary himself. In addition, the Government provide grant of Rs. 500 to the allottees for the construction of residential houses.

11. With respect to colony at Barewal, the District Co-operative Bank of Ludhiana seems to be unwilling to give a loan unless the land was transferred to them. I requested the Deputy Commissioner to evolve out a procedure by which these allottees found no difficulty in securing loan from the Bank. Some of the houses in this village were water-logged. It is, therefore, suggested that a new site may be allotted to these Harijans for construction of their houses.

12. 48 families, out of which 43 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 5 to Ex-criminal Tribes, were allotted land at Jallowal land colony. 13 families out of this have, however, shifted and settled in another village of Rajowal, tehsil Philaur, district Jullundur. The same difficulty of not being able to get the loan from the Co-operative Bank was also being experienced by the allottees.

13. 291.88 acres of land at Rakh-Devidaspura was purchased for the benefit of 25 families. This colony has also got a tube-well and some quarters constructed by the landlord. The loan amounting to Rs. 80,000 has been raised from the Central Bank but the beneficiaries have not been able to pay even their first instalment.

14. The Government of Punjab have appointed a District Committee for selection and acquisition of land for settling landless Scheduled Caste and Ex-criminal Tribe cultivators under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Another *ad hoc* committee has also been constituted for selecting beneficiaries in each District. The beneficiaries are required to form Co-operative Agricultural Thrift and Credit Society for raising necessary loan with the help of the Co-operative Department. This Department has been issued instructions to make loans available against mortgage of land to the State Co-operative Bank of beneficiaries in anticipation of the formation of the State Land Mortgage Bank.

15. The above scheme of settling landless Scheduled Castes and Ex-criminal Tribes does not, however, appear to be working satisfactorily in Punjab, mainly on account of the following difficulties :—

(*i*) According to the existing practice the beneficiaries are selected first and the land is then selected with their approval. This results in frequent rejections of land. This can be avoided if a proper survey of available suitable land is made in the first instance and then applications are invited for selection of beneficiaries who are desirous of settling on those pieces of land.

(*ii*) The State Government should provide the loan portion of the expenditure involved in the scheme from their own funds as the beneficiaries are finding it difficult to secure loans for the purpose from the State Co-operative Banks. Moreover, in such schemes only long term interest free loans can help, as no Co-operative State Bank or Land Mortgage Bank will ever agree to advance loans on these terms.

(*iii*) Under the existing conditions, one Harijan family alone from a village is entitled to be settled on land. There should not be any such limitation and the land should be allotted to the really deserving Harijan families who promise to settle on land.

(*iv*) It is also desirable that the District Magistrate concerned is directly associated with the Committees set up for the selection of lands and also for the selection of beneficiaries.

(*v*) It appears that 20,89,000 acres of cultivable waste land is available in the erstwhile Punjab State and if the ceiling is fixed at 30 acres, some land may be available for allotment to the landless Scheduled Caste families at cheaper rates and with less burden of debt on them for settling down in agriculture, on an hardly economic unit of 5 acres. Moreover, under the present scheme the State Government will be able to settle during the Second Five Year Plan period only 16,000 Scheduled Caste and 290 Vimuktajati families as against 1,00,000 landless Scheduled Caste families in the State. The problem of settling landless Scheduled Caste families can, therefore, be adequately solved only by making more land available through the fixation of ceiling at 30 acres and also through cultivation of waste land.

16. I visited the colony of Balmikies at Bhakra Nangal and found that their locality and quarters were not upto the mark. They made complaints about the non-supply of uniforms and requested for making some jobs available to them in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory and also for one of their members being nominated in the Notified Area Committee.

17. There were also complaints of favouritism in the selection of beneficiaries for the land cultivation scheme and about the subsidy for housing being given to persons who afford to build their own houses. It was also represented to me at Ludhiana that the Depressed Classes Federation was not utilising its grant for useful purposes. Some of the workers of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Depressed Classes League made the following complaints and suggestions at Jullundur :—

(*i*) No representative of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was on the Harijan Welfare Board of the State. The Harijan Sevak Sangh was not being given any grant for doing the work of removal of untouchability. The scholarships should be disbursed by the Harijan Welfare Department instead of the Education Department.

(*ii*) Contract of night soil should be given exclusively to the Balmikis of the city. Leather industry should be encouraged.

18. Some of the Guest Houses and Circuit Houses in Punjab do not have flush system. The State Government should provide flush system wherever it is possible. Even where there is no underground drainage, sceptic tanks can be provided. All the District Welfare Officers should be granted the status of gazetted officers, as otherwise they will not be able to carry that much influence which is necessary for the speedy implementation of various welfare schemes for the backward classes.

Bambay from 19th to 26th September 1958

I visited the most backward area of Mangrol Taluk of Surat District known as Umerpada. Total population of this Taluk is 70,000 consisting mostly of Scheduled Tribes. Eastern portion known as Nanchal is populated mainly by Vasawas (area 27 revenue villlages and 6 forest villages). There is neither high school in the whole area nor a road from Kosamba to Umerpada. To open up the area State Government should build a road from Kosamba to Mangrol and from Jhankhava to Umerpada.

2. Two forest co-operative societies and one multi-purpose co-operative society have been started by social worker trained by Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad. These societies have shown a profit of Rs. 1·50 lakhs during two years and a boarding house for tribal student has been constructed at Umerpada, out of profits. Some agricultural land for distribution among landless tribals has also been purchased. This is a good use of profit though technically irregular.

3. This area was formerly divided between Baroda and Rajpipla States and different forest and land revenue regulations operating in these former States persist. I would suggest permanent leases instead of temporary lease of one year in Nanchal area. Survey and settlement of these villages is desirable. The lessees should also have the right of cutting down trees in this land.

4. A medical and a veterinary centre is a crying need of this area.

5. The Ashram school at Kevri managed by Kasturba Seva Ashram Maroli with a total student population of 50 is well run.

6. The existing separate boarding houses for Harijans and Adivasis respectively near the high school at Kosamba should be amalgamated into a joint boarding house. The State Government should help by giving grants for land and building.

Orissa from 9th to 15th October, 1958

I visited Orissa State during 9th to 15 th October, 1958. I offer the following comments :—

Shifting cultivation

2. Although it gives very poor returns, yet it is practised on an extensive scale in Orissa. About 1/5th of the States area is under shifting cultivation and approximately 1 million of its Tribals depend on it for their livelihood. Experience shows that, on account of scarcity of vacant land, it is rather difficult to settle tribals engaged on shifting cultivation. Therefore, with a view to rationalising and controlling the cultivation, a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 30·00 lakhs for the last 3 years of the Plan was formulated. This consisted of the following four inter-dependent parts :—

(*i*) Opening of seven water-shed Management Units.

(*ii*) Establishment of a Soil Conservation Training School at Koraput.

(*iii*) Appointment of Supervisory Staff and

(*iv*) Colonisation for resettlement of Adivasis practising Shifting Cultivation.

The scheme had an additional advantage of Soil Conservation as it contemplated to establish even water-shed management units which covered about 70,000 acres of land and help in cultivating land properly. This would also co-ordinate the water-shed management unit scheme with the 'Colonisation of Tribals' scheme of the State Plan.

3. To make a start with the scheme during the remaining part of the year 1958-59, in certain districts where survey had been undertaken, I recommended a sum of Rs. 5·50 lakhs on the basis of Rs. 80,000 for the Training and 'Supervisory Staff' schemes and Rs. 4·75 lakhs for 3 to 4 Water-shed Management Units against the estimated cost of Rs. 9·14 lakhs for 1958-59. I also suggested that first tribals be persuaded to stop shifting cultivation on steep hills, as I expected that it would reduce the area under shifting cultivation to some extent. The success of the scheme would, however, be known only after sometime when statistics regarding number of tribal families engaged on and the area under shifting cultivation after introduction of the scheme were available.

4. As regards colonisation scheme separate provision existed in the State Tribal and Rural Welfare Budget. Therefore, I did not recommend any amount for this scheme. Moreover, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had provided handsome amount in the Plan for Soil Conservation and the demonstrator centres were maintained quite satisfactorily. I further suggested that buildings of Higher Ashram School at Koraput which were not in use might be utilised as training centres for training of Soil Conservation Staff. This would save money for building purposes.

Sarvodaya Scheme by Sarva Seva Sangh

5. The Serva Seva Sangh started the scheme for which the Government of India promised to give Rs. 68·00 lakhs as grant-in-aid. A similar grant was promised by the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi. Actually however, a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs had so far been released, but the Seva Sangh authorities surrendered Rs. 5 lakhs, as they expressed their inability to implement the scheme submitted by them earlier. From the social workers engaged on the scheme, as well from Deputy Commissioner Koraput, it was understood that villagers who had given their lands in Bhoodan or Gram-Dan were retracing their steps, and that many cases were pending in court under Bhoodan Act for verification whether or not the lands were to be transferred. The scheme was not progressing at all and the work had to come to stand still.

Problem of Untouchability

6. I had received a few serious complaints regarding harassment to Scheduled Castes in certain villages where some members of Scheduled Castes were alleged to have been killed and their houses burnt. One of the complaints was from village Dhepaguda, District Koraput. On an enquiry it was ascertained that the facts presented by Sartanu Kumar Das, Deputy Minister Orissa Government, were exaggerated, as no house was burnt and a few Harijans who left the village on account of fear had either returned or were being pursuaded to come back. The number of the Harijans who had not yet returned was reported to be 13 whom the Deputy Commissioner promised to give some subsidy for the construction of their houses.

7. Another complaint was from Godipatna village where it was alleged that Scheduled Caste people were harassed and beaten. It was reported that a few days back a Harijan boy was taking meals with a Brahmin and that it was resented by caste Hindus. Further, 2 huts of Harijans were alleged to have been burnt. One of these belonged to a Rikasha Puller. On an enquiry it was ascertained that the facts were true. The police had restored law and order in the village. Further, it was reported that shopkeepers had refused to sell grain to Scheduled Castes but were persuaded to open their shops for them. A good deal of panic was noticed amongst Scheduled Castes. This gave me an idea how Scheduled Castes were harassed in certain coastal Districts where untouchability was still strong.

8. The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League which gets about Rs. 3 lakhs as grant-in-aid for propaganda work for the removal of untouchability has branches all over the State. The volunteers engaged for the work were well qualified and more than 50% of the workers were doing satisfactory work. As the League's President happened to be a Deputy Minister of the State Government it was not possible to check workers diaries. However the League appeared to have done good work in the State as Scheduled Castes had started asserting their rights.

9. A film 'Bhai Bhai" was shown. This was produced with the help of a grant of Rs. 80,000 given by the State Government. It was quite a lengthy film to be shown in villages.

Housing Scheme

10. I also inspected houses built both under the State and Central Sectors. A colony of 26 one-roomed houses was constructed for tribals @ Rs. 600 per house near the Ashram School of Chandikhole. The houses were not pucca as their walls were mud plastered. A well costing Rs. 1,000 was sunk in the colony.

11. Another tribal colony was constructed at Khandrabandi village. It had 18 two-roomed houses. Each house was provided with a verandah and a small kitchen. In addition, these houses had some land to cultivate. This was definitely a better colony.

12. The third colony which I inspected was built at Puri. It had 16 houses of Chamar community and one well. The two Scheduled Caste families who were also living there were recommended some grant for their houses, as they were very poor.

Ashram Schools and Boardings

13. The Training Centre at Sonabeda in Koraput District provided training for teachers who were called Sevaks. At my instance, Orissa Government had provided a very capable staff for training these sevaks. It had 60 trainees who were undergoing two years course, but had no sufficient residential accommodation for them. Nor these trainees were being paid regularly. The trainees might contribute towards their training expenses, but they must get their pay regularly. In order to make the centre a success, the State should look into this.

14. The Govindpalli Ashram School had a provision of 110 students. However, there were only 75 students, of which hardly a few belonged to Bando Projas—the most backward Tribe. It had 11 teachers but residential accommodation was not provided to all of them. This should be done without fail. The Ashram School at Chandikhol had over 100 students and was progressing well. Water facilities were available and this benefited the garden there. The Ashram should acquire more land on the other side of the road. The Deputy Minister and I addressed a gathering of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

15. The Ramakrishna Mission constructed a boarding house at Puri costing Rs. 36,000 in 1957. It had 20 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They could not be paid a stipend of more than Rs. 20 per month per student, though expenses per student were quite high.

16. The Thakar Bapa Ashram Nimakhandi, Ganjam District which was started in 1953 was also inspected. Shri Mohan Nayak, Member of Parliament was doing a creditable service by staying with the students in the Ashram. Two pucca buildings and a well were built with the help of grants and donations. A basic primary school was running in the premises. With a view to helping the institution and expanding its activities, it should be given a liberal grant.

Tribal Research Bureau

17. The Bureau had no proper accommodation. It was, however, understood that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was provided for this, during 1958-59. It was started in 1953 with a view to conducting research on various problems of Tribals, particularly of Sundergarh and Phulbani and other agency tracts. Its programme included compilation of primers on the principal tribal languages etc. and publication of books on the tribal languages, folk songs and study of various other connected matters including evaluation of work done by welfare institutions and ashram schools. It had, however, so far confined itself to the study of: —

(*i*) Role of economics in Khond Culture.

(*ii*) Impact of the education imparted by ashram school etc. on the tribal population.

(*iii*) Kedu festival, buffalo sacrifice.

(*iv*) Diet taken by Juangs.

(*v*) Economic survey showing different regional occupations and different economic classes of Juangs.

In addition, the Bureau was engaged in collection of valuable data regarding folk dances, songs etc. from District of Phulsani, Kalsasani and Koraput.

Mysore from the 23rd to the 26th October, 1958

Following a complaint from Shri A.A.D. Luiz, member of Central Tribal Advisory Board regarding housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I toured Mysore State for evaluation of these schemes. The State Government has spent substantial amounts on these schemes, since 1944-45. In 1957-58 out of total expenditure of Rs. 52,63,000 on welfare schemes, Rs. 30,00,000 were incurred on the schemes. In 1958-59, Rs. 22,00,000 out of total allocation of Rs. 67,00,000 have been earmarked for housing of Scheduled Castes. This is apart from Rs. 6,00,000 allocated under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for housing Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted for housing and colonisation of Scheduled Tribes in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

2. The Schemes for housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are separate and started on different footing. Shri Luiz's criticism mainly pertains to colonisation of nomadic tribes of forest and waste lands in the interior.

Housing for Scheduled Castes

3. I visited the following housing colonies of Scheduled Castes. As a whole the schemes seem to be a success as people had come forward to meet their share, amounting sometime to the double of Governments subsidy. Houses are durable and well designed. There were no complaints anywhere about shortage of funds

for housing. One sad picture is persistent of sub-division of Scheduled Castes into Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Karnataks. Subsidy on this segregationist lines should be stopped, and steps should be taken to start mixed colonies of even Harijans and non-Harijans. I came across one shining example of such a colony of 105 families (50 Harijans) at Samethanehally in Hosekote Taluk, Bangalore District. Land for colony has been donated by a Brahmin. Here plots for Harijans and caste Hindus are side by side. Even a community hall has been built by local collections. This colony should be taken as a model for best State in future. The Scheduled Castes of two villages, Pariyar Nagar adjoining to Bangalore Corporation, represented for their amalgamation in Corporation area. Out of 34 tanneries of this area in which most of town residents were employed, only 3 are functioning. Some steps for their revival are desirable.

4. The Bangalore Corporation has constructed 860 quarters for its scavenging staff. This is only one-third of their employees. One of these localities is near a slaughter house resulting in filthy atmosphere in locality. Corporation should make adequate provision for lighting, water, sewage and latrines in these localities.

Murphy Town Harijan Colony is also satisfactory.

Housing for Scheduled Tribes

5. Three colonies were visited by me. Pakshiraja Agricultural Colony for Hakkipikkis was set up in 1957-58, under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. 46 families have been settled and every family has been given the subsidy of Rs. 500 per house, 5 acres of land, two bullocks, and utensils. These families have settled satisfactorily. Cultivation has been started in nearly half of area allocated. Housing subsidy should be increased to Rs. 800 so that better houses with Mangalore tiles may be constructed. 50 more families can be settled. A school with total attendance of 35 students exists.

6. In Muttur colony Kadukurubas have been settled. Out of 150 acres of forest land allocated only 40 acres have been reclaimed. A well at a cost of Rs. 2,500 has also been constructed. Government should pay these people to clear forest for resettlement to encourage colony.

7. Third colony of Kadukurubas is at Abbalathi. 22 families have been settled on one hundred acres of land donated by Mr. Galiffe. Government have given Rs. 500 for construction per house. 40 acres are under cultivation. Progress is satisfactory.

Kerala from the 26th October, to the 5th November, 1958

1. Except Trichur District, I toured in all the remaining 8 Districts of Kerala. I had discussions with the Minister and the Secretary incharge of the Harijan Welfare Department and pointed out that out of the sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 55·209 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 10·46 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the year 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 22·933 and Rs. 1·044 lakhs only had been incurred respectively upto the end of August, 1958. The Kerala Government's explanation was that these figures were not correct and uptodate and they promised to furnish correct figures and clarify the position.

2. The pattern of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes in Malabar which differs from that sanctioned for schemes in Travancore-Cochin region of the State has not been adjusted, resulting in difficulties in the implementation of schemes and discontentment among the people of Malabar.

3. I visited a number of schools and hostels. The designation of "Harijan Welfare Schools" or "Tribal Schools" like "Pial Schools" is misleading and encourages separatist tendencies. Special grants given for the Backward Classes should not be utilised for these schools, which are the responsibility of the State Government. These grants should be spent on special facilities for Backward Classes, like special allowance for teachers in Scheduled Areas, midday meals etc.

4. The Residential Basic Schools visited by me had no agricultural farms or field for basic training attached to it. These schools should therefore be converted into hostels and students asked to attend ordinary schools. The hostels, as far as possible, should be cosmopolitan catering of course to the needs of the most backward of the Harijans and the tribal communities, which I noticed were not represented in schools as well as hostels.

5. The educational institutions run by non-official agencies, excepting some run by the Servants of India Society, appeared to be progressing very well.

6. Due to lack of supervision, the hostel for Scheduled Tribes at Karulayee run by the Servants of India Society since 1949 is not showing any progress or satisfactory results. There are only 11 boys and 4 girls in this hostel. My information is that no tribal boy has so far passed 5th class.

7. On the other hand the hostel run by a non-official agency at Kalapetta, in a beautiful building constructed by a donor, is running on Gandhian lines. I suggest that this hostel may be converted into a big cosmopolitan hostel for 100 boys instead of 30 or 35 at present. In addition to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys,

it should admit some non-Scheduled Caste boys also. The grant given to the hostel per student is Rs. 18 and should be raised to Rs. 20 if not Rs. 25 since a student in a Government hostel costs more than Rs. 30.

8. The two Government hostels seen by me at Wynad which were in rented buildings are not being run properly.

9. The amount of the scholarships given to the college students is much more than what is given by the Government of India. The minimum is Rs. 45 per student monthly.

10. Not more than 28 persons are given training in the Training Centres which have been started in the model welfare centres. The number of instructors is 5 with one supervisor because 4 or 5 different courses of training are given. It will be advisable to restrict the courses to 2 or 3, say carpentry, weaving and poultry which seem to be common to all the training centres, as is the case with Industrial Training Centre at Peruh where the stipend is Rs. 25 per month and the carpentry is the only craft in which students are being trained. The arrangements of lodging and boarding should be made at the training centres as it is difficult for the trainees to come from distant places. The new buildings which are under the construction for these training centres can be converted into hostels during night time which can give hostel facilities as the trainees are paid Rs. 20 per trainee per month.

11. With a view to evaluating the colonization and settlement schemes, I visited four places. One such scheme is for Mala Pulayas in Morayoor. Rs. 7 lakhs have been set apart under the Poor Housing Scheme for settling 254 families in the following colonies :—

(*i*) Kallar ;

(*ii*) Morayoor ; and

(*iii*) Kanthallor.

Each family will be given a loan of Rs. 2,000 to be recovered in easy instalments. There is good agricultural land; irrigation facilities and roads on three sides of the colony exist, and as such the colony promises to be a successful one.

12. At Champakad, one of the three projects in Central Sector, tribals are willing to settle down, if afforded protection against wild elephants. Instead of the proposed scheme of wire fencing of the large area of about 20 acres, the tribal leaders may be given guns to scare away elephants.

13. I find that some of the buildings constructed by the tribals with the technical help of Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department are quite good though the cost is not more than Rs. 800 per house. I suggest that the Director should enlist the help of these Junior Engineers, by getting them on loan from the Public Works Department for construction of buildings in all colonies under the "Housing Scheme". In Champakad Settlement it is necessary to construct a bridge as there is a stream near the colony. The tribals to be settled in this colony should be provided with some employment also in addition to houses and schools.

14. The Attappady Valley Scheme is not progressing satisfactorily. Some of the tribals are suffering from leprosy, but there is no medical arrangement for them. Malaria has been controlled somewhat but not eradicated. Special revenue staff has been appointed. The Deputy Tehsildar should be given a horse or jeep in the interest of speedy execution of a scheme. The houses constructed still remain incomplete. The Kerala Government should first construct a road leading to the Valley.

15. The Mannarghat Co-operative Marketing Society which was started in 1954-55 with the Government aid of Rs. 10,000 as share Capital is running profitably and helping the tribals by supplying household provisions and purchasing from them the milk products at reasonable prices. This Society needs godowns for which financial aid may be provided.

16. I visited Rajampara in the interior jungles. The Scheduled Tribe population of this area is 5000. The adult education centre located there should be converted into a model centre. Model Welfare Centres combine housing schemes and training centres. These were mainly for Scheduled Castes. Such Centres should be started for Scheduled Tribes in Malabar area, specially in South and North Wynad Tehsils.

17. I have asked my Assistant Commissioner to enquire into the representation by tribals that as the area is being converted into tea, coffee, estates and paddy fields, they are being harassed and evicted by non-tribals.

18. The scheme known as Cheengeri Extension Scheme in Wynad sanctioned for tribals in 1958 is working satisfactorily and cultivation begun on 200 acres of land reclaimed with the help of local people. The remaining works such as reclamation of additional area of 200 acres, provision of dam, channels etc. and construction of approach roads are expected to be completed during the next financial year. This colony as compared to others, such as Sultan's Battery Colony for Ex-Servicemen, is showing signs of good development.

19. I saw some of the houses for Scheduled Castes constructed under the colonization and housing scheme within the amount of Rs. 800 each. They are quite satisfactory but those settled in these houses complained that no agricultural land has been given to them.

20. Scheduled Castes complained about a burial ground. While no separate burial ground should be assigned to Scheduled Caste people, they should be assured of a burial ground in common with others.

21. Since the problem of untouchability in this State is not so acute as in other States, the State Government see inclined to drop the scheme for propaganda for the removal of Untouchability, through Propaganda Officers. I feel that the scheme for the appointment of Propaganda Officers should be dropped by the Government of India, and instead the Kerala Government should, instead of giving this paltry amount to 55 Organisations, give grant to Non-official Agencies after having their work assessed by a Committee of independent people. The Harijan Sewak Sangh an institution of very long standing should be given more grants as it is doing very useful work on non-political and non-party lines.

22. I attended the meeting of Kerala branch of the Adimjati Sevak Sangh which was presided over by the Governor at Raj Bhavan. A Regional Committee was appointed to approve the Constitution drafted and to get the organisation registersd. The hostel started at Kalpetta by Shri M.K. Jinachandran, M.P., is contemplated to be handed over to the new organisation.

23. I visited the Vinobaniketan, Malayaddi, a constructive work centre, conducted by a group of social workers. This institution was visited by Shri Vinobaji who spent a night there. A large number of Kanikkars (Scheduled Tribes) were present in the Vinobaniketan during the time of my visit.

Rajasthan and Bombay from 29th December, 1958 to 4th January, 1959.

I visited Kushalgarh Multi-purpose Development Block in the District of Banswara which comprises the most backward Scheduled Area of the District. It has a population of 28,004, ninety-six per cent of whom are Bhils. The country is rough and rugged and the principal crops are maize, paddy, cotton, wheat and gram. Before the commencement of the Block, the irrigated area was 113 acres and there were 10 miles of pucca and 90 miles of katcha roads and 23 primary schools with a strength of 1,049 students. The Block on the National Extension Service pattern was inaugurated in 1956. Later on, this block was converted into Multi-purpose Development Block. Very little work was done in the year 1956-57, the actual expenditure during that year being only Rs. 17,435.

2. Actual work began in 1957-58 and till the end of December 1958, a sum of Rs. 6·08 lakhs has been spent. During the same period, a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 has been spent from the funds of the Development Department.

3. An amount of Rs. 2,20,000 has been advanced to cultivators as *taccavi* loans for sinking of irrigation wells and bunding for rabi produce. 241 irrigation wells have been completed and 62 are under construction. I inspected 18 irrigation wells round about the villages.

4. *Taccavi* loan has also been given for persian wheels. It is now proposed to give 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan for construction of irrigation wells in future as some of the agriculturists will be able to pay their loan in easy instalments.

5. I was glad to see an anicut under construction in village Lachhmanpura where tribal people have themselves by their own ingenuity stored the water of a rivulet and have constructed the irrigation channels by cutting the hillocks. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6,000 and will irrigate about 20 acres of land.

6. I found that Bhil farmers in Sabalpura and Lahoria villages have been able to sow rust-resistant wheat, grow vegetables and pappaiya plantation with the help of lift irrigation. In the low lying area of this Block, there are a large number of small rivulets which gave a good scope for sinking wells as well as for lift irrigation. The rest of the area can be improved by bunding. I saw a bunding scheme at Timedi village where 7,504 acres of land have been bunded and *taccavi* at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre for bunding is given.

7. The Bhil agriculturists are very poor and some subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent should be given to them for encouraging irrigation wells as well as for digging compost pits and installing persian wheels.

8. I also inspected a Bhil Colony at Lahoria where 17 houses have been constructed. Each house consists of two rooms and two verandahas on each side and they have been paid Rs. 500 only as a subsidy. An additional amount of Rs. 250 should be given to them for fixing up doors and windows.

9. At village Lahoria, a Panchayatghar and a seed godown have been constructed and a children's Park has been laid out. I was informed that no contractors were coming forward for construction of buildings on scheduled rates. Either the rates should be raised or buildings constructed departmentally. Contribution of the people should be reduced as most of Bhil agriculturists cannot contribute shramdan without some subsistence allowance and it is difficult to gather people as their population is scattered.

10. I agree with the Block authorities to divert Rs. 2 lakhs to "Irrigation" from Rs. 4 lakhs provided under Communications scheme as provision for irrigation facilities should have greater periority cover the construction of roads.

11. A residential ashram school for girls should be started nearabout Kushalgarh.

12. I visited Gandhi Ashram for Bhil boys at Kushalgarh. The Government should give more grant to this boarding so that it may have a minimum number of 50 inmates.

13. People of the Rangah area have demanded the construction of the Khajoora Tank to provide them with irrigaton facilities. This scheme has been surveyed and estimated to cost about Rs. 17,000. As the expenditure is more than Rs. 10,000, it has to be done by the Irrigation Department. The construction of this tank should be undertaken by the State Government.

14. At Sajjangarh, I saw the Ayurvedic Aushdhalya and the hostel run by the Social Welfare Department. In the Aushdhalya, there is neither a compounder nor any arrangement to keep indoor patients though it is supposed to be a 4 bedded dispensary. There was no provision for supply of meals, milk, etc. to the patients and no night duty staff.

15. There were 24 students in the hostel but the expenditure on each student came to more than Rs. 30 while the Government of Rajasthan was paying only Rs. 15 to a hosteler in the non-official hostel. It should be increased to at least Rs. 25 per month.

16. I met some 20 sweeper families at Sajjangarh. The local panchayat is prepared to allot free land to the sweepers and to develop a mixed colony. Subsidy for housing should be given to them.

17. After visiting the scheme of irrigation at Patadungri in Dohad taluk costing nearly Rs. 60 lakhs, I went to see at Bawka village the settlement of 200 Bhil families evacuated from the site of the project. The scheme is likely to irrigate 12,000 acres of land. Each settler has been given more that 5 acres of land though there are no irrigation facilities. They have been paid cash for construction of houses which most of them have spent away with the result that the houses have not been constructed according to the plan. A drinking water well and a school should be provided to them immediately.

18. I visited the Sarvodaya scheme at Mirakhedi village in Jhalod taluk and saw the Intensive Development Scheme of the Khadi and Gramudyog Commission Scheme at Jesawada. Both the schemes are being run successfully by the Bhil Seva Mandal.

19. At a meeting of its members and other convened by the President of the Godhra Municipality, I suggested to them to take advantage of the grant of the Government of India for doing away with carrying the night soil on head and they agreed. They also agreed to give more facilities to their conservancy staff.

20. I laid the fondation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Boarding House for Naiks, one of the most backward tribes of Panchamahals, at Karoli in Kalol taluk, and presided over the annual function of the Panchamahals Prathmic Kelvani Mandal and distributed bonus to the members of the Godhra Forest Co-operative Society.

21. I performed the opening ceremony of a school for tribal boys at Ramesara (Halol Taluk), the building of which had been constructed for donations.

22. I distributed bonus to the members of the Halol Taluk Forest Co-operative Society which has made a gross profit of Rs. 56,000. Out of 344 members of the Society, 339 belong to Scheduled Tribes. Its Chairman also is from a Scheduled Tribe.

Bombay from 6th to 17th January, 1959

The Bharatiya Depressed Classes League arranged a camp for their social workers from the 4th to 8th January, 1959, in connection with the annual conference called by the Backward Classes Federation at Nagpur. I addressed the workers including 7 ladies as to the method of doing propaganda for removal of untouchability.

2. The Fifth Tribal Conference convened by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and inaugurated by the President was held at Bordi in Thana District on the 12th, 13th and 14th of January, 1959. Before and after attending this conference, I visited two Multi-purpose Blocks, in Thana and Surat Districts.

3. Mal-Talasari Multi-purpose Block, in Thana District is divided into two pockets—(i) Mal-Talasari area consisting of 25 villages ; and (ii) Mokhada pocket consisting of 18 villages. The population of the Block is 27,104 out of which 26,000 are Scheduled Tribes. These two pockets are separated from each other by a portion of the Jawahar Taluka. This carving out of Jawahar taluka causes a good deal of inconvenience to the people as the headquarters of the whole taluka is at Mokhada and not at Jawahar. The headquarters should be changed to Jawahar where building for offices and residential quarters for officers are available. On account of this carving out of these two pockets the tribal residents of the neighbouring area feel aggrieved that no development scheme was undertaken in their villages. It is, therefore, necessary that the N.E.S. Block should be started in all the adjoining villages of this Multi-purpose Block in April, 1959.

4. That total expenditure incurred in this Block up to the end of December 1958, is Rs. 6,62,155, including the loan of Rs. 89,853. A large expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 approximate has been incurred for the project staff and its headquarters. The expenditure of Rs 60,000 and Rs. 58,000 has been incurred so far on communications, agricultural extension and animal husbandry, respectively.

5. Under communications, it is proposed to take up Waduwadi Talasari road of 5½ miles at a cost of Rs. 1,43,000. This road ought to have been constructed by the District Local Board and the project funds might have been better utilised for construction of culverts or nalas and small bridges.

6. Another 4 mile road is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 72,000. An approach road from Gonde to Pawarwada costing about Rs. 2,700 has been constructed.

7. It is proposed to incur all this expenditure on Communications by reappropriation from other heads which is hardly justified.

8. Plans and estimates for the supply of pipe water at the headquarters of Mokhada at a cost of Rs. 80,000 have already been submitted to the Government. There is a large population of non-backward classes in the headquarters where there are already 5 wells. It is, therefore, not advisable to spend a big amount for pipe water supply for the headquarters and leave padas and other villages in the Multi-purpose Block without wells. A thorough survey of drinking water facilities in the 43 villages of the Block should be made. The scheme for supplying drinking water should be given priority and the State allotment for supplying drinking water to the villages should be supplemented for having wells in hamlets which are scattered.

9. Under the scheme of reclamation of land and soil conservation, 25 acres of land belonging to a non-*Adivasi* near Mokhada have been terraced at the cost of Rs. 300 per acre as it is done by a bulldozer. 76 acres of Warkhas land have already been terraced. Subsidy @ Rs. 33 1/3 per cent of the cost is to be given to the Non-*Adivasi* landlord and the rest is to be given as a loan repayable in 12 years with 4½ per cent interest. A subsidy of nearly Rs. 8,000 has been given to him. This cannot be a model for Scheduled Tribe agriculturists as bulldozers cannot work there on account of very small holdings.

10. There is no uniform scheme for giving subsidy and loan for the scheme of housing. At present every village consists of small hamlets which are scattered.

11. The Scheduled Tribes living in hamlets should be encouraged to come together in a colony by giving them a subsidy for housing at the uniform rate of Rs 750. This will facilitate starting of a school, providing drinking water and having a community hall, etc. Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies should be started and godowns for storing of grain, seed etc. should be constructed.

12. I visited three villages in the project area.

In village Washale, people made a request for a short out road and a dispensary. The Gram Sevak should be supplied with a medical chest.

13. Another request was for extension of the period of training for tailoring from 3 months to 6 months. This reasonable request should be granted. In village Kogda, I found two houses of Scheduled Tribes of Dhor Kolis completely burnt. They should be given some financial help for construction of their houses and some subsistence allowance. I found that the well was on low level ground and requested the Scheduled Tribes to fill up the depression round about the well by Shramdan so that the platform could be constructed from the project funds. The Gram Sevak was not enthusiastic and the work was neglected. A well has been dug in this village at a cost of Rs. 2,715. The school building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,400 including local contributions. Scheduled Tribe agriculturists have dug compost pits near this village and have adopted the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. I persuaded the Patel, Surpanch etc., to constructat least one irrigation well and instal an engine pump which would cost Rs. 4,500. They agreed to have a loan if the subsidy @ 33 1/3 per cent was given to them. I understand that 4 engines have been installed in the Mokhada area.

14. Poultry keeping is very common in this area. Improved birds should be supplied and trained persons posted for imparting training in poultry development.

15. I visited the tailoring and carpentary classes at Mokhada proper. Both the classes have 15 boys on the roll who are paid stipends @ Rs. 20 per month.

16. I found in all the villages which I visited that Non-Scheduled Tribes and well-to-do Scheduled Tribe people have derived more benefits from the Multi-purpose Block than the poor Scheduled Tribes who constitute majority of the population of the area. Banjaras should not henceforth be given the benefits of the projects. I received complaints against the Project Officer for his partiality towards well-to-do people.

17. The Special Multi-purpose Block at Dharampur in Surat District consists of 39 villages with a total population of 25,876 including a tribal population of 24,686. The total expenditure incurred upto December, 1958 is Rs. 5,97,711. The expenditure under the head "Education" is the highest *i.e.*, Rs. 1,19,712 and the major part of the expenditure has been on the construction of school buildings. An expenditure of

Rs. 1,17,000 has been incurred on the construction of project headquarters and buildings for the staff. The expenditure under " Communication " is Rs. 22,000 but the length of the road constructed is only 1·5 miles, as the major portion of this expenditure is accounted for salaries of the Deputy Engineer, Overseer, etc. The expenditure under " Animal Husbandry and Agricultural extension " is Rs. 1,02,608 This is for the improvement of old Kyari lands and on the Jarayat land converted into Kyari land for rice cultivation and for *taccavi* loans advanced to the farmers.

18. The Northern part of this Multi-purpose Block having 8 villages is very backward. Suitable schemes should be framed for development of this area including supply of good drinking water. A drilling machine of the District Local Board should be utilised for sinking wells in this area.

19. I saw some school buildings under construction at Balchondi and Vajwad villages. Gram Sevaks and Sevikas have been posted in Vadkhambha, Nanapondha, Notapondha and Kaprada villages. In Ambeti and Nanivahial villages, I visited ashram schools. In village Vadkhambha I found very few children in a Balwadi which had few toys in stock and quite inadequate material for attracting children. The Gram Sevika incharge did not seem to have interest in the work. At Nanapondha, I saw an irrigation well constructed by a Dhodia agriculturist at a cost of Rs. 2,800 out of the subsidy (1/3rd) and loan granted by Government. The well is 33' deep and has sufficient water to irrigate 10 acres of land. I also saw a house constructed out of a subsidy of Rs. 500 by a Scheduled Tribe person. An R. I. R. cock has been supplied to this village but I did not find that it had served the purpose. I also found a depot maintained by a contractor for the sale of timber at concessional rates to the Scheduled Tribes. The timber stocked in the depot can neither be sold to the Scheduled Tribes nor used for housing material.

20. At this village, spraying machine and other agricultural implements were lying idle. The damage done to the pulse crop could have been avoided by spraying gamexin in time.

21. In village Motapondha, a Dubla agriculturist has purchased an engine pump for Rs. 2,150 and has improved his land considerably. I saw an approach road being constructed from the main road to the District Local Board road of about 6 furlongs. But unless it is metalled it may be washed away during the rainy season.

22. In another village, I saw a drinking water well constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000, which could have been met from private funds instead of from Project funds.

23. I saw fields being embanked near Sukhala village. I feel that these bunds will be washed away by heavy rains unless some grass is grown over the bunds to hold together the soil.

24. I visited the Gram Sahayak Shibir where training was given to village leaders for a week. Near Mandwa village 50 village leaders belonging to Kokna and Warli Tribes were receiving training at this Shibir. The trainees selected were Surpanches, Patels and other prominent persons of the village. Most of them were illiterate but they have learnt the various aspects of the Multi-purpose Block scheme.

25. The ashram school at Kaparda village started under the Multi-purpose Block has 30 inmates, including 10 girls. There are two teachers. The male teacher looks after the boys and female teacher looks after the girls. The hostel and the school are situated in a rent-free Government building. A Balwadi is being run at this village by an efficient Gram Sevika.

26. The other ashram school at Sukhala has at present 72 boys and 19 girls. In addition to the old buildings for the ashram the construction of other buildings for which grants are paid was proposed to be taken up early. The ashram school has 125 acres of land for cultivation, 15 acres of which are irrigated and rice, vegetables, cotton etc. are grown.

27. Regarding these two Special Multi-purpose Blocks, I have to make the following suggestions :—

(*i*) Where the engine pumps have been supplied to the agriculturists, arrangement should be made for repairing the pumps free of charge by the Companies for at least some time to come.

(*ii*) The Advisory Committees appointed to advise the Project Officers are not very effective. 2 or 3 non-officials and social workers of repute should be appointed on these committees to evaluate the work from time to time and give necessary advice.

(*iii*) The progress reports submitted by the Project Officers should contain the suggestions made at these meetings and the action taken on them.

(*iv*) There should be proper co-ordination between the organisations of Gram Sevikas and the Multi-purpose Block. The Project Officer should have supervision over the activities of the Gram Sevikas.

28. I found illicit distillation of liquor in both the Multi-purpose Blocks by utilising inferior type of jaggery and "Navsar". These two raw-materials should be controlled specially at weekly markets and at village shops otherwise the propaganda for prohibition will be of little avail.

29. I found that in Dharampur Multi-purpose Block a jeep sent for repairs a year back had not been repaired. The delay in getting jeeps repaired hampers the work of supervision of the Project Officers. The frequent visits of out-siders take up much of time of the Project Officers who may be asked to depute trained subordinate officers for accompanying some of the visitors. The State Government should carry out all normal work from their own funds and not from the special Multi-purpose funds.

30. The District Local Board and the State Government should continue to incur normal expenditure for drinking water facilities and roads. They can be supplemented by grants from the Block fund in view of the special difficulties on account of inaccessible areas.

31. After my visit in Mal-Talasari Block, I visited the following institutions run by the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay.

32. Ashram school at Talwada in Jawahar taluka and Kanya Chhatralaya at Mokhada. They are being run very efficiently. I also visited Kainad Ashram run by Shri and Srimati Nargolkar where a hostel is being managed on the model of an ashram school with 67 students. An experiment in co-operative farming is being carried on here for the last 4-5 years. In all 68 acres is under co-operative farming and there are 34 Scheduled Tribe members in the soceity. They have been able to convert a good portion of the Warkhas land into Kiari and Bagayat land.

33. I visited the ashram school at Nanivahial started in 1954 as well as a lecquer work school conducted from the funds of the Special Multi-purpose Block. There were 15 adivasi boys under training in this class and the course is for one year. They are paid stipends @ Rs. 20 per month per head. The class is being run very satisfactorily and is getting orders from outside as the articles prepared by the boys are popular. The Instructor is a well trained person.

34. I had discussions with the Prant Officers and Divisional Forest Officers of the area. I understand that 7 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies are operating in Dharampur taluka. Five societies have been given coupes for working. They have been doing very good work. I also met the Forest Settlement Officer to get information about the scheme of settling the forest area in Dharampur. The Committee which is to go into the proposals of the forest settlement recommended by the Settlement Officer should have a more responsible officer than the Project Officers who is now a Prant Officer so that the tribals of this area may have no grievances about the ultimate scheme for afforestation and demarking of Forest Reserves.

35. I discussed with the Prant Officer, Bulsar my proposal regarding appreciation by the Bombay Government about the contribution made by Scheduled Tribes of 20 villages transferred from Dharampur taluka (a Scheduled Area) to Chikhli taluka and their surrendering the rebate in revenue for Rs. 1 lakh. The development scheme for these 20 villages should be undertaken on par with that of Dharampur.

36. I attended the Annual Conference at Borkhadi of the intensive development scheme undertaken all over India under the auspices of the All India Khadi and Gramudyog Commission and saw the scheme of housing undertaken by them very successfully and economically at the two hamlets of Borkhadi.

Assam from 6th to 8th February, 1959

While inaugurating the annual Conference of Miris, one of the plain tribals of Assam at Mumari Miching gaon Majuli, on the 6th and 7th February, 1959, I availed myself of the opportunity of studying their problem. The area known as Majuli, 20 miles in length and 8-10 miles in width is one of the biggest Islands surrounded by Brahamputra on one side and Lohit-*cum*-Subansiri on the other and is being annually reduced by approximately 2 miles on account of floods and erosion by both the rivers. The population of this Island is approximately 20,000 mostly a Scheduled Tribe called Miris.

2. Miris, better known as Mishings, are akin to the Abors of the adjoining hill district of the Mishimi Hills in the North-East Frontier Agency. Most of them are agriculturists, but their problem has to be tackled effectively by the Assam Government which has so far spent considerably for protecting the people from floods and erosion. The only alternative seems to be to settle them somewhere where the land may be available, as it is estimated that in course of a decade or two the whole Island will get submerged in the rivers.

3. A good number of tribals from different villages presented me with a representation asking for lands for settlement, educational and medical facilities and sanctioning of grants under Article 275 of the Constitution.

4. I would suggest that in addition to the population basis, the backwardness and the special problems of the area should be taken into consideration while distributing grants under Article 275 of the Constitution.

5. At village Jengrimukh, Assam Seva Samiti is running an anti-leprosy centre but it has no doctor. The Assam Government should provide a well staffed anti-leprosy centre in this area.

6. I met two deputations, one asking that as Jengrimukh village was in danger of being flooded, the school should be shifted to a safer site and the other requesting for money for the vidyalaya building in Borpomus village. I would suggest that the Assam Government should accede to their request.

7. I toured in Mokokchung sub-division, 66 miles from Jorhat. I found the Nagas very enthusiastic and they welcomed me at two villages on the road side, namely, Merangkong and Changtongiya, the headquarters for the Ao, East N.E.S. Block. Good work seems to have been done in this N.E.S. Block. This Block is for 3 ranges, *viz.*, Langpangkong, Asethong and Sangtam, with a population of 26,000 covering 4,400 square miles of area.

8. I presided over the annual meeting of Gandhi Ashram at Chuchuyimlang, started by the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. About 3,000 Nagas gathered together. The activities of the Gandhi Ashram, included a carpentry and a tailoring centre and a class for Hindi. Financial assistance is given by the Administration. There was a feeling of appreciation about the work done by Gandhi Ashram and the N.E.S. Block. I learnt that the Ministry of External Affairs has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 for extending work of the Ashram for the year 1958-59.

9. I inspected an experimental scheme of Boro cultivation of paddy in 14 centres of Sibsagar undertaken by the Government of Assam. The cultivation of this kind of paddy is done by Miris. In the previous year 300 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation and it is proposed to bring 3,000 acres of such land under cultivation as their experiment has succeeded. I saw the successful experiment in N.E.S. Block Demow (Stage II) of two centres at Disangmukh and Ophla. Four types of paddy are grown in the area, namely (*i*) Sali, (*ii*) Ban, (*iii*) Ahu and (*iv*) Boro. Boro is being tried for this experiment and is grown in the margins of beels and hulla (large natural depressions) which are left almost free from standing water in winter. The beels supply most of the irrigation water. On account of facilities of power-pumps more crops have been grown on "Amon" lands too. This kind of cultivation of paddy acts more or less as an insurance against Sali or Ahu paddy crops which may be damaged by floods. With the receding of flood water in November, the seed-bed is prepared in comparatively high-lying areas where there are facilities for irrigating the young seedlings. It is manured with cow dung after it has been cleared of weeds. The first plough is done when it is still water-logged and in some areas no ploughing is necessary as the soil is soft and muddy. Transplantation of Boro is usually dependent on water that remains. The period from the 1st week of December to the 2nd week of January is the best time for transplantation of Boro paddy. It is harvested before full maturity as the grains are likely to fall down when fully ripe. The Miri cultivators showed great reluctance in the beginning. But they were persuaded to this Boro cultivation in the year 1956-57. They are now convinced of its utility.

10. It is very remarkable that Miris have combined to take to this cultivation in a collective manner. It may develop in future into collective farming and may solve the problem of settling Miris. It has been estimated that 50,000 bighas of low lying area in Sibsagar district are suitable for this cultivation. This will make the district self-sufficient in food. Pumps have been given for pumping out water for irrigation at a cost of Rs. 1,260 per pump as a charge for hiring for irrigating 60 acres of such land.

11. For the success of the schemes the following factors may be looked into :—

(1) Pumping sets which are being hired by the cultivators for Rs. 1,260 per year for irrigating 60 acres of such land.

(2) There is consideration of seed being given for the Boro paddy.

(3) Labour charges for reclamation of land and transplantation of paddy.

12. A sum of Rs. 15,000 may be given before the financial year for meeting the expenses of the pumps etc. out of the savings from the allotment for Scheduled Tribes either under the State Sector, or the Centrally sponsored Sector. This will encourage the people who are at present unable to bear the cost for hiring pumps for improving their land. The scheme for the next year should be drawn up with financial implications and can be got sanctioned by the Government of India even, if necessary, by raising the ceiling under certain heads.

13. The Chief Minister of Assam whom I met agreed with me about the success of the scheme.

Bombay from 17th to 21st February, 1959

At the suggestion of Sarvashri Vaikunth Rai Mehta and S. R. Bhise, I visited certain Taluks of Nasik District and Kolaba District to study the condition of Bhil and Katkaris.

2. Katkaris number about 30,000 out of a total Scheduled Tribe population of 82,584 in a total population of 9,00,000 in Kolaba District. These Katkaris are related to Katkaris of Thana District but are mostly agricultural labourers. Bombay Government has tried to solve their problems by implementing some of the suggstions made by two committees presided over by Mr. Save. Mr. Save also studied their economic conditions but the report is still to be published. From the report it appears that about 25,000 Katkaris are connected with Dalhi plots out of the total Dalhi area of 29,417 acres; 26,000 acres is Varkas upland and the rest paddy. In addition to cultivation on Dalhi plots and waste lands Katkaris supplement their income by working as field labourers and charcoal experts. Dalhi plots are given on nominal assessment of annual lease. Shri Save suggested that steps should be taken to prohibit alliation of Dalhi plots and improvement of Varkas a land by digging spots and bunding for this purpose Rs. 50 per acre are recommended for conversion of Varka land into paddy land. Rs. 25 per acre are recommended to improve Varkas land. The Government may examine the possibility of granting open plots in the forest. About 1,000 acres of waste land available for cultivation may also be given to Katkaris and Thakurs. The grain depot system tried successfully in Thana District should be introduced here.

3. I also visited certain Ashram Schools in Sudhagarh Tehsil. The ashram school at Chive has been sanctioned only during the current year. The other school at Vavloli started in 1956-57 requires funds for staff quarters and adequate latrines. Wool spining and weaving has been introduced in the latter school and is successful. The school Board housed at Neral is in hopeless condition ; this hostel may be handed over to a non-official agency preferably Kotwalwari Trust provided they promise to work on non-party lines. The two forest coupes one in Sudhagarh and other in Roha Taluk visited on my way are working successfully.

4. It seems that number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is on the decrease in the schools. The decrease is apparently on account of the stoppage of mid-day meals due to shortage of funds. Instead of this discriminatory treatment at different schools the mid-day meals should be limited to girls and the poor boys only on the basis of their parental income. Kotwalwadi Trust at Neral is running a number of useful institutions and needs recognition by Bombay Government.

5. Bhils are plain tribals who have come down from hills and have settled in forest areas in Nasik District. Very few have got land, most of them being field labourers. Bhils working in forest complained about the tyranny of forest officers, the other working as field labourers in sugarcane fields complained about the neglect of local labour. The factories and the contractors should be forced to employ local labour. The happiest group among Bhils has got land and have taken advantage of housing scheme of Bombay Government. These poor should not be given loans but subsidy for houses. An immediate grant of Rs. 20,000 should be given to Block Development Officer of N.E.S. Blocks for construction of houses to be spent in consultation with Dangs Seva Mandal and Adivasi Seva Sangh Malegaon. The remaining land in Baglan Taluk should also immediately be given to Bhils. The forest land which is not fit for forestration should also be distributed to landless Bhils and Harijan when the ceiling on land is fixed by Bombay Government. Surplus land may be distributed to them on the condition of co-operative farming.

Punjab from 28th February to 1st March, 1959

I presided over a conference at Dinanagar, organised by the All India Mahashaya Maha Sabha on the 28th February and 1st March, 1959.

2. I visited the Harijan basties in Pathankot. A Co-operative Society should be formed of the Scheduled Caste labourers who should be given the contract for supplying metal to the Northern Railway at an off-set price at concessional rates.

3. The quarters of the Scheduled Caste labourers were very dirty. Some of them have been evicted from the land said to be evacuee property, without giving them alternative accommodation. I have asked my Assistant Commissionr for the Northern Region to enquire into the case.

4. The conservancy staff of the Municipality of Pathankot have neither been given housing sites nor houses. I visited a Scheduled Caste Colony near the Railway yard which is a slum area. The Government of Punjab and the Municipality of Pathankot should pay urgent attention for its removal and for providing house sites, lighting and drinking water facilities to the Scheduled Caste people who are evacuated or who are still occupying refugee property in or near the Municipal area of Pathankot.

5. The population of the Mahashas Community of Gurdaspur District, is about 2 lakhs. They are like the Mahtars, the lowest rung of the ladder amongst the Scheduled Castes. They are landless and not much relief has come to them even after the land ceiling has been fixed by the Punjab Government by legislation.

6. I visited a village—7 miles from Dinanagar—where some Mahasha tenants have been asked to pay Rs. 17,000 to the landlords as arrears of rent for 3 years. No receipts have been issued by the landlords for the amounts paid by the tenants during these years. The landlords threatened to recover a sum of Rs. 78,000 which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 17,000. This indicates the questionable methods adopted by the landlords for recovery of rent. The case is pending before a court. Under no circumstances should the tenants be evicted from the lands they are tilling. They should also be given free legal aid.

7. Necessary quota of steel, iron and cement should be given to the Paniah Gandhian Conduit Pipe Manufacturing Co-operative Society, as recommended by the Backward Classes Department of Punjab

8. I received a number of complaints regarding admission of Scheduled Caste people to the Army and the Police etc. I have asked the Director of the Backward Classes, Punjab and my Assistant Commissioner for Northern Region, to look into them.

Madhya Pradesh from the 17th to the 20th March, 1959

Seharias of Madhya Pradesh numbering about 30,000 mostly live in Vijaypur and Shyopur Tehsils of Morena District and Pohri Tehsil of Shivpuri District. Region is mostly shrub jungle, populated sparsely. M. P. Seharia Seva Sangh which started work in 1949, has started 17 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies, 4 Boarding Schools and some ordinary labour societies. I visited seven of these Societies. These mostly deal in minor forest produce such as Honey, Vax, Salai Clue, Dhow, Khair etc.

2. 15 of these societies have a membership of 2,132 spread over 202 villages and provide employment for nearly 20,000 for 4 or 5 months in a year. Petty contractors and middlemen have been practically eliminated At Shyopur, there is a federal institution of these co-operatives, having big buildings and godowns of its own State Government should give grants for construction of more godowns. These societies supply necessities of life at fair rates in exchange for forest produce supplied by members. Total profit during last 8 years was Rs. 2,59,000.

3. This area is the famous dacoit area. Nomadic tribes like Banjaras move with their herds of cattle from place to place. There is acute scarcity of water in the whole area. These wandering tribes should be settled near proposed Chambal Canal in agricultural colonies

4. State Government should help Seva Sangh by giving the monopoly of forest produce and stone quarries The Central Co-operative Bank should also help by giving more credit to the extent of 6 times the share capital and reserve

5. The Boarding House at Karhal should be amalgamated with the Boarding House run by Sangh and should be run preferably by non-official agency.